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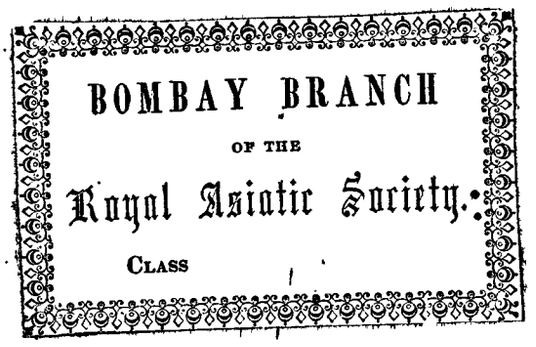

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1891-92.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1890-91.

THE monsoon of 1890 was much heavier than its predecessor, and gave an average of 51·7 inches against a provincial average for the previous five years of 44·6 inches. But the rainfall was very unevenly distributed. Incessant rain in July was followed by a prolonged drought, and the autumn crops suffered under both extremes. The outturn of the harvest was worse than that of 1889-90, but an unusually large area was put under spring crops, and though hailstorms in the eastern districts somewhat marred the promise of the ripening crop, the spring harvest on the whole was good and in the western districts was an excellent one.

Public health.

In the western Divisions—Meerut, Rohilkhand, Agra, and Kumaun—the public health was fairly good; but in the central and eastern Divisions—Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur—the year was decidedly unhealthy. In these Divisions cholera prevailed in an epidemic form throughout the hot weather and rains; while in the Gorakhpur Division fevers and enteric disease were unusually fatal.

Prices.

The previous year had been one of inferior harvests and high prices, and the partial failure of the kharif tended to raise prices still more. The effect of the high cost of food grains was most marked in the eastern districts and in portions of the Agra Division which had suffered from a period of agricultural depression. In June, July, and August prices rose to such a height as to cause grave apprehensions of scarcity in the Gorakhpur Division. Prices became easier as the prospects of the spring harvest were assured, and in April 1892, food grains were much cheaper than in April 1891.

LEGISLATION.

Sanitary Bills.

No Acts, applying exclusively to these Provinces, were passed by the Supreme Government. The three Bills on sanitary matters which were introduced into the Legislative Council of these Provinces on 9th March 1892 will be noticed under the head of "Medical and Sanitary." Other important projects of legislation which were under the consideration of the Local Government are a Bill for the establishment of Village Munsifs' Courts, supplemented by another to permit the appointment of Honorary Munsifs, and one to legalize the collection of certain cesses in Oudh. The preliminary steps which led to the Bill to establish Village Courts have been fully stated in the Summary of the Report for 1890-91; further notice of this Bill, which was not introduced into

Village Munsifs' Bill.

Honorary Munsifs' Bill.

the Council till after the close of the year, and of the other two Bills, which have not yet been introduced, belongs to the record of the current year.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

The young Nawáb of Rámpur has continued to make good progress in his studies. He is intelligent and sensible, and more manly in his ways. Mention was made in the report of 1890-91 of the murder of General Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur, Vice-President of the Council of Regency within a fortnight of the close of that year, and of the appointment of an English officer as President of the State Council. Many changes had in consequence to be carried out, but the administration of the State throughout the year was conducted by a Council composed of the President and two members, aided by a Secretary. Thirteen persons were accused of having been concerned in the murder of the late General, but of these only five had been arrested. A preliminary inquiry regarding them was begun on 19th March 1892 before an English Magistrate, whose services had been lent to the Rámpur State, and they were subsequently tried by a specially constituted tribunal of two English Judges. For the purpose of the trial this Court was invested by the Council of Regency with the powers of a High Court as defined in the Charter, subject to the proviso that the trial was to be held without assessors or jury. The trial was still proceeding when the year closed, but it may be noted that in the result four of the accused were sentenced to death and executed, while one was acquitted. Eight of the accused were still at large, but one of them has since been arrested and placed on his trial in the Rámpur Court of Sessions. Very important public works have been undertaken by the State under the supervision of an English Engineer Officer, whose services have been lent to it. The State is now beginning to reap practical advantage from the several buildings which have been erected; from the embankments which have protected the town of Rámpur from floods; from the roads which have made communication easy throughout the city and the State; and from the improved and extended canals which have spread the benefits of irrigation over a large portion of Rámpur territory. The most important public work of all is the line of railway which is being constructed from Moradabad through Rámpur to Bareilly, towards which the State has contributed as a loan a sum of 47 lakhs. This line will be a great boon to the Rámpur State, and will add to the general convenience of traffic on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system.

Raja of Tehri.

The administration of the Native State of Tehri was carried on to the satisfaction of the local authorities by the Ráni Sáhiba, mother of the Rája, aided by her Council, up to nearly the close of the year. On the 17th March 1892 the Rája was formally installed, and assumed the administration of his estate.

Boundary between Gwalior and British territory.

The boundary between the British and Gwalior territory in the Jhánsi district, on the river Pahuj and its tributary the Anguri, in so far as the boundary was altered by the transfers of territory made in 1886, has now been finally verified.

Boundary between British and Nepalese territory.

The question of the boundary between the British and Nepálese territory north of the Pilibhít district has again come under review. So far back as December 1887 it was recommended to the Government of India that general sanction should be accorded to the recognition of the deep stream of the Sarda as the normal boundary between the British district of Pilibhít and Nepál, the boundary hereafter, wherever this principle has once been actually put into effect, to shift with the shifting, if any, of the deep stream. But action on this recommendation was delayed as it appeared to the Government of India desirable that they should have before them the report of the Resident in Nepál after he had made a joint inspection of the frontier line in communication with the Collector of Pilibhít. This inspection took place in the cold weather of 1888-89, and it was then suggested by the Resident that the services of a professional surveyor should be called in to check or restore if possible, from already existing bearing pillars, the position of every pillar on the border, and to erect new bearing pillars where necessary. Efforts were made to secure the services of a European surveyor, and it was hoped that work might be completed by March 1890. But further delay occurred owing to certain other questions having arisen with regard to the advisability of Government purchasing the Nepál Darbár's right to collect drift timber; and as it was found that a European surveyor could not be deputed to carry out the demarcation of the boundary in March 1892, the matter was dropped.

FINANCE.

General Results.

The year of report opened with a credit balance of Rs. 57,69,000, the greater part of which (Rs. 51,61,000) was Provincial.

Receipts.

The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 4,17,77,000, *viz.* Rs. 3,35,44,000 Provincial and Rs. 82,33,000 Local. An increase of Rs. 19,50,000 in the Provincial Revenues and of Rs. 1,39,000 under Local, as compared with the previous year, is noticeable. About one-half of the large increase in Provincial Revenues occurred under the land revenue head, and was partly due to an actual increase in the current land revenue demand, partly to collections of arrears of former years, and partly to adjustments through this head of account of sums owed to the Local Government by other Governments. Towards the other half of the increase the Irrigation Department was the largest contributor, though other heads of receipt also showed satisfactory increases.

		Rs.
	Provincial.	
1890-91	... ...	3,15 94,000
1891-92	... ...	3,35,44 000
	Local.	
1890-91	... ...	80,94,000
1891-92	... ...	82,33,000

Expenditure.

The Provincial expenditure of the year (exclusive of adjustments in favour of Local) amounted to Rs. 3,09,74,000, or Rs. 19,92,000 in excess of that of the previous year. This was almost covered by the amount (Rs. 19,50,000) by which the income of the year exceeded that of 1890-91. Nearly half the increase in expenditure occurred under Public Works, as the Government found itself in a position to prosecute an active policy in this Department; while 3¼ lakhs excess expenditure appearing under the head Railways was due simply to the fact that owing to a large capital write-back in 1890-91 the net Railway charges in that year

had been exceptionally low. Taking out the two items of excess under Public Works and Railways there remains an excess of 7½ lakhs, distributed over a number of departments. A not inconsiderable portion of the sum represents outlay recovered in the year by corresponding increases on the receipt side.

The contribution from Provincial in aid of Local Revenues was Rs. 26,35,000 against Rs. 27,40,000 in 1890-91. As the Local expenditure exceeded that of 1890-91 by three-fourths of a lakh, the decrease in the contribution from Provincial Revenue to make good the deficiency between Local charges and Local receipts (Rs. 82,33,000 in 1891-92) is satisfactory, resulting, as it does, from the growth of the Local income under various receipt heads.

Local expenditure.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	... 1,05,29 000
1891-92 ...	... 1,06,05,000

Balances.

The closing balances of the year compare with those of the previous year as under :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	51,68,000	51,06,000	—62,000
Local	6,00,000	8,54,000	+2,54,000

The Provincial balance appears large, but will be fully required under the revised contract arrangements, which came into force on the 1st April 1892, to meet the increased charges of police reorganization as well as the growing demands of other departments.

Most of the Local balance belongs to the Patwári Fund constituted by Act IX of 1889, and is not available for general purposes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1)—*Buildings and Roads.*

Total outlay.

The total outlay was Rs. 67,84,998. Of this amount, however, Rs. 11,47,580 were expended by the Municipal Department on water-works, though the outlay was passed through the books of the Public Works Department for the sake of convenience. For purposes of comparison with previous years, the expenditure should therefore be taken at Rs. 56,37,418, against Rs. 54,83,856 in 1890-91 and Rs. 45,41,885 in 1889-90. The outlay was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,54,948	1,54,948
Provincial	40,60,376	30,30,880
Local	20,16,044	20,16,044
Contribution	5,53,630	4,35,546
Total ...	67,84,998	56,37,418

according as the amount expended on water-works be included or excluded.

Detail of outlay.

For the three main heads of expenditure the figures were as follows :—

	Rs.
Original works	35,60,264
Repairs...	20,75,691
Establishment	9,96,320

Original works include the Rs. 11,47,580 for water-works; omitting this the amount is Rs. 24,12,864. Establishment is exclusive of Rs. 1,61,571 for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops. The expenditure on tools and plant, which is not included in the figures, was Rs. 38,967. The percentage of establishment to outlay was on all heads 17·67, or omitting water-works 22·19 as compared with 24·71 in 1890-91 and 27·70 in 1889-90.

Expenditure on original works.

The expenditure on original works was incurred under the following service heads :—

	Rs.
Imperial	72,612
Contribution	5,41,022
Total from other than Provincial resources ...	6,13,634
Provincial	21,18,611
Local incorporated	8,28,019
Total from Provincial resources ...	29,46,630
	35,60,264

The following are a few of the works of interest or importance which were in progress during the year : further particulars will be found in the body of the report.

Hospitals.

At Agra important additions to the Thomason Hospital, estimated to cost Rs. 1,04,975, were undertaken and more than three-fourths completed. The new buildings comprise a dispensary with operating theatre and wards on the cottage system for 50 patients. At Benares the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, in connection with the Dufferin Fund was commenced and nearly half completed. The building consists of a dispensary, &c., wards for four *parda* and 38 other women, and a residence for the lady doctor and matron. At Jhánsi a hospital for both sexes was put in hand and the main block and male and female wards were finished. At Naini Tal the Ramsay Hospital (referred to in last report) was completed and occupied. The Jubilee Hospital at Sháhjahánpur was also completed and opened. It comprises an administrative block, two wards for males, and Dufferin wards for 16 female patients, and also quarters for the hospital staff.

Schools.

The talúqdárs of Oudh having contributed the requisite funds for a separate school at Lucknow for the education of their sons, the necessary buildings, estimated to cost Rs. 1,33,742, were undertaken ; and the institution was opened on the 8th of March 1892. The main building comprises lecture rooms, library, and billiard room ; there are also quarters for Hindu and Muhammadan resident students ; a common or preparation room ; quarters for masters, and a house for the European Principal.

Bridges.

The construction of two bridges over the Hindan river, each of five spans of 90 feet, at Gháziabad and Titávi respectively, were in hand, and the work was well advanced : the girders were obtained through the Secretary of State for India. At Sidhpur, in the Bulandshahr district, an iron girder bridge having a clear span of 170 feet was erected over the Káli nadi on the Aligarh and Anúpshahr road. A suspension

bridge of 245 feet span was also erected over the river Gola, near Káthgodám in Kumaun. The iron work for the two last named bridges was designed and manufactured at the Roorkee Workshops.

Roads. The Hawalbágh and Baijnath (or Baijnath and Katarmal) cart-road in the Almora district was steadily pushed on; most of the earthwork was completed, as well as the culverts and retaining walls, and iron bridges were erected over the Kosi and Lodh rivers. The new cart-road from the Brewery to Naini Tal was completed and opened for traffic.

(2)—*Canals.*

Capital Outlay. The direct and indirect Capital outlay during, and up to the end of, the year 1891-92 is shown in the following statement:—

Class.	Works.	During the year 1891-92.									Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	8,890	1,926	20	—930	...	...	9,906	720	10,626	41,88,776
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,44,343	32,321	2,105	—1,345	...	8,372	1,69,052	6,741	1,75,793	2,87,31,937
	Lower Ganges Canal.	1,52,490	33,677	2,099	28,849	...	9	2,17,106	16,034	2,33,140	3,35,32,949
	Agra Canal ...	20,491	4,581	299	—209	...	...	25,162	1,355	26,517	91,88,854
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	49,613	10,232	667	4,503	...	...	65,015	4,353	69,368	34,56,093
	Total ...	3,66,937	80,811	5,170	31,798	...	8,381	4,76,335	28,483	5,04,818	7,49,09,833
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals	8,819	2,001	...	2,251	...	...	13,071	412	13,483	17,00 223
	Bijnor Canals ...	4,864	1,119	...	...	...	...	5,983	157	6,140	93,266
	Bundelkhand lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	13,683	3,120	...	2,251	...	...	19,054	569	19,623	25,12,721
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	282	—34	...	...	...	...	248	—5	243	1,75,134
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	282	—34	...	...	...	...	248	—5	243	2,81,452
	Total, Minor Works	13,965	3,086	...	2,251	...	...	19,302	564	19,866	27,94,173
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,89,792	85,823	5,190	33,119	...	8,381	5,05,543	29,767	5,35,310	8,18,92,782

The reduction in expenditure on "works" is due to the completion, during the previous year, of the subsidiary works in connection with the Nadrai aqueduct.

On the Upper Ganges Canal, the raising of the Puth bridge was commenced. Tail falls were built on the Jarua escape of the Agra Canal

and the Malhausi escape on the Lower Ganges Canal; materials were also collected for the construction of the Pandu nadi aqueduct on the Cawnpore Branch Extension.

Works completed.

The length of channels sanctioned and of those completed at the commencement and end of the year is given in the following statement:—

	Sanctioned.		Completed.								
			At end of 1890-91.					At end of 1891-92.				
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts	Miles of navigation channels, escapes and mill channels.	Total.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes, and mill channels.	Total.
Major Works.												
Protective Works—Betwa Canal	182	379	168	341	14	15	538	168	343	18	15	544
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue. — Ganges Canal	463	3,000	437	2,523	972	81	4,013	437	2,524	1,031	85	4,077
Lower Ganges Canal.	566	2,457	557	2,097	462	78	3,194	557	2,104	615	77	3,353
Agra Canal ...	109	600	109	565	39	35	748	109	565	46	35	755
Eastern Jumna Canal.	130	641	129	643	327	16	1,115	129	644	331	16	1,120
Total ...	1,268	6,698	1,232	5,828	1,800	210	9,070	1,232	5,837	2,023	213	9,305
Minor Canals ...	20	522	20	537	6	2	565	20	522	6	2	550
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,470	7,599	1,420	6,706	1,820	227	10,173	1,420	6,702	2,047	230	10,399

Drainage cuts.

Two hundred and twenty-seven miles of new drainage cuts were completed during the year, the principal work being the improvement of the Budhganga. In addition to those completed, five large drains in the neighbourhood of the Mat branch were well advanced at the end of the year, and were ready to come into operation before the rains of 1892.

Results of year's working.

The following statement shows the results of the year's working compared with those obtained in the previous four years:—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (Protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Areas irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges (working expenses).	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that on Betwa Canal.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water-rate and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land revenue.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88 ...	17,08,096	7,87,67,319	9,553	15,17,288	5,20,72,286	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205	25,64,194	30,20,011	3·84
1888-89 ...	12,16,332	7,99,83,651	9,554	16,04,753	5,31,04,539	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543	27,78,191	31,04,352	3·88
1889-90 ...	8,90,321	8,08,73,972	10,258	18,79,403	6,52,72,344	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515	27,81,882	37,05,633	4·58
1890-91 ...	4,83,500	8,13,57,472	9,883	20,14,114	7,20,17,689	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364	29,19,331	41,37,033	5·08
1891-92 ...	5,35,310	8,18,92,782	10,754	20,43,602	7,51,07,630	60,88,028	12,32,091	73,20,119	28,54,205	44,65,914	5·45

Character of season. The monsoon was late, setting in feebly between the 22nd and 25th of July, and it was not till the 5th and 6th of August that sufficient rain fell to stop demand for kharíf irrigation. The winter rains on the whole were late and below the average.

Area irrigated. The kharíf area increased by 5·3 per cent., while the rabi area fell off by ·61 per cent. The area under sugarcane is the largest that has been recorded by 21,422 acres.

Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay. The net revenue assessed amounted to 5·45 per cent. on the capital. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue amounted to 5·86 per cent. on the capital outlay against 5·46 per cent. in the previous year.

Gross revenue. The gross revenue realized was Rs. 73,13,986, and exceeded the working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 15,10,426.

Receipts from productive works. The total receipts from productive works to the end of the year exceeded the working expenses, including interest, by Rs. 93,85,092. The charges on the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a protective work, exceed the receipts by Rs. 15,97,198.

Receipts from minor works. The total receipts on minor works, on which there are no interest charges, exceed the working expenses by Rs. 15,41,357.

Tarai and Bhabar Canals. The Tarái and Bhábar Canals irrigated 1,03,581 acres against 1,04,135 acres in the preceding year.

REVENUE.

Current revenue. The demand for current revenue in the North-Western Provinces from all sources rose from Rs. 5,82,22,102 to Rs. 5,93,65,982. In Oudh the current demand was Rs. 1,42,24,921, the revenue being nearly stationary. The principal heads of increase were—land revenue Rs. 2,48,413, and occupiers' rate on canal irrigation Rs. 5,07,353. The peculiarities of the season, the prolonged dry weather in August, and the lightness of the winter rains were the cause of extensive canal irrigation, and occupiers' rates rose by 11·35 per cent.

Collections and balances. Excluding nominal items the collections averaged 98·98 per cent. of the demand against a percentage in the previous year of 99·12. There were 14 districts with a clean balance-sheet, and among them three—Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Basti—in which the land revenue had been largely enhanced at the recent revision of settlement. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total balance and 73·5 per cent. of the recoverable balance belong to the Agra Division, where the assessment of the deteriorated tracts has now been revised. Arrears really irrecoverable have been remitted, and the punctual payment of the revised land revenue will be insisted on.

Wire fence in the Agra and Muttra districts. It is satisfactory to find that the barbed wire fence put up in 1891, to protect Agra and Muttra villages from the wild cattle of the Bhartpur State, promises to be successful. Instructions have been given to extend the fence.

Realization of the revenue in Oudh.

In Oudh the revenue was collected with punctuality and without resort to the severer forms of coercive processes. The recoverable outstandings amounted only to Rs. 943.

Coercive processes, North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces there was a decrease in the total number of processes, but an increase in the total arrears for the realization of which coercive measures were employed. The increase in writs and arrests is mainly attributable to the substitution of legal for illegal and irregular methods of collection. Exclusive of the Agra Division, the conditions of which are abnormal, the statistics of processes show pressure of the revenue chiefly in the Azamgarh, Cawnpore, and Aligarh districts.

Revenue money-orders, North-Western Provinces.

The system of remitting land and miscellaneous revenue by money-orders continues to grow in popularity. In some districts there was a decrease in the number and value of the money-orders issued, but this is attributed to a general scarcity of money owing to bad harvests. When money is scarce the revenue-payers wait till a demand is made on them and voluntary payments become less frequent.

Revenue money-orders, Oudh.

In Oudh with its large landholders the system of payment of revenue by money-order has not developed. The percentage of revenue remitted by this mode in Oudh was 1·53 as compared with 5·5 in the North-Western Provinces.

Rent money-orders, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The money-order system is very sparingly employed in Oudh for the payment of rent. In the North-Western Provinces the total value of rent money-orders was practically the same as in the previous year.

Rent suits, North-Western Provinces.

In the business of the Rent Courts of the North-Western Provinces the total number of suits and applications fell by 3,217 from 234,029 to 230,812. Suits for arrears of rent formed 89·77 per cent. of the total number filed under all classes. The causes of this large amount of litigation are probably the decay in the power and influence of the lambardár: the number of partitions which have been effected in recent years involving smaller properties and an increase in the number of rent collectors; the transfer of villages into the hands of the money-lending classes whose traditions and training make them disinclined to let arrears run on.

Ejectment of tenants, North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces applications to eject tenants with rights increased by 3 per cent. from 17,340 to 17,862, though the area affected was practically the same as in the previous year. Ejectment actually took place in 38·68 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued, as compared with 36·0 per cent. in 1889-90 and 32·84 per cent. in 1888-89. It may be safely assumed that no tenants would allow themselves to be ejected if they were able to raise sufficient money to discharge the decree. The continuous rise in the percentage of actual ejectments points to difficulty on the part of the best class of tenants in meeting their engagements. But notwithstanding the number of ejectments the area held by tenants with rights continues to increase, and rose in one year by 126,686 acres from 9,938,301 to 10,006,987 acres.

There was a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the number of applications for the ejectment of tenants-at-will, though the area affected by the notices was 7·6 per cent. greater than in 1889-90.

Ejectment of tenants, Oudh.

The main object of the Oudh Rent Act of 1886 was to secure to the tenant some degree of fixity of tenure and protection against arbitrary eviction. This object has been in great measure obtained. The number of ejectment notices has decreased from 92,451 in the last year of the old Act to 8,422. Tenants were actually ejected from only 4,825 holdings aggregating 32,256 acres, or only 0·4 per cent. of the rent-paying area.

Legal enhancement under the Oudh Revenue Act.

The next object which the legislature had in view when revising the Oudh rent-law was to protect the tenant from arbitrary enhancement of his rent. The reports of the District Officers show that there have been many instances of illegal enhancement, and that the restrictions imposed by the Act are often evaded.

Need of improved road communications.

The need of improved road communications is the chief point brought forward in the reports on the economic history of the districts. Roads, bridges, and drainage of agricultural tracts are the works which have now the strongest claim on the provincial balances.

Working of the Department of Land Records.

The Department of Land Records has been successfully managed. Further progress has been made in carrying out the re-arrangement of patwáris' circles, and the revision of patwáris' pay. The object of the revision is to apportion fairly both work and pay, and to ensure a fair salary to each patwári. An agricultural school was experimentally started at Cawnpore to assist the training of kanúngos, and good results are expected from this institution. Notwithstanding that the census interfered with their work the village papers were filed by the patwáris with fair punctuality. There being some doubt as to the accuracy of the village papers as regards the record of rental demands, inquiry was instituted, and the conclusion arrived at was that while in particular estates and tracts fraudulent under-statement of rent probably occurred, yet as a rule the rent-rolls were sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The number of estates under the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces was 114, and in Oudh 38, with a rental demand, current and arrear, of Rs. 16,57,317 and Rs. 21,46,469 respectively, of which 91 and 97 per cent. of the current, and 38 and 31 per cent. of the arrear demand were recovered. The collections in both Provinces were better than those in the previous year.

In 1889-90 the Government commented on the small outlay on the improvement of estates, and expressed the desire that Commissioners would themselves see that this branch of the Administration of Wards' Estates was not neglected. These comments were published at too late a date to admit of any results being apparent in the year under report; and though the expenditure (Rs. 81,367) showed a large increase over that of the previous year, it may be hoped that the report for 1891-92 will show far better results. The Board's attention has been drawn to

an account in the last report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of the apparently successful experiments made in the reclamation of úsar land, in Cawnpore, and they have been requested to select a certain number of estates in which úsar land is now lying waste and to attempt to reclaim that land by adopting the same measures, and also to ensure that more attention is given to the improvement of the village sites from a sanitary point of view. The payments towards debts aggregated the very large sum of Rs. 10,37,749. In Oudh only one estate managed under the Talúqdárs' Relief Act (XXIV of 1870), now remains under the Court of Wards, and in this the debts have been reduced from Rs. 1,00,381 to Rs. 33,000.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Income Tax.

The gross receipts from the Income Tax were Rs. 22,14,000 against Rs. 22,26,000 in the previous year, and the net receipts Rs. 21,81,000 against Rs. 21,92,000. The charges decreased by more than Rs. 1,400. The final number of assessees under Part IV of the Act was Rs. 66,168 against Rs. 66,216 in 1890-91. Coercive processes were less largely resorted to than before, and the general results of the year seem to show that the tax was more equitably assessed in 1891-92 than in previous years. Excluding the tax on official salaries and on interest on securities the average assessment per 1,000 of population was Rs. 40, and the average amount paid by each person assessed was Rs. 27.

Stamps.

The account of stamp revenue is noted in the margin. The increase is entirely in the North-Western Provinces, a falling off in general and an increase in Court-fees stamps sales in Oudh almost balancing.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts,	64,25,000	66,07,000
Charges ...	1,52,000	1,55,000
Net receipts ...	62,73,000	64,52,000

The number of licensed vendors of general stamps is now sufficient: 7·83 per cent. of the sales were made by Sub-Postmasters. The sales of skeleton forms, one-anna stamps, húndi stamps, document stamps, and court-fees stamps all increased.

The total number of persons prosecuted was 839 against 915 in the previous year, but only 609 were convicted. The reason for the small percentage of convictions is the subject of inquiry. No defects in the administration came to light during the year.

Excise.

The gross receipts from excise during the year ending 30th September 1891 were Rs. 51,05,000 against Rs. 54,15,000 in the previous year. The figures of receipt (in thousands of rupees) under the main heads are:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on country liquor	15,41	14,46
License fees for sale of country liquor ...	12,96	12,14
Outstill licenses	3,66	2,82
Farming	1,40	1,37
Licenses for vend of hemp drugs	7,31	6,92
Opium	7,89	7,73
Tári	93	87
Miscellaneous (fines, &c.)	53	57

The still-head duty on rum continues to show an increase, and the receipts were higher by Rs. 8,766 than in the previous year.

Decreased income from country liquor, drugs, and opium.

The decreased revenue in all items from country liquor, and the lower license fees for drugs and the fall in opium income are generally attributed to indifferent agricultural prospects and high prices; but the fall in country liquor license fees is due to a large extent to the introduction of higher rates of still-head duty from 1st October 1891, which affected the settlements made in the previous August, and the smaller consumption of opium is in part accounted for by the closure during the year in pursuance of the policy determined by Government of 22 *madak* and *chandu* shops, of which there are now only 26 in the United Provinces.

Discontinuance of fixed still-head duty and introduction of differential rates.

The number of distilleries was also reduced by nine, there being 43 in work at the end of the year. The year was the last of the levy of a fixed still-head duty of Re. 1 per gallon on liquor of all strengths, differential rates being introduced on 1st October 1891. The former rate of Re. 1 per gallon is now paid on the weakest kind only of country liquor, the rate of Re. 1-8-0 being charged on all liquor which exceeds in strength 27° under-proof. The issue of liquor exceeding 23° under-proof in strength is absolutely prohibited.

Prosecutions under Excise Act.

Prosecutions under the Excise Act fell from 893 to 863, and under the Opium Act from 641 to 633, and the number of persons convicted fell from 896 to 824 and from 584 to 538 respectively. From 1st October 1891 retail vendors of country liquor were allowed to purchase from wholesale dealers in any district in the Provinces, instead of being restricted, as had ordinarily been the case before, to liquor made in the distillery of the particular district in which they were licensed to retail. A further reduction has also been made in the outstill area in Gorakhpur, Bijnor, and Pilibhít districts.

FORESTS.

Surplus.

The year 1891-92 was eminently successful from the financial point of view. The surplus (Rs. 7,76,293) is the highest on record. The receipts of the Oudh Circle were larger than have ever been obtained in either of the other circles and exceed the preceding year's figure, which was a record for the circle. The increase in this Circle was due to the sale of timber stock in the Kheri Division, and to increased receipts from Bahraich, which has lately been opened up by the railway and promises to be one of the most important of the Forest Divisions.

Boundaries.

Rupees 2,397 were spent on the demarcation of forest boundaries. Of this sum only Rs. 543 were expended in the Oudh Circle, which, however, stands in the greatest need of properly demarcated boundaries. The Conservator has reported on the matter since the close of the year reviewed, and has been directed to push on the work concurrently with the survey.

Working plans.

The survey of the Lansdowne reserve was completed by the Survey of India, and a working plan has been prepared for it. Most of the existing working plans of the Central Circle stand in need of revision

on account of having been drawn up on imperfect data or in consequence of changes in the demand. The Kheri working plan has been nearly completed and the revision of the draft Gorakhpur plan is being made.

Deviations from working plans.

Deviations from the sanctioned working plans still continue to be brought to light, and it is a matter of regret that in a large proportion of cases the deviations have been incapable of satisfactory explanation. The necessity of compliance with the plans in default of good and cogent reasons, which should be advanced for the previous sanction of Government, has been again and again impressed on Conservators, and it is hoped that unsanctioned deviations will be of rare occurrence in the future.

Fire protection.

The area protected against fire was increased by 283,619 acres, but the dryness of the year was unfavourable to such operations and raised the cost per acre of protection and the percentage of failure. The School Circle was most successful, having successfully protected 403,674 acres at a cost of Rs. 2·79 pies per acre. The Oudh Circle is responsible for the largest area burnt, but the cost of protection was greatest in the Central Circle (6·47 pies).

Communications and buildings.

Over a lakh was spent on roads, buildings, and bridges against some Rs. 88,000 in the previous year. In the Central Circle 20 miles of new cart-road were made at a cost of Rs. 9,709 and 54 miles of paths at a cost of Rs. 1,967. Four new rest-houses were also built in this circle.

Sale of Forest produce.

Timber to the amount of 4,205,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 7,673,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 4,69,610 were removed from the forests during the year. Each item shows an increase on last year, the figures for which were: Timber 4,195,000 cubic feet, fuel 6,447,000, and minor produce Rs. 4,14,982. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount of timber removed direct by purchasers, especially in the Oudh Circle, where the increase was 120,000 cubic feet.

EDUCATION.

Cost and distribution of expenditure.

In 1891-92 204,568 boys and girls were under instruction in State and aided institutions under departmental control compared with 205,116 in 1890-91. The slight decrease is due to the fact that certain schools are now excluded from the returns. There was a small diminution in the total expenditure, direct and indirect, which was in the year under report Rs. 30,42,493, and in the previous year Rs. 30,99,242. Public revenues and municipal funds defrayed 60 per cent. of this sum, and fees and other sources of income the remainder. Secondary education absorbs nearly 54 per cent. of the amount; but, as secondary schools contain primary classes, the proportion devoted to secondary education is in reality less than is indicated by this percentage.

Collegiate education.

Collegiate education made further progress. There was an increase both in the number of students on the rolls of Colleges and in the number of candidates at the University Examinations. The literary or A course is still chosen by the majority of undergraduates; but the more adequate provision which is now being made for science teaching in the high schools may possibly in a few years bring the science course into more popularity.

Secondary Schools. There was no great variation in the number of scholars attending secondary schools, which was in the case of vernacular schools 30,112, and in the case of schools where English is taught 23,745. The most important institutions of the latter class are the 38 district schools for native boys maintained by the State. The average monthly attendance was 7,201 and their total cost Rs. 2,62,947. For the first time fee receipts in these schools reached a lakh of rupees.

Primary Schools. There was again a decline, both aggregate and proportional, of scholars in the upper primary division of primary schools. The total number attending aided schools of this class diminished; but the diminution is merely nominal and due to the disconnection from the Department of a large number of inefficient schools, statistics of which have been omitted from the returns.

Normal Schools. Normal schools present no points of interest; except that, during the year, the Bareilly was amalgamated with the Lucknow school. There was an increase in the number of scholars attending schools aided under

European Schools. the code of regulations for European schools, coupled with an increased expenditure from public funds. The instruction increased in efficiency, as is apparent from the increase per head in the grants earned by schools.

Recommendations of Committee on technical education. The measures taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1891 to consider the subject of technical education in these Provinces do not fall within the period dealt with in the report, but they may be briefly adverted to. The group of recommendations regarding the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee have formed the subject of a reference to the Government of India, and are still under consideration. The recommendations regarding the establishment of a school final examination have been accepted in principle by the senate of the University, though the details are still under consideration by the syndicate. The University has consented to charge itself with the conduct of the proposed examination, and to allow it under certain conditions to rank as an alternative entrance examination. The new curriculum will thus both meet the needs of boys preparing for industrial pursuits and of those who wish to graduate. The bifurcation of studies from the commencement of secondary education to the University degree may now be regarded as an accomplished fact in these Provinces, and in anticipation of the scheme of studies under elaboration in the syndicate, drawing and science classes have been organized in selected high schools. Allied to the question of a school

Final standard examination for European schools. final examination for native schools is that of the final standard examination prescribed for European schools aided under the special code. Modifications have been made in this examination to bring it into closer correspondence with the course of studies pursued in La Martinière and other unaided schools, and to constitute it a public examination for all European schools, whether aided or unaided, in the Province. A public middle examination, similarly open to all European schools, has also been instituted.

Industrial and agricultural schools. Effect has also been given to the recommendations of the Committee regarding the establishment of an industrial school at Lucknow for the children of railway operatives and other artizans, and of an agricultural

school at Cawnpore. The industrial school was opened by His Honor on the 1st of November 1892. The agricultural school will, if accommodation can be arranged for, be opened early in 1893. The proposed establishment of a school of art and of a teachers' central training college have been postponed for want of funds. With these two exceptions action has been taken on all the recommendations made by the Committee, though some time will necessarily elapse before the results are visible, or before it can be said how far the changes introduced into the educational system of the Provinces meet a real want and are taken advantage of by the classes for whose benefit they have been specially designed.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

Medical and Sanitary.

It is impossible, owing to the employment of the figures of the census of 1891 in calculating the percentages, to compare the birth and death-rates for 1891 with those of the previous year; they were, however, 33·26 and 31·14 respectively; and it appears that, though the birth-rate was extraordinarily low, the year was fairly healthy. This was the case in spite of a very severe epidemic of cholera. No district was entirely free from it, and it caused no less than 169,013 deaths, which exceeds the number from the same cause in any year in the last decade except 1887. Owing in large measure, probably, to stringent sanitary precautions, the Kumbh Mela at Hardwár, which, being of extraordinary sanctity, attracts a vast concourse of pilgrims, passed off without an outbreak of cholera. The same success has, unfortunately, not attended the arrangements for the Mahavaruni Fair at the same place, which were made with no less care.

Provision of a pure water-supply.

Great progress was made in the schemes for providing the larger municipalities with a pure water-supply. At Benares the works were actively prosecuted. The scheme for Cawnpore was fairly launched, and the main lines of that for Lucknow determined upon. At Naini Tal works for water-supply and drainage were taken in hand, the total outlay being over two lakhs of rupees. Water-works were constructed at Almora and Haldwáni at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 57,000 respectively.

Drainage works.

The principal measures that received the attention of the Sanitary Board were the preparation of programmes of the more pressing drainage works which in their opinion should be undertaken in these Provinces during the next three years, the consideration of the draft Bill on village sanitation, and the provision of a maximum and minimum scale of conservancy establishments for municipalities.

Village sanitation.

Sanitation Bill.

Three important projects of legislation dealing with sanitary matters were under the consideration of the Government during the year, and were introduced into the Legislative Council on 9th March 1892. The first is the Bill to make better provision for sanitation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Summary of the Report for 1890-91 the policy of Government with regard to

this Bill was fully explained, and it is now merely necessary to state that, as put before the Council, it is intended to secure a better water-supply to villages with a population of over 2,000 inhabitants and to Act XX towns. In such localities the Magistrate of a district to which the Act has been applied may enquire into the sufficiency and purity of the water-supply and take steps to remedy defects, if not removed by the inhabitants themselves, recovering the cost from the residents of the village. Power is given to make advances for the same purpose to the inhabitants of smaller villages on their applying for the same. Rules for regulating conservancy and defining and prohibiting public nuisances may be made by the Local Government for the former class of villages and towns. Provisions for dealing with emergent cases of epidemics find a place in the Bill. The second of the three Bills is that to regulate lodging-houses and houses let to more than one family in municipal towns. A serious outbreak of cholera at Naini Tal during the season of 1890 led to a searching investigation into the sanitary conditions of the settlement, and one of the evils brought to light was serious overcrowding, chiefly in the bazárs. It was, therefore, decided to draft a short Bill, which could be conveniently made applicable to all municipalities, to meet the difficulty and remedy the evil. Municipalities who decide to apply for the extension of the Act will be empowered to make rules regulating the grant of licenses to keepers of lodging-houses and the number of persons who may be accommodated therein or in common dwelling-houses, and imposing the observance of simple sanitary provisions in such houses. The third Bill provides for the construction and maintenance of sewerage works by municipalities wishing to undertake such operations, and of house drainage works in connection therewith; for the control and inspection of drains of private houses and for the levy of a sewage rate in order to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Lodging-houses Bill.

Bill for construction and maintenance of sewerage works.

Testing of statistics of births and deaths.

Steps have recently been taken to test the returns of births and deaths obtained from the original reporting agency, by issuing orders to various officials to test the returns both of villages and towns and municipalities while on tour and on suitable opportunities. At the same time in order to obtain a set of reliable statistics with which to compare the general ones, statements of the causes of death observed by medical officers in Government employ and by independent practitioners in the course of their practice are now submitted.

Vaccination.

The rate of increase attained in the last two or three years received a check, the percentage of increase being 7·1 as compared with 23 in 1890-91. This was attributed partly to the low birth-rate of the year, and it was hardly to be expected that, without any appreciable addition to the staff of vaccinators the rate of progress could be maintained. However, the number of persons vaccinated rose from 989,169 to 1,059,981; 1,017,266 of these vaccinations were primary, the percentage of successful primary vaccinations being 91·66 per cent. Fourteen districts showed a diminished outturn of work, and in many of the eastern districts, in some of which inoculation is said to be still practised, insufficient attention was paid to the subject. In Oudh, where in the last few years considerable

pressure has been exercised by the Government in order to further the spread of vaccination, the number of persons vaccinated increased by 37 per cent. from 177,099 to 242,916. In the only two districts for that Province that showed a diminution in the outturn of work, there had been very great progress in the preceding year which could hardly be maintained, and the statistics were above the provincial average. The feature of the year's work was the attention paid by municipalities to the suggestions of the Government that compulsory vaccination should be introduced. At the commencement of 1891 the Act was in force in only four municipalities; by the beginning of August 1892 it had been extended to 66, while rules had been framed and passed in 56, the rules for the other 10 municipalities being under consideration. It was noticeable that the municipalities to which the Act had not been extended returned the highest death-rates from small-pox in the Provinces. The year was the first in which operations were carried on with no supply of lymph from England. There were two depôts in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Oudh, for the supply of animal lymph for use in the few districts which favour that system.

Number of admissions.

The number of lunatics, civil and criminal, admitted into asylums during 1891 was 277 as compared with 254 in 1890. In last year's report it was noticed that the measures taken to reduce the number of admissions had commenced to take effect; that this was the case is shown by the fact that the average number of lunatics admitted into asylums for the three years before their introduction stands at 330, whereas for the last three years it is only 273. The daily average number of lunatics confined fell from 1,014 to 1,007. Notwithstanding the decrease, the accommodation for female patients is unduly restricted; steps have been taken to remedy this defect. One hundred and eighty-four lunatics were discharged, of whom 119 were reported as cured: 87 died, and one escaped. Except for an outbreak of cholera at the Benares Asylum the year was exceptionally healthy, the death-rate per mille standing at 86·4 as compared with 90·8 in 1890. Diseases of respiratory organs were more fatal than any other class. The expenditure on asylums, allowing for grain in hand at the commencement of 1891, declined from 75,100 to 74,993, the rates per head rising from Rs. 74-1-0 to Rs. 74-7-6.

Accommodation for female patients.

Health of lunatics.

Expenditure.

There was no great difference between the figures of the four asylums for the rates per head of expenditure on account of regular charges which admit of adjustment to the number of inmates. During the year arrangements were made at Bareilly to purchase grain when the market rate is low, and store it for future consumption. Not only did this result in a saving to Government, but in an improvement in the health of the patients owing to the possibility thus afforded of giving them a more liberal diet. At this asylum also the dairy farm proved most remunerative. At the close of the year the farm possessed 73 head of cattle, and had accumulated a net profit of Rs. 4,008. The improvements to the Lucknow Lunatic Asylum buildings noticed in last year's report were not commenced, as in submitting the plans and estimates the local authorities made radical changes necessitating further discussion which has only lately been concluded. Shortly after the close of the year, it was

Dairy farm at Bareilly Lunatic Asylum.

Accommodation for European lunatics.

Improved pay of warders.

determined to provide accommodation for all the European lunatics of the Province at Bareilly. In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the warder establishment of the asylums the pay drawn by this class of officers was increased by adding Rs. 130 per mensem to the existing amount of Rs. 590 per mensem—an increase of 22 per cent. It is hoped that the higher rates of pay will attract a better class of men.

Number of patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries.

A considerable increase in the attendance of patients at hospitals and dispensaries took place in the year, the number of out-door and in-door patients, being 3,067,034 as compared with 2,890,369 in 1890. Since 1888 there has been an increase in the number of patients treated annually of 26·3 per cent. In the case of men the increase has been 21 per cent.; of women 37·5; and of children 30·2. The daily average number (526·65) of women treated as in-door patients exceeded that of the previous year (497·23) by 5·8 per cent.: the corresponding number of male in-door patients remaining stationary (1,578·42 as compared with 1,572·91).

Surgical operations.

Increased activity was shown in the number of surgical operations performed, major operations rising in number from 19,420 in 1890 to 23321 in 1891, and minor from 123,366 to 131,642. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 5,43,695, as compared with Rs. 4,65,025 in 1890, the increase being most marked in the case of establishment and buildings.

Accommodation for in-door patients.

The subject of the accommodation available, especially for in-door patients at hospitals and dispensaries, has for some time been prominently before the Government. During 1891 four new hospitals, three of which were for women, were opened, and the expenditure on building amounted to Rs. 76,839. At Gorakhpur and Budaun the improvements were most noticeable: very extensive additional accommodation has been provided at the Thomason Hospital at Agra, and works are in progress which will still further extend it; the hospitals at Sháhjahánpur, Benares, Bahraich, and Bareilly have been greatly enlarged, and new hospitals for males and females have been constructed or are in course of construction at Naini Tal, Mirzapur, and Jhánsi. During the last four years the number of hospitals and dispensaries has risen from 259 to 299 or by 15 per cent., and over 1½ lakhs of rupees have been spent on building. At 32 existing hospitals more in-door patients than could be accommodated were received. But the overcrowding was serious in nine only: in eight of these the defect had been remedied or was in course of removal, and the District authorities have under consideration the remaining case. Excluding the Maternity Hospital at Agra, 20 separate hospitals and dispensaries for the exclusive use of women were borne on the list in 1891, providing accommodation for 256 in-door patients. At the beginning of 1892 the necessity of taking action to provide medical relief for women was impressed on 25 districts which had yet taken no adequate steps in that direction. The points indicated for special consideration were the provision of (1) accommodation for females whether as in or out-patients in buildings (other than those in which male patients are received and entirely separate from them) which should provide a sufficient number of wards for in-patients, together with private and separate accommodation for three or four inmates; (2) competent female Hospital Assistants; (3) qualified nurses and midwives for

Hospitals for women.

practice in the hospital and in the adjoining city. The necessity of such a step is demonstrated by the fact that, in 15 districts where separate accommodation existed at headquarters for women and children, the ratio of those patients to males was in 1890 55·58 per cent., while in the remaining 31 it was 38·32 only.

During the last five years extensive additions have been made to the Hospital accommodation of the Provinces, either directly though the agency of the Government or indirectly by the aid of the Dufferin Fund Association, which, it is hoped, will not only provide increased facilities for these who resort to the hospitals, but will afford substantial aid to the Medical Service in its treatment of the sick.

Agra Medical School.

Two hundred and sixteen pupils presented themselves for examination in the various classes of the Agra Medical School as compared with 219 in the previous year. The extension to private pupils of the middle class qualification for entrance appears to have caused little or no difficulty in obtaining pupils for the school as the number in the lowest class of the male division was 42 as compared with 37 in 1890-91 and 58 in 1889-90. As judged by the results of the yearly examination there was a general improvement in the attainments of pupils. Excluding three pupils who failed in 1891 and failed again in 1892, 45 female students were examined. The results in the first, second, and fourth classes were encouraging, but the third appears to be of inferior ability. Little advantage has yet been taken of the foundation by the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund of Scholarships tenable at certain schools during the preliminary education of girls who wish ultimately to join the Agra Medical School. The tuitional staff of the school will be considerably strengthened by the appointment of a highly qualified officer to be the Chemical Examiner to these Provinces, who will lecture in chemistry.

Attainments of pupils.

Scholarships established by Provincial Committee of Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Boards.

No changes of any importance were made during the year in the constitution or powers of District Boards, and the system continued essentially the same as that described in last year's summary. The administrative duties assigned by law to the Boards are in practice for the most part discharged by the District Magistrate and his staff or by salaried officials working under the guidance of departmental heads. As a form of genuine self-government the District Board system in these Provinces is without vitality, though individual members often take considerable interest in the affairs of their respective Boards and their advice in local questions and their co-operation in inspecting roads and schools and furthering medical relief and vaccination are often of much assistance to the District Officer.

Maintenance of buildings and roads.

In the Department of Public Works the arrangements made in 1888, under which the maintenance of second and third class roads and the construction and maintenance of petty buildings are directly carried out by the District Boards with the help of a small trained establishment, have

been the subject of some objection during the year. It has been urged that the arrangement prevents the District Board from properly utilizing the services of the District Engineer who, though not the Board's subordinate, is permanently stationed in the district, and who should be able to look after *all* local public works instead of only the more important. To this the answer is that the District Engineer has already more than enough to do, that the petty works assigned to the Boards require no great amount of technical knowledge, that under the arrangements in force prior to 1888 these works, though nominally under the District Engineer, were very frequently in point of fact made over to the Tahsíldárs, and that it is impolitic to relieve District Boards of all responsibilities and duties in respect of local roads and buildings. As the present arrangements work well in some districts, though complained of in others, the Government has hitherto refrained from revising them. They may be regarded as still on trial.

Provision of separate medical accommodation for women.

Good progress was made during the year in providing separate medical accommodation and attendance for women. The funds have been provided partly by private subscriptions and partly by contributions from the District Boards and special grants-in-aid from Government. The question has consequently arisen whether such hospitals should be considered District Board buildings, their receipts and expenditure included in the District Board accounts, and their management entrusted to the District Board; or whether they should be independently financed and controlled by a local committee affiliated to the Dufferin Fund Association. In one case the hospital becomes a State institution, in the other it remains independent, though ordinarily indebted to a considerable extent to the State for aid and gratuitous supervision. The decision of the question in each district has been left with the persons concerned with starting these hospitals. In some cases they have made over their interests in their hospital to the District Board. In others they have formed themselves into a registered society affiliated to the Dufferin Association.

Rules for formation of District Committees.

Revised rules for the formation of District Committees in the Kumaun Division were issued during the year. Rules for the occupation of road inspection bungalows controlled by District Boards were also made. The duties of District Engineers with regard to preparation and execution of "contribution" works *(i.e.* works for which funds are provided in whole or part from private sources) were also defined.

Financial arrangements with District Boards.

The financial arrangements made by the Local Government with District Boards in 1887 have been under close examination in view of the expiry of the Provincial contract, and orders revising them in some respects will be issued in the course of the current year.

MUNICIPAL.

Number of Municipalities.

As in the previous year, there were 97 towns managed by Municipal Boards under Act XV of 1883 and six managed by Municipal Committees under Act XV of 1873 during the year 1891-92.

Income.

The total income including the opening balances of the Boards and Committees was Rs. 63,70,179. The net octroi income, Rs. 20,80,766, was Rs. 71,811 more than in the previous year; other sources of taxation gave Rs. 3,16,358 against Rs. 3,05,000; income from intra-municipal nazúl lands and other property of the Boards was Rs. 5,65,556, there being no noticeable variation in these and in miscellaneous receipts from the figures of the year before. The excess of the total nominal income over the former year's is due mainly to the grants noted below.

Working of octroi system.

The same attention as before continued to be paid to the proper working of the octroi system. Refunds were 22·2 per cent. of the gross receipts against 17·3 per cent. in the previous year.

Water-supply projects.

In the larger towns water-supply projects obtained considerable attention during the year, and in continuation of the policy explained in previous years' reports the Local Government by means of funds supplied to it by the Government of India made loans for this purpose to the amount of nearly 16 lakhs. These loans carry interest at 4 per cent. and are repayable by instalments within the term of 30 years. The chief loans taken during the year (in continuation of the figures of preceding years) were: Agra Rs. 7,25,000, Allahabad Rs. 2,50,000, Benares Rs. 10,00,000, Cawnpore Rs. 1,00,000, and Naini Tal Rs. 1,50,000. In addition to the help thus given to these municipalities the Government was also able from its provincial balances to make a contribution of six lakhs to Benares towards its water-supply project, and another of equal amount to Cawnpore towards its drainage scheme. Four lakhs of the six were actually paid over to the Cawnpore Municipality within the year, while Benares received its six lakhs in full.

The progress during the year of the several water-supply projects may be briefly noticed:—

Agra.

In Agra, where the works have been completed, the water-supply was constant and good throughout the year; extensions were planned, and a commencement was made in the work of closing dangerous wells, and of providing permanently for the financial responsibilities of the work.

Allahabad.

In Allahabad, where the works are also finished, the water-supply was found even better than in Agra, the only difficulty being in the working of parts of the engines. The public drinking wells in the city were analysed, and but for delay in the assessment of the water-rate, the scheme would have been in thorough working order by the end of the year.

Benares.

In Benares the pipe-laying and the erection of the engines were almost all that remained to complete the work at the end of the year. The drainage project could not be begun as the detailed plans and estimates were incomplete.

Cawnpore.

In Cawnpore after some difficulties the Board accepted the scheme of the Supervising Engineer for a water-supply from the Ganges at an annual cost, on account of interest and sinking fund and maintenance, of Rs. 1,68,000, and the Government agreed to contribute six lakhs towards

the drainage scheme. The co-operation of the Military authorities in the former is promised; but in the latter objections have been raised and are still under discussion.

Lucknow. In Lucknow the Board accepted a project for a water-supply from the Gumti at a cost of Rs. 13,75,000. The supply will be provided at first for 200,000 of the population, but is capable of extension to a larger area and to cantonments.

Naini Tal. In Naini Tal the Government undertook for the Municipal Committee a water-supply scheme costing Rs. 40,000, a drainage scheme costing Rs. 1,63,000, and the construction of coolies', sweepers', and jhampánis' lines costing Rs. 27,000. The schemes were almost completed during the year, and when complete will be made over to the Board. They will, however, cost more than was estimated, and the total outlay (Rs. 2,60,000) will be covered by a loan of that amount from the Government to the municipality, &c.

Mussoorie. In Mussoorie the Board commenced a water-supply scheme costing Rs. 40,500 and sanitary works costing Rs. 5,000. They borrowed Rs. 10,000 locally, and propose to borrow the balance from Government.

Jhansi and Meerut. In Jhánsi and Meerut the question of an improved water-supply was taken into consideration by the local authorities and is still pending. In Dehra the possibility of extending the existing system was made the subject of careful local inquiries.

Almora, Pilibhit, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Jhansi, and Bara Banki. In Almora a water-supply was provided from funds outside the municipal accounts. In Pilibhit, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Jhánsi, and Nawábganj (Bara Banki) the drainage received particular attention, and steps for its improvement were either carried out or begun. In Cawnpore, Bareilly, Agra, and Hardwár the conservancy arrangements were improved; and on the reports received from several municipalities of the year's work, general orders were issued for the discontinuance of the practice of burning night-soil in brick-kilns adjacent to inhabited sites.

Extension of Vaccination Act. The Vaccination Act was extended to 51 municipalities during the year, and operations satisfactorily increased.

Registration of vital statistics. In the matter of law-making the Boards were not idle. Nine municipalities made rules for the registration of births and deaths, and 28 municipalities for the destruction of ownerless dogs. In six the general rules were revised and in eight the refund of octroi was put under more precise regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fairs. The Batesar fair passed off without unusual incidents and with a somewhat smaller attendance.

The Mágh Mela fair at Allahabad also was less crowded than in previous years; but the sanitary arrangements were on a much larger scale, and the receipts barely covered the expenditure.

The Hardwár fair, a "Mahavaruni," had to be dispersed at the end of March before the bathing day owing to the appearance of cholera. The outcry against this action and the inquiry made on it are matters of the current year.

Cantonments.

In Chakráta, Meerut, and Lansdowne proposals for increased taxation rendered necessary by improved conservancy arrangements were sanctioned.

POLICE.

Statistics of Crime.

Out of 213,880 cognizable cases reported, 59,842, or 67 per cent., ended in conviction. The decrease in the number of reports as compared with that for 1890 (216,542) is due to a transfer of certain classes of cases hitherto treated as cognizable to the statement of non-cognizable crime. Excluding the statistics of offences against sanitary and "other special and local laws," 197,901 cases were reported, of which 44,808 ended in conviction, a proportion of 22 per cent. as compared with 21 in 1890. The increased measure of success is attributed to the absence of any outbreak of serious crime which left the police leisure to deal with more ordinary cases.

Heinous Crime.

In handling heinous crime better results were obtained under all heads except those of murder and rape. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight serious crimes occurred, or 144 less than in the previous year, of which 46·6 as compared with 42·8 per cent. resulted in conviction. A still further advance was made in the number of persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour, this procedure being adopted in the case of 2,424 persons as compared with 2,144 in 1890.

Identification of habitual offenders.

The success of the police in identifying habitual offenders, only 64 out of 5,210 escaping recognition by the police, was discounted by the action of the Courts, who only committed 15·31 per cent. to the Sessions Courts with a view to enhanced punishment.

Discipline of Police force.

The discipline of the force was maintained at the same standard which was reached in the previous year, but an excessive number of resignations was recorded.

Rewards to chaukidars.

Rewards to chaukidárs were more liberally given and steady progress was made in eliminating from the force members of the criminal tribes.

Introduction of regular police into Kumaun.

In Gorakhpur and Basti a reorganization of the village police is in progress. Regular police were organized in the hill portion of the Kumaun Division, and posted along the pilgrim routes, with the result that increased security was afforded to the visitors to the shrines of Kedar Nath and Badri Nath. An Assistant to the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police was posted at Jhánsi and given direct charge of the Indian Midland Railway—a measure necessitated by the large increase of the mileage of lines in charge of the latter officer since the opening of the railway. A police force was also organized for the Delhi-Ambála-Kálka line.

The year, considered both as regards the administration of the police and the state of crime in the Provinces, was comparatively uneventful. An increase in crime in general, which was but to be expected from the prevalence of distress in many parts of the country, was accompanied, mainly owing to the activity displayed by the police

in the arrest of the more notorious offenders, by a decrease in serious offences committed by professional organized gangs: while the success in detecting and procuring conviction attained in the previous year remained undiminished. No part of the country was disturbed by any marked or prolonged outbreak of violent crime, the riots which occurred at Benares in April in connection with the Bhadaini temple being the most noticeable event of the year. Progress was made in the rearmament of the police with improved weapons, and at a cost, during the year, of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs the force was supplied with kháki drill clothing and jerseys in place of the blue drill and serge uniform previously worn.

Recommendations of Police Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the administration of the police, contained in the report which was received by the Government in July 1891, were examined by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner during the year: and the proposals which this Government accepted were submitted, before its close, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

Dakaiti and robbery.

There was a remarkable diminution in the crime of dakáiti as compared with the results of 1891, when the outbreaks in Lalitpur and Meerut largely added to the roll of crime. Professional dakáitis decreased from 148 to 53, and the total number, professional and technical, from 233 to 146. Excluding the Benares riot cases, classed as technical dakáitis, in which 953 persons were engaged, only 1,509 persons were suspected as against 3,041 in 1890. The decrease in professional cases is due to the breaking up of gangs, to the more effectual co-operation of Native States, and to the measures taken against the Sansiahs. Those notorious outlaws, Kuar Raj, Ram Hans, and Hirdey Shah, were accounted for, and the gangs of the two first dispersed. Among bordering Native States the action of Orcha in capturing and procuring the conviction of a large number of dakáits is worthy of special notice. Only six dakáitis as compared with 13 in 1890 were committed by Sansiahs. Shortly after the close of the year a serious outbreak of dakáiti occurred in Etah, which was finally suppressed, after six dakáits had been captured by the police, by the arrest of the principal leader, Shib Sahai. Later on several dakáitis were committed in Budaun, but the details of these outbreaks belong to the record of next year. There can be no doubt that the police, under intelligent and active guidance, are able to put down effectually and without undue delay any outbreak of professional dakáiti in the Provinces. The unremitting vigour and endurance with which District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants have at the most exhausting season of the year, continued to pursue and hunt down and capture dakáits is worthy of the highest praise. The excellent spirit which has animated these officers has evidently given heart, not only to the inferior officers and to the rank and file of the police, but to the more courageous and well-disposed among the villagers, who have actively assisted on more than one occasion lately in facing and capturing dakáits.

Two hundred and seventy-one robberies were reported as compared with 363 in the previous year. Train robberies, which were frequent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 1890, ceased altogether in 1891. The number of cases of professional poisoning fell from 38 to 27.

Not only was there a diminution of crime under the heads of robbery and dakáiti, but increased success was experienced in dealing with these crimes. Excluding the persons concerned in the Benares riot cases, the percentage of persons convicted to those suspected of dakáiti increased from 10·32 to 11·60, and in 33·56 per cent. of the cases committed convictions were obtained as compared with 25·32 in 1890. The success was most marked in the important class of cases, which consists of attacks on houses and enclosures by armed and organized bands, the percentage of convictions for which increased from 21·79 in 1890 to 44·44 in 1891. In cases of robbery the percentage of convictions of cases and persons rose from 46·83 and 29·78 respectively to 52·02 and 35·37.

Cattle thefts.

The total number of cattle thefts recorded as such was 9,688 as compared with 8,785 in 1890; of these 3,966 were originally reported as strays, but were ultimately recorded as thefts under standing orders. Notwithstanding the rise, there is reason to hope that the crime is diminishing. The increase, which was entirely confined to the Agra Division and the Eastern districts, is accounted for, partly by better reporting and partly by the fact that in some districts the lateness of the rainy season and the consequent scarcity of fodder caused owners to turn out the less valuable cattle in greater numbers than usual to find their own living, thus causing a corresponding increase in the number of missing cattle reported to have been stolen. The percentage of convictions to recorded thefts rose from 21·86 to 23·76, but the success in Court fell off slightly.

Eunuchs.

Only seven names were added to the register of eunuchs during the year, of which one was added at Cawnpore under the orders of the Magistrate and one was that of a eunuch who came from Nepál and settled at Bahraich. The rest were technical additions. Thirty-eight eunuchs died or disappeared, and the names of seven were struck off for special good conduct. There were four prosecutions for appearing in public and dancing in female attire, all of which ended in conviction. The amount of escheats to Government, Rs. 742, was unusually large. The class, now numbering 725 in all, is gradually disappearing, being recruited only by an occasional case of emasculation or of immigration from a Native State.

INFANTICIDE.

The year was uneventful; but a slight improvement, which was shared by all but four of the 18 districts now subject to the repressive rules, was noticeable in the proportion of boys under six years of age to 100 girls, which in the year under review stood at 157 as compared with 164 in the previous year, the total population under six years involved being 8,900 as against 8,929 in 1890. The percentage of boys to 100 girls calculated on the infant population surviving at the end of the year was 127, and shows that there is still strong reason to suspect infanticide.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

As was the case in the previous year four tribes were dealt with under Act XXVII of 1871; and, in addition, an attempt is being made to reclaim the Doms of Gorakhpur. Owing to a misunderstanding on

Sanauriahs.

Aheriahs and Haburahs.

Barwars.

Sansiahs.

Doms.

Measures for dealing with criminal tribes.

the part of the local authorities the surveillance exercised over the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur was relaxed; orders have been issued to counteract the error. Only a few members of the Aheriahs and Haburahs, who frequent the Etah district, continue to show criminal tendencies, and, the Police Committee being of the opinion that these tribes might be exempted from the operation of the Act, it has been determined to follow their advice. Under the close supervision of the District authorities, the special officer in charge of the Barwárs effected what was possible towards their reclamation. At the end of the year there were 4,423 names on the register. Nothwithstanding the issue of an increased number of passes only 196 persons took advantage of their leave of absence to abscond. Four hundred and forty-three, who had shown signs of amendment, were, in order to encourage the more backward, exempted from the disabilities imposed by the rules; only six abused their privileges by absconding. Two hundred and eighty seven Barwárs were arrested as compared with 142 in 1890, and the Nepálese Darbár gave valuable aid by returning 116 who had taken refuge in their territory. An attempt was made to induce some members of the tribe to learn the trade of dari-making; but it proved unsuccessful and was abandoned. The experiment is now being tried of apprenticing six Barwár boys, whose parents are in jail or have deserted them, to the firm of Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. at Cawnpore. Four others have been bound apprentice to the Superintendent of the Sansiah Reformatory Settlement at Fatehgarh. There appear to have been 1,704 Sansiahs on the rolls at the end of the year, of whom 627 were in the Penal Settlements set apart for them at Sultanpur and Fatehgarh; 95 were in jail, and six absent on pass. Three hundred and seventy-one were located in districts under the supervision of the local authorities. There were thus 605 absentees, of whom 371 have never been apprehended, and 230 have absconded from settlements in the districts. These latter institutions meet with degrees of success which vary with the interest taken in them by the district officials. Where real and sustained efforts were made some improvement was apparent, but in other cases apathy was shown. The report as to the measures taken to reclaim the Doms showed few satisfactory features. There was an unexplained decrease in the population dealt with; and, excluding the expenditure connected with the removal of some scattered settlements to the central ones at Tilkonia and Rámpur, very little use was made of the funds allotted for the work of reclamation. The one satisfactory feature of the report is that only 32 of the 99 Doms convicted during the year belonged to that part of the tribe being dealt with, as compared with 53 out of 96 in 1890-91. It was decided to take no action with regard to the Doms mentioned in the report of last year as existing in Ballia. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor pressed upon the attention of the Government of India certain measures which appeared to him to be essential for effectually dealing with criminal tribes. It was suggested that the law should be altered in order to give power to bring under the provisions of the law parts only, instead of the whole as at present, of a criminal tribe, and also to enable children to be removed from their parents and subjected to separate discipline. A *minimum* punishment of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was

suggested for cases where a member of a criminal tribe is convicted a second time of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment, and it was further urged that conviction for a third time should be punished with transportation for life.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of offences.

The number of offences reported returned as true and brought to trial was 213,965, 165,684, and 151,847 as compared with 202,171, 150,226, and 147,094 in 1890. The introduction of the instructions for the preparation of the returns has not yet produced the anticipated result of securing reliable statistics prepared in each province on the same method, owing to the failure of Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces to comply with them. There was an increase in criminal litigation which is shared by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while the percentage of persons who were convicted (131,235) to those whose cases were tried out (257,659) remained the same as in 1890, *viz.* 50. This latter result was brought about by a rise in the percentage of the North-Western Provinces from 50 to 52 and by a fall in that of Oudh from 50 to 47. Dividing offences into those under the Indian Penal Code and those under the Code of Criminal Procedure and special and local laws it appears that in the former class of cases out of 182,962 persons 75,472 or 41 per cent. were convicted, while the result in the latter was a percentage of 74 persons convicted out of 74,697. Neither in the North-Western Provinces nor in Oudh was full advantage taken of the new enactment (Act IV of 1891) extending the powers of Courts to give compensation for frivolous or vexations accusations. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 31,810 cases out of 155,889, or 20 per cent. of the work done as compared with 21 per cent. (31,148 cases) in 1890. The year is noticeable for the transfer on 1st April 1891 of the work of the Courts of Sessions in Oudh from the Revenue Commissioners to six Sessions Judges. The results of the first year's working of this scheme are not encouraging. There was a marked decline in the percentage of convictions both in original cases and appeals, coupled with an equally marked rise in the duration of trials.

Increase in criminal litigation.

Cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.

Transfer of Oudh Sessions work from Commissioners to Sessions Judges.

Trials by Jury.

In only one of the 46 trials by jury held at Lucknow did the Judge disagree with the jury; in the North-Western Provinces the verdicts in 20 out of the 106 cases gave the Judge cause for dissatisfaction. The opinion of the assessors was approved in 241 of the 337 cases tried with their aid in Oudh or in 71 per cent. In the North-Western Provinces the percentage was 74.

JAILS.

Jail population.

There was a continuance of the increase in the jail population which has been noticed in recent years; the number of admissions of all classes of prisoners, increasing from 102,926 to 110,743, or by 7·5 per cent., and the daily average number of convicts from 23,493 to 26,126. Owing to the care exercised in transferring prisoners from overcrowded jails, the number of jails in which the accommodation was on the average insufficient was only nine. Three causes were assigned

for the increase, *viz.* the greater success of the police, the natural addition to the population of the Provinces and the scarcity which was generally prevalent in 1891. Judging from the sentences inflicted,

Habitual prisoners. the Courts were unduly lenient in dealing with habitual prisoners, in spite of recent instructions to the contrary; thus a list of 39 prisoners was given, who had been convicted five times or more, none of whom received more than two years' rigorous imprisonment. Only 10·5 per cent. of convicts actually deported were habituals. The record of offences

Offences committed by prisoners. committed by prisoners reached the unprecedented total of 10,534 as compared with 8,018 in 1890. This increase of 31 per cent., which occurred chiefly under the heads of offences connected with work and against prison rules, is accounted for by the greater attention paid to discipline. Petty whippings declined in number, a satisfactory result. The total expen-

Expenditure. diture on jails was Rs. 11,56,654, or Rs. 41-14-4 per head, as compared with Rs. 10,24,585 in 1890, or Rs. 41-5-8 per head. Rations and hospital and contingent charges account for the increase in the rate per head. Rupees 38,488 were saved by the system of storing grain when prices are low for future consumption, against Rs. 14,456 in the preceding year. Against the expenditure incurred may be set off the earnings of the jail factories, which amounted to Rs. 1,70,211, thus reducing the net cost per head to Rs. 35-6-0; the similar figure in 1890 having been Rs. 36-9-0. A great improvement in the health

Health of prisoners. of the prisoners was manifest, and the sick and death-rates declined from 36·24 and 33·54 to 34·30 and 27·62, the latter being the lowest recorded since 1884. At the Hamírpur Jail the death-rate was the highest in the Provinces. An inquiry has been ordered into the water-supply which, from the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa, may perhaps be at fault. The construction of the new jail at Gorakhpur commenced after the close of the year. It is satisfactory to notice that the measures taken in regard to the Bánda Jail have considerably improved the health of its inmates.

Imposition of fetters. In connection with the introduction of the new rule (noticed last year) limiting the imposition of fetters to violent prisoners or those sentenced to transportation, and to a period of three months, it may be noted that the number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody declined from 8,469 in 1890 to 4,231, having stood at 11,062 in 1889. If the rules had been strictly followed in all jails, the reduc-

Escapes from Jails. tion would have been even more marked. During the year there were 20 escapes from 15 jails; but the system of dispensing with the general use of fetters for safe custody is not considered to have contributed to these escapes, which were mostly due to the carelessness of the officials in charge. Among the prisoners who escaped was the notorious Ghasita, and there was a serious outbreak among the desperate prisoners confined in the Agra Jail, which, however, was promptly suppressed. Several very dangerous convicts escaped from the train while in transit from Allahabad to Calcutta. Seven overpowered their guard and jumped from the train on 19th April 1891, near Chunár, of whom one was killed on the spot and the remainder arrested by 25th April 1891. Nine more convicts of the same batch escaped the next day between Galsi and Khana

Junction; all were subsequently recaptured. The construction of a special prison van is now under consideration. In order to prevent escapes by prisoners while employed extra-murally, a set of rules is in hand laying down the kind of extra-mural labour to be permitted, and the duties of warders in charge of prisoners when so employed. Another set of rules dealing with the relative duties of the police and jail officials entrusted with the care of prisoners when moved into camp is also under discussion.

Extra-mural employment of prisoners.

Except as regards one point, *viz.* the enhancement of the rate of salaries of Superintendents of Central Prisons after 18 years' service, the decision of the Government of India as to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into jail management had not been received by the close of the year; the record of action taken will therefore appear in a future report. The Government, however, carried out many recommendations which it was in its power to give effect to. Thus, at the following jails, which were visited by the Committee, their principal recommendations were carried out:—Benares Central Prison and District Jail, Mirzapur Jail, Allahabad Central Prison and District Jail, Cawnpore Jail, Lucknow Central Prison and District Jail, Bareilly Central Prison and District Jail, and the Aligarh Jail. Several points of more general application, noticed in their report, and which were left to the discretion of Local Governments, have also been settled, among which may be noticed, the collection, where possible, of prisoners of one year's term and over in Central Jails, and the abolition of the reduced scale of diet hitherto in force in the rainy season.

Recommendations of Jail Committee.

Bareilly Reformatory.

During the year, owing to want of accommodation, the institution was closed for about six months, so that there were only 34 admissions. The deficiency of accommodation has now been remedied, and there is room for 232 boys, each of whom has a separate cubicle. There are also a hospital, two school-rooms and a large workshop; while a spacious playground has been provided and land to the extent of 37½ acres acquired for the purpose of instructing the boys in agriculture. On 31st December 1891, there were 128 boys in the school. The health of the inmates was very satisfactory: the daily average number of sick having been only 1·93; their conduct also was good, the chief offences being idling and disobedience of orders. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,773 or Rs. 54-12-5 per head, and the balance sheet of the Reformatory factory showed a profit of Rs. 593. An account of the development of the Reformatory since its institution in 1889 is given in Chapter III.

Accommodation.

Health of inmates.

Expenditure.

The Reformatory, as enlarged, is believed to be calculated to meet the present requirements of the Provinces: its establishment had long been felt to be necessary; and the stability of the institution may be regarded as now assured. Though no boys have as yet been discharged at the conclusion of their term of detention, it is hoped that the discipline they are subjected to, and the education and training which they receive, will have a wholesome effect on their after-life and will tend to render them useful members of society.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits.

In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Kumaun respectively 88,251, 60,839, and 5,412 suits were instituted as compared with 93,684, 60,103, and 4,773 in 1890. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces, following on that noticed in last year's report, is ascribed to the closing of the settlement operations in the districts of Gorakhpur and Gházipur and to the effect of the Succession Certificate Act which has been explained in previous years. In Kumaun the number of suits instituted rose owing to the absence of the disturbing influence of the scarcity which in 1890 diminished litigation. During 1891 there was in Oudh a remarkable transfer of business from the ordinary to Small Cause Courts; 57 per cent. of the total number of suits were instituted in the latter class of Courts as against 41 in 1890. This result is due to the extension of Small Cause Court powers by increasing the number and powers of officers invested with them—a policy which has effected in the North-Western Provinces a slight diminution in the duration of suits taken as a whole. The value of suits in Oudh, which last year was abnormally high (Rs. 190), declined to Rs. 122. A similar result occurred in the North-Western Provinces: the average value per suit declining from Rs. 296 to Rs. 259.

Number of suits disposed of.

The number of suits disposed of in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Kumaun was 90,291, 62,640, and 5,238, leaving pending files of 10,692, 7,937, and 653 as compared with 10,894, 8,622, and 479. The increased number of suits undisposed of in Kumaun is mainly to be accounted for by the increased number of suits instituted. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease is only numerical, the percentage of files pending to the total number of suits for disposal standing at 10·5 as compared with 10·2 in 1890, and the number of suits disposed of falling by 5,000. As has been already noticed there was a diminution of the duration of cases in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh it increased from 73 to 75 days; the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners especially deteriorated in this respect. Considerable improvement was effected in Kumaun.

Number of appeals.

There was a still further decline in the number of appeals for disposal in Oudh from 4,131 to 3,944, and the pending file again increased to 1,657 from 1,145. The duration of appeals, which diminished in 1890, was longer than in that year, standing at 108 days in lower appellate Courts as compared with 70, and in the Courts of Judges at 187 as against 126. The pressure of criminal work which now has to be performed by Judges in Oudh may account for the latter result. In the North-Western Provinces 10,658 appeals were disposed of, and the pending file was reduced by 71 cases and stood at 6,462; this is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that there were 17,120 appeals for disposal as compared with 15,648 in 1890. There was at the same time, a decrease in the average duration of the appeals. In Kumaun 353 appeals were lodged in 1891 as compared with 339.

Applications for decrees.

A smaller number of applications for decrees was filed in the North-Western Provinces than in the previous year, the number being 99,415,

whereas in 1890 it was 105,516. Owing to a considerable decrease in the number disposed of the pending file increased. Success in executing decrees continued to decrease both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, and the percentage (53) of cases in which no satisfaction was obtained is now identical in both Provinces. In Oudh, out of 48,048 applications for execution of decrees, 40,841 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 7,207 as against 6,350 in the previous year.

Appellate work in Court of Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appellate work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh was considerably lighter than in 1890, only 1,216 Civil and rent appeals being filed as compared with 1,835. Much time was occupied in hearing some very complicated appeals concerning large landed properties, so that the pending file remained practically unreduced. When the full effect of Acts XX of 1890 and XIV of 1891, which has been deferred for some two years by a ruling of the Court, makes itself felt, the appellate work of the Court will probably be somewhat diminished. In the High Court a diminution in the pending file of nearly 100 cases was effected, and relief has been given in the shape of an extra Puisne Judge, whose appointment for a year has been sanctioned.

Reconstitution of Judicial Administration of Oudh.

By the 1st April 1891 the measures for the reconstitution of the Judicial Administration of Oudh had come into effect. Instead of the civil litigation being disposed of by four Civil Judges and the criminal and rent business by Commissioners, there are now six Judges, to whom is entrusted both criminal and civil work, rent litigation being left in the hands of Commissioners.

Income and Expenditure of Courts.

The income of the Oudh Courts was Rs. 6,74,394 as compared with Rs. 6,72,311 in 1890, and an increase in expenditure to Rs. 5,90,769 from Rs. 5,29,633 diminished the surplus from Rs. 1,42,678 to Rs. 83,625. There was also a decrease in the surplus of the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 9,58,760 from Rs. 9,66,746, while the deficit in Kumaun increased to Rs. 18,205.

REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

The number of registration offices decreased by four and stood at 343. Further progress was made in the substitution of departmental registrars for Tahsíldárs, 30 offices having changed hands during the year.

Number of documents registered.

The total number of documents registered was 207,958 as compared with 204,435 during 1890-91. There was an increase in registrations of all kinds of documents of which registration is optional except in the case of documents relating to immovable property, the decline in which occurred in Oudh and was attributed to the approach of land settlements in that Province.

Optional registrations.

The increase of 2,482 in the total number of optional registrations (83,737) was, however, entirely due to that in the Bareilly district; in 18 of the 36 registration districts there was a decrease. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,05,362 and receipts to Rs. 4,02,522, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,97,160; all three figures are the highest on record. The aggregate value of property affected increased from Rs. 8,16,85,154 to Rs. 8,61,64,753, the advance in the districts of Dehra Dún and Meerut being especially marked. There were three prosecutions

under section 83 of Act III of 1887 during the year; one resulted in conviction, one in acquittal, and the third had not been decided at the close of the year. The number of offices inspected by Registrars decreased by 37.

It having been discovered that 20 sub-registration districts in Oudh had been illegally amalgamated, their records being kept separate from the offices with which they were amalgamated, steps were taken to reconstitute all except one of them: and, to cure the illegality involved in the amalgamation of these 20 districts and of six others whose records cannot be separated from those of the offices to which they were joined, legislation is now in hand.

Allocation of sub-registration offices.

An investigation was also set on foot during the year with a view of ascertaining whether the present allocation of sub-registration offices throughout the Provinces is sufficient to meet the needs of their inhabitants, or involves, in any locality, the maintenance of superfluous offices. The results of the inquiry were not submitted to Government before the close of the year under review.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of litigation.

The State was a party to 105 suits decided during the year: 33 terminated in adverse decisions, of which 27 were satisfactorily explained. That only 22 per cent. of the value of claims made was recovered is due to the verdict of the Courts in cases under the Land Acquisition Act. In Appellate Courts 19 cases were decided and seven lost; owing to the loss of one important suit only 30 per cent. of the claims advanced were recovered. Twenty-three per cent. (Rs. 6,950) of sums to be realized in execution proceedings were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,990. Contrary to the usual results, the percentage recovered in Oudh (5·5) was smaller than that (24·3) in the North-Western Provinces. Ten out of 15 decided suits in which Municipalities were involved were won, but only four out of nine appeals. In realizing sums decreed poor results were obtained, 8 per cent. only being collected. The Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces was successful in 28 out of 33 decided cases; in Oudh 30 out of 179 were lost. As regards the practical result of this litigation, the most noticeable fact is that in the North-Western Provinces 49 per cent. of the value of the claims defended were lost: this was due to the adverse decision of the Courts in a case in which the claim was valued at Rs. 25,347. Of the value of claims preferred 75 per cent. was decreed. In Lower Appellate Courts four appeals out of 24 were lost, of which one, decided by the Court of the Rámpur State, involved a value of Rs. 1,04,000. Exclusive of one appeal in which Rs. 3,16,800 were at stake and which was compromised, seven were tried out in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, four terminating adversely. There was a considerable improvement in the North-Western Provinces in the percentage recovered of sums decreed, the figure rising from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 23·6: in Oudh 24 per cent. of the demand was realized.

Revision of scale of fees of Government Pleaders.

Since the close of the year, with a view to increased efficiency in the conduct of Government litigation, the scale of fees of Government Pleaders has been revised: and with the same object, the appointment

of a leading Barrister, who could be Standing Counsel to the Government and to the Court of Wards, as well as Public Prosecutor, has been proposed to the Government of India.

Proposed appointment of a Standing Counsel to Government.

VOLUNTEERS.

The active recruitment of Volunteers was maintained throughout the year, with the general result of an increase in numbers of 220 or 6·54 per cent. The active force at the end of the year numbered 3,586. The strength of the reserve force increased by 129, and the total enrolled strength stood at 1,004, although the percentage of efficients fell from 93 to 71·81.

Strength of force.

The financial condition of the several corps continued satisfactory.

Financial condition.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The cash expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,96,000. Adding to this the value of stock received from the Superintendent of Government Stationery, Calcutta, and the usual estimate for depreciation, the expenses of the year aggregated Rs. 4,90,000. The cash receipts were Rs. 83,000, and the net cost of the Press to Government was therefore Rs. 4,07,000.

Receipts and expenditure.

The value of the outturn, including the cash receipts, was Rs. 5,70,000, and the result of the year's working was therefore a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 80,000, or 16 per cent. on the gross outlay. The amount of outstandings was reduced during the year by nearly one-third.

Result of year's working.

The cost of maintenance of the Book Depôt was Rs. 23,000, and sales realized Rs. 13,000. The stock in hand is estimated at over two lakhs.

Cost of maintaining Book Depôt.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and adjacent parts of Rájputána and the Panjáb for the year 1891.

THIS sketch is drawn up on the same lines as have been followed for the last two years. Owing to a change in the hour of recording observations introduced in January 1889, the tables and data in this sketch are not comparable with those issued in the years before 1889. The temperatures now given are the uncorrected means of the readings of the maximum and minimum thermometers; the pressures are not the true means of the day, but are derived from readings at 8 A.M.,* and, except in the case of the hill stations, are reduced to sea level; and the normal values of temperature and pressure are derived from the observation of the 11 years ending with 1888. Tables showing the abnormal variations of humidity and wind direction are not given in this year, the normal values for 8 A.M. being as yet unknown. The rainfall table, which is the most important of all, has, however, been constructed on exactly the same lines as formerly.

The chief meteorological features of the year 1891 in the North-Western Provinces were an unusually rough and rainy cold weather, accompanied by a temperature considerably below average. This last feature was especially marked in March, and even in April the usual hot weather conditions were not very strongly developed, while an unusually heavy rainfall in May still further aided in keeping the temperature low for the time of the year. In June, however, the hot west wind blew with great persistence and the temperature became excessive, and, except at Gorakhpur, very little rain fell during the month. This state of things continued throughout the most of July, there being an extraordinary deficiency in the rainfall. In August and September the south-east monsoon gave a particularly copious rainfall in these Provinces. Early in October the weather cleared and with one or two trifling exceptions continued remarkably cool and fine till the close of December.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the year was under average in most districts except Jhánsi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and the other districts bordering upon Rájputána, where it was slightly in excess.

During the month of January an unusually large number of storms of the cold weather type crossed northern India: each was accompanied by large rapid changes in temperature, a warm wave advancing in front of each storm and a cool dry wave following. But the variations of the mean for the month from the normal mean were on the whole less than might have been expected. But in February the temperature was markedly under normal, a consequence probably of the excessive rainfall in the Panjáb and the heavy snowfall in the north-western Himálayas. The largest defect was in the extreme north-west, where at Peshawar and Rawal Pindi it was as much as 8·2° below normal. The defect diminished in amount to the south and east of this region. The unusually heavy snowfall on the hills acted in the same way during March, and in many parts of these Provinces during that month the defect was most marked. The average defect was as much as 8·1° at Chakráta, 6·5°—6·8° at Ránikhet, Pithoragarh, Agra, and Delhi, 5°—6° at Sirsa, Sambhar, Jeypore, Nowgong, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Meerut, and Roorkee. The quiet,

* In the case of Chakráta, Pithoragarh, and Gházipur the data given are 10 A.M. values and not 8 A.M.

undisturbed weather that followed in April gradually restored temperature to its normal value, though as a rule there was a slight defect. May was about average. But in June the temperature was almost everywhere excessive, a consequence of the prolonged delay in the advance of the monsoon. The opposite was the case at Gorakhpur, where curiously enough there was an excessively heavy rainfall, the only station in these Provinces where the monsoon could be said to have been established in June. But in July this partial establishment of the monsoon disappeared with the movement northward of the trough of low pressure which usually stretches from Orissa to the south-west Panjáb. This passed up to the foot of the hills, and thereafter ensued dry westerly winds over the whole of the Gangetic plain and Central India, diverting the monsoon currents northward and eastward to East Bengal and Assam. This failure of the monsoon was followed by a rapid increase in temperature, and on the 11th and 12th of the month it was on an average 6° to 8° above normal, and on the 22nd of July the temperature was over 15° in excess at Jeypore, Sambhar, and Sirsa. In August the temperature varied considerably at different places. In areas of deficient rainfall the temperature was more or less above the normal, and where there was abundant rainfall the opposite was the case. Throughout these Provinces the mean was slightly in defect. This state of things remained practically unchanged throughout the month of September. The copious rains throughout the greater part of these Provinces led to unusually cool weather in October, the average being about 2° below the normal. In November there was a slight excess at most stations, and in December it was about average. Very high temperatures were recorded in the first week of June and again in the third week in July. The highest temperature recorded in the region under review was 118·4° at Sirsa, and in the North-Western Provinces the highest was Jhánsi (115·5°) on the 2nd of June.

Pressure and winds.—Except during the months of July, August, and September, the pressure was uniformly excessive throughout the Provinces. During the first six months the average pressure was almost everywhere continuously excessive, a result perhaps of the unusual cold. In July the mean pressure of the month was below the normal average throughout the whole of these Provinces. This result was due to the abnormal distribution of pressure throughout northern India. During the monsoon period in normal years one of the most marked features in the distribution is the trough of relatively low pressure which runs from Orissa along the south of the Gangetic plain northward to the Panjáb. To the north of this trough pressure is higher than at places to the south of it. In the present year this trough lay further north than usual, and the mean pressure recorded in these Provinces was therefore that of the trough and not that corresponding to the usual high pressure area to the north of it. During August and September the mean pressure was in general above average in the western districts and below in the eastern, and was in particular low at all places in the path of the various depressions which crossed the Provinces during these months. In October the pressure again increased uniformly and continued in excess to the end of the year.

The following were the most important of the storms or disturbances during the rainy season which affected the weather of these Provinces :—

1st.—Storm reached Benares and Allahabad on the 4th August, giving strong east winds, but little rainfall.

2nd.—Storm approached on 7th, moved slowly westward, and gave continuous and heavy rain over the Province and disappeared on the 10th.

3rd.—Storm approached on 14th and passed slowly westwards up the Gangetic plain.

4th.—On the 18th, 19th, and 20th, a slight shallow depression lay over Cawnpore and Allahabad districts, giving heavy rain there.

5th.—A storm advanced northwards from Central Provinces and affected the weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh till the 29th. The heaviest fall occasioned by it was eight inches at Bareilly on the 29th.

6th.—A depression, which had originated at the head of the Bay, passing westward, began to affect the weather of these Provinces on the 3rd September, and by the 4th rain was fairly general in the North-Western Provinces.

7th.—Another storm appeared at the head of the Bay on the 5th and, advancing slowly north-westward, had its centre close to Allahabad on the 8th, and on the 9th it had moved to Jhánsi. Heavy rain was experienced at all stations in its track.

8th.—On the 14th another large shallow depression covered the whole Province, and rain, though light, was general.

9th.—A storm appearing over the Bay on the 22nd passed westwards and remained almost stationary over the Central Provinces until the 27th, having little or no effect on the weather in the North-Western Provinces. But after that date it began to move northward and by the end of the month gave very unsettled weather and much rain.

It will be seen from this summary that throughout the whole of August and September the weather was almost uninterruptedly under the influence of cyclonic storms travelling over or close to these Provinces, and that copious and general rainfall was the result.

Rainfall.—With regard to the rainfall reports it is necessary to explain that the change in the arrangement of Divisions introduced in April led to a change in the arrangement of the rain-reporting stations, some parts that formerly were included in one Division being now in another, and so on. Consequently the returns for particular districts or Divisions as now given are not strictly comparable with returns given for a Division bearing the same name in former years. But in the main the discrepancies are not great. As the change was introduced in April 1891, the first three months of the year under review being under the old arrangement are given in the first part of the following Table III-A. The remaining nine months are given in Table III-B.

The total rainfall for the first three months was in excess in most Divisions by amounts ranging from half an inch to two inches. In the remaining nine months, as far as comparison is possible, some districts seem to have had a large excess, others an equally striking defect. Excesses of five to eight inches are to be noted in the Meerut, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Rohilkhand Divisions, while in Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Divisions and in the Himálayan districts the defect ranged from two to four inches, while in Benares the astonishing defect of 9·67 inches appears. But over the Province the rainfall of the year was abundant, though late, and what defects there were seem to have been of quite a local character.

TABLE III-A.—*Rainfall.*

Month.	Himálayan districts (18 stations).			Meerut Division (34 stations).			Rohilkhand Division (32 stations).			Sitapur Division (11 stations).			Fyzabad Division (10 stations).			Benares Division (31 stations).			Allahabad Division (43 stations).			Agra Division (37 stations).			Lucknow Division (11 stations).			Rae Bareli Division (11 stations).			Jhánsi Division (16 stations).		
	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Excess in 1891.	Average, 23 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 18—19 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 20—21 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 20—22 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 20—22 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 26 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.
January ...	2·27	2·91	0·64	1·01	0·92	−0·09	1·17	1·57	+0·40	0·90	0·82	−0·08	0·77	0·99	+0·22	0·65	1·22	+0·57	0·68	0·67	−0·01	0·49	0·61	+0·12	0·74	1·10	+0·36	1·16	0·63	−0·53	0·46	0·13	−0·33
February ...	2·08	2·34	0·26	0·72	0·09	−0·63	0·84	0·13	−0·71	0·39	...	−0·39	0·39	0·28	−0·11	0·47	0·23	−0·24	0·31	0·11	−0·20	0·25	0·01	−0·24	0·27	0·19	−0·08	0·26	0·17	−0·09	0·26	...	−0·26
March ...	1·75	2·80	1·05	0·60	0·95	+0·35	0·73	2·37	+1·64	0·59	1·78	+1·19	0·29	2·18	+1·89	0·28	1·78	+1·50	0·24	0·94	+0·70	0·35	2·04	+1·69	0·18	2·05	+1·87	0·18	1·28	+1·10	0·20	0·53	+0·33
In three months,	6·10	8·05	1·95	2·33	1·96	−0·37	2·74	4·07	+1·33	1·88	2·60	+0·72	1·45	3·45	+2·00	1·40	3·23	+1·83	1·23	1·72	+0·49	1·09	2·66	+1·57	1·19	3·34	+2·15	1·60	2·08	+0·48	0·92	0·66	−0·26

TABLE III-B.—*Rainfall.*

Month.	Himálayan districts (18 stations).			Meerut Division (32 stations).			Rohilkhand Division (32 stations).			Fyzabad Division (21 stations).			Benares Division (21 stations).			Alahabad Division (54 stations).			Agra Division (37 stations).			Lucknow Division (22 stations).			Gorakhpur Division (54 stations).		
	Average, 27 years.	1891	Variation in 1891.	Average, 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 21—23 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average, 19—23 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.	Average. 27 years.	1891.	Variation in 1891.
April ...	0·92	0·20	−0·72	0·20	0·10	−0·10	0·22	0·02	−0·20	0·14	0·07	−0·07	0·17	0·06	−0·11	0·14	0·03	−0·11	0·12	0·07	−0·05	0·13	0·04	−0·09	0·26	0·02	−0·24
May ...	2·00	1·59	−0·41	0·58	0·74	+0·16	0·82	0·41	−0·41	0·87	1·60	+0·73	0·69	0·58	−0·11	0·30	0·60	+0·30	0·41	0·84	+0·43	0·60	1·54	+0·94	1·18	1·40	+0·22
June ...	7·38	2·61	−4·77	3·08	0·75	−2·33	4·86	1·80	−3·06	5·26	0·97	−4·29	4·88	3·40	−1·48	4·03	0·62	−3·41	2·82	0·72	−2.10	4·94	0·45	−4·49	6·24	10·77	+4·53
July ...	18·80	11·71	−7·09	9·53	3·46	−6·07	13·72	7·18	−6·54	12·59	3·97	−8·62	11·96	3·45	−8·51	12·08	5·06	−7·02	10·03	3·67	−6·36	10·86	4·19	−6·67	13·51	5·07	−8·44
August ...	17·20	25·07	+7·87	8·35	20·02	+11·67	10·94	22·68	+11·74	10·84	16·95	+6·11	10·80	14·22	+3·42	10·37	18·88	+8·51	9·10	14·85	+5·75	10·23	18·85	+8·62	11·11	12·68	+1·57
September ...	7·48	10·04	+2·56	4·77	6·50	+1·73	6·68	13·89	+7·21	8·12	8·97	+0·85	7·44	5·83	−1·61	5·68	14·33	+8·65	4·87	10·19	+5·32	6·40	14·45	+8·05	8·51	7·14	−1·37
October ...	1·02	2·28	+1·26	0·44	1·19	+0·75	0·96	0·70	−0·26	1·72	2·86	+1·14	2·36	1·42	−0·94	1·07	0·88	−0·19	0·74	0·46	−0·28	1·15	2·06	+0·91	2·39	4·59	+2·20
November ...	0·19	0·03	−0·16	0·05	0·04	−0·01	0·04	0·06	+0·02	0·04	...	−0·04	0·15	..	−0·15	0·07	...	−0·07	0·02	...	−0·02	0·02	...	−0·02	0·06	...	−0·06
December ..	0·72	...	−0·72	0·33	...	−0·33	0·41	...	−0·41	0·30	...	−0·30	0·18	...	−0·18	0·30	...	−0·30	0·26	...	−0·26	0·36	...	−0·36	0·18	...	−0·18
In nine months,	55·71	53·53	−2·18	27·33	32·80	+5·47	38·65	46·74	+8·09	39·88	35·39	−4·49	38·63	28·96	−9·67	34·04	40·40	+6·36	28·37	30·80	+2·43	34·69	41·58	+6·89	43·44	41·67	−1·77

The rainfall in January was over average everywhere in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, especially in the eastern and submontane parts. In February there was a general deficiency, though on the hills the fall of snow was very large, while in March the precipitation was everywhere unusually great, especially in the eastern parts. April and May were unusually dry months, though in the latter, falls of small amounts were fairly generally reported. But in June, and especially in July—a result of the unusual lateness of the monsoon—the rainfall was extraordinarily deficient. With the single exception of Gorakhpur, where there was a large excess, no rain to speak of fell throughout these Provinces in June, and in July the falls were confined to the lightest local showers. It was not till after the 23rd July that rainfall became really general, and even then it was never heavy. The general defect for the month over the Province averaged quite seven inches. But with August the monsoon became fairly established, and storm after storm continued to advance westwards from the Bay over these Provinces, so that the excess of rain during this month and September was as marked as had been the defect in July. Allahabad had the greatest actual excess in these Provinces, amounting to 20 inches during August. This was followed by excesses of 14½ inches at Bareilly, 12½ inches at Cawnpore, 11 at Meerut, and 10 at Ránikhet and Roorkee. The general rainfall during August was about four times as heavy as it was during the month of July, although the average for the former month is slightly under that for the latter. The September rains were, as a rule, not so heavy as those of August, although still largely over the average for the month. After the first few days in October the monsoon rain finally ceased and practically no rain fell in these Provinces from that date till the end of the year under review. December was actually rainless, as was also November, if we except a slight shower at Meerut and trifling amounts in the Kumaun and Rohilkhand Divisions.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

Gorakhpur and Basti.—Settlement operations were formally closed in both districts before the end of 1890. The Survey Department have completed the supply of printed maps for Basti, and have furnished those of 828 more villages in Gorakhpur, leaving 2,255 villages in the latter district for which maps have still to be furnished. The settlement reports of both districts have been printed, and the Basti and Gorakhpur reports with the Board's review have been submitted to Government. No further expenditure was incurred in Basti during the year under report. The charges in Gorakhpur were Rs. 13,730-10-0, bringing the total cost of the settlement up to Rs. 11,10,111-8-8.

Sahâranpur.—In this district also settlement operations were practically closed last year, and the fairing of the remaining maps was completed during the first quarter of the year under report. A large amount of case work, original and appellate, however, remained over, which has been disposed of by the Collector, who was placed in charge of the settlement in January 1891, with the assistance of a Settlement Deputy Collector. The work thus thrown on the Collector, Mr. Holmes, was a heavy addition to his ordinary duties, and his success in dealing with it is highly creditable to him. The year closed with no pending original cases and only 72 appeals, the majority of which were decided before the 15th October 1891. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 32,591-15-1, bringing the total cost of the settlement up to Rs. 2,75,450-12-2. The settlement of the entire district was formally closed by the issue of Notification No. $\frac{894}{\text{I—47A}}$, dated 1st May 1891.

Muzaffarnagar.—Only a few maps and records remained to be faired at the close of last year, and these have been finished during the year under report. The area remaining for inspection was 353 square miles, and that for assessment about 1,000 square miles. The Settlement Officer completed the inspection of this area, and also re-inspected the whole of the Ganges khádir with the exception of a few villages. The area assessed included the two tahsíls of Muzaffarnagar and Kairana, and the Ganges khádir tracts of tahsíls Muzaffarnagar and Jansath. The assessments of three tahsíls, Jansath, Budhana, and Muzaffarnagar, were sanctioned by the Board during the year, and that of tahsíl Kairana shortly after its close, in time for the revised revenue to be collected from the first kharíf instalment falling due after the expiration of the former term of settlement. The Board postponed passing orders on the assessment of the Ganges khádir until the member in charge had had an opportunity of visiting the tract. The Junior Member has since sanctioned the assessments after going over the khádir with the Settlement Officer, and the new demand will take effect from the rabi of the current year. The Government revenue has not suffered by the postponement, as the revision of settlement in the Ganges khádir has resulted in a small net reduction in the total demand.

Case work has proved heavier than the Settlement Officer anticipated. Including the 2,601 cases pending at the close of last year, and excluding 18 cases transferred to the Collector's Court, the number for disposal during the year was 11,666, of which 8,671 cases were disposed of—1,712 or 20 per cent. on their merits, and 6,959 or 80 per cent. otherwise. The majority of the cases pending are applications for enhancement and commutation of rent, and cases of this description still continue to be filed,

The Settlement Officer disposed of 119 out of the 225 appeals which came before him, confirming the decision of the lower Court in 73 cases, reversing it in 33, and remanding 13 cases for further inquiry. The Commissioner had 91 appeals to dispose of and decided 74, the lower Court's decisions being confirmed in all but one case. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 53,751-2-2, bringing the total cost to the end of the year to Rs. 2,35,470-14-6.

Jhánsi.—The remaining records—336 maps, 338 khasras, 353 jamabandis, and an equal number of khewats—were received from the Survey Department during the year. The work of verification was pushed on vigorously, and, with the help of a third Deputy Collector, Pandit Jawahir Lal, was completed. The fairing work was all but finished in Mau and Moth by the end of the year: in only a few villages in each tahsíl were the faired papers not entirely completed. As the Mau and Moth patwáris were discharged from the fairing office, the Jhánsi and Garotha patwáris were called in and work was pushed on in those tahsíls. The Settlement Officer explains that there was neither accommodation enough, nor a sufficiently large and competent supervising staff, to allow of the patwáris of all four tahsíls being called in to the office at headquarters at the same time. For reasons which were explained in last year's report, it was found impossible to complete the assessments before the expiry of the term of the current settlement. The matter was reported to Government, and with the sanction of the Government of India the current settlement was prolonged till the 30th June 1892. The assessment reports for Mau and Moth were completed towards the close of the year, and those for Garotha and Jhánsi have since been finished. The Mau and Moth reports are now under the consideration of the Board.

Excluding seven cases transferred to the district courts, there were 5,687 original cases, of which 5,370 were disposed of—1,913 or 36 per cent. on their merits, and 3,457 or 64 per cent. otherwise. The number pending at the close of the year was 317. Of the 37 appeals preferred to the Settlement Officer all but one were disposed of, the lower Court's decision being confirmed in 21 cases and reversed in six. Nine cases were remanded for re-trial. The Commissioner disposed of 10 out of the 13 appeals preferred to him. The lower Court's decision was upheld in eight cases and reversed in one case, and one case was remanded. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 58,438-9-5, bringing the total cost up to Rs. 1,48,584-7-11.

Kumaun-Bhábar.—For 326 villages—41 settled and 285 khám—the new survey papers were available in 1889-90, and these villages were accordingly inspected and a rent-rate report submitted regarding them. The proposed rates were sanctioned by the Commissioner with effect from 1890-91, and a report on the subject was submitted to Government. In that report it was noted that the assessing officer anticipated an increase of Rs. 30,000 in the rental demand by the re-settlement of the whole of the Kumaun-Bhábar villages. During the year under report an increase of Rs. 20,000, due to enhanced rents, was secured, and it is now estimated that the completion of the assessment will result in an enhancement of Rs. 38,000, or of Rs. 8,000 more than the former estimate. Twenty-two settled and 142 khám villages remained to be dealt with. No villages were inspected during 1890-91 owing to the fact that Mr. C. H. Roberts' connection with the Kumaun-Bhábar was temporarily severed, and it was considered advisable to wait for his return rather than to entrust the work to the officer temporarily in charge. Mr. Roberts is now going on with the work and is expected to complete it during the current year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,438, which, added to that incurred in 1888-89 and 1889-90 (Rs. 8,776), brings the total to Rs. 11,214.

Garhwál.—The Garhwál survey has continued to give rise to considerable discussion and correspondence. The opposition of the people has been overcome, but the Survey Department have had to contend with other difficulties inherent in

the nature of the country. These, with the minute size of the cultivated fields, the difficulty of obtaining amíns, and the want of skill among the patwáris, have retarded progress and increased the cost of operations; while, in addition, there is reason to believe that the assessable area to be surveyed will prove to be far larger than was originally estimated. A report was obtained from the Deputy Superintendent of Survey at the close of the field season, showing the work that had actually been done and its cost, and furnishing an estimate in respect to the work remaining. On the receipt of this report, and after further discussion with the local authorities, the Board reported to Government that the cost of completing the survey was estimated at Rs. 3,80,472, and that, including the amount already spent, the total expenditure would not fall short of Rs. 5,00,000. It was recommended that the survey should be proceeded with on a programme which would admit of its completion in four seasons. The Government of India, however, in view of the large expenditure and the comparatively small return expected in the shape of enhancement of revenue, suggested that the cadastral survey should be confined to the less mountainous and more advanced tracts, and that the settlement of the wilder and more remote tracts should be effected by a rougher and less expensive agency. The Board's recommendations on this proposal were submitted to the Government, after the close of the year: meanwhile the survey is proceeding in the southern parganas of Garhwál. Up to the end of the year the Survey Department had completed the survey of 1,050 villages, with an area of 189 square miles, but had only prepared the maps of nine villages. They also compiled 149 rough khasras, and prepared 1,711 jamabandi slips, 111 khewat slips, and 134 statistical forms.

The present settlement of some of the parganas in Garhwál expires in the current year (1892), before the regular settlement can be completed. In order to prevent loss of revenue, the Board recommended that summary settlement should be made to hold good until the regular settlement was effected, but Government decided against the expediency of the summary settlement proposed, and determined that the current assessment should continue until a regular settlement can be effected. During the year the Board submitted draft settlement rules for the preliminary procedure of settlement and for the verification of records prior to assessment. These rules received the approval of Government. Draft assessment rules have been submitted since the close of the year, and are under the consideration of Government. Case work in Garhwál has been light. Of the 276 cases instituted, 274 were boundary disputes, of which all but four were decided. The Settlement Officer decided 27 appeals out of 30 institutions. Of these, in 23 cases the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in one reversed, and three cases were remanded. The total expenditure incurred up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 1,11,809-7-8.

The usual abstract of work done during the year is appended.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1890-91.			Expenditure.
						Area in acres.					Original cases.	Appeals.		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.		To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Sahâranpur ...	Total required	5,946	3,964	5,148	7,722	...	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	1,422,625	7,733	2,189	325	32,592
	Done during the year... ...	849	10	12	2,172	...	...	...	...	507,946	7,733	2,117	226	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	99	
Muzaffarnagar ...	Total required	3,234	2,156	5,990	8,985	...	1,061,231	1,061,231	1,061,231	1,061,231	11,666	225	91	53,751
	Done during the year... ...	590	55	154	198	...	226,027	640,853	592,540	661,253	8 671	119	74	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399,978	2,995	106	17	
Jhánsi ...	Total required	640	1,280	1,476	2,214	928,410	928,410	928,410	928,410	928,410	5,687	37	13	58,439
	Done during the year... ...	431	673	825	1,159	...	500,404	428,006	...	...	5,370	36	10	
	Remaining	...	607	651	1,055	...	...	500,404	928,410	928,410	317	1	3	
Gorakhpur ...	Total required	8,647	7,192	17,294	25,941	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	2,941,381	114	46	124	13,731
	Done during the year... ...	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	46	123	
	Remaining	2,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Basti ...	Total required	7,604	7,600	15,200	22,812	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	1,789,487	...	...	28	...
	Done during the year... ...	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Garhwál ...	Total required	3,210	...	...	...	197,748	...	...	...	...	276	30	...	*91,330
	Done during the year... ...	18	...	...	...	121,062	...	...	...	...	272	27	...	
	Remaining	3,192	...	...	...	76,686	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	

* Includes Rs. 81,177 on account of cadastral and traverse surveys.

The figures against Garhwál are for three parganas only. In columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 the figures include second and third copies, where required.

MAPPING.—*Village field maps.*—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Basti and Gorakhpur of the North-Western Provinces, and the Rámpur State. Up to end of June last 14,122 sheets had been printed, namely :—

Basti	5,571	sheets.
Gorakhpur	8,551	ditto.
Rámpur State	*Nil.*	ditto.

Of the above, 2,659 sheets were printed during the year under report, as follows :—

Basti	98	sheets.
Gorakhpur	2,561	ditto.

And of the Rámpur State, of which there are 1,341 sheets representing 1,093 villages surveyed, 135 sheets were printed during the year, and 1,206 sheets remained to be printed on 30th June 1892. These maps are being printed at the expense of the Rámpur State. Of the districts last reported for 1890-91, those for Ballia, Gházipur, and Mirzapur are blank for the present year 1891-92, the reproduction of their village field maps having been completed.

(b)—Oudh.

Settlement operations were carried on during the year in two districts, Unao and Partábgarh.

In Unao, work was in progress in six parganas out of the 21 of which the district is composed. In one of them, Harha, it had been commenced in the previous year; in the rest it was taken in hand during the year of report. In the six parganas, the progress made in the preparation of the settlement maps, records, and assessment statistics was as follows : the maps of 424 villages were corrected by local inquiry, and one village was entirely re-surveyed; field work and the verification of jamabandis were completed, except in pargana Jhalotar Ajgain and one mahál of pargana Govinda; 321 khasras and 622 khewats were corrected and verified, leaving 104 of the former and 144 of the latter remaining; and inspection slips for 378 villages and assessment statements for 420 maháls were prepared. During the year the Settlement Officer inspected parganas Harha and Mauráwan, and the Assistant Settlement Officer pargana Púrwa, and 63,000 acres in parganas Harha were assessed. No assessment reports were submitteddurin the year; but, since its close, reports on the proposed assessments of parganas Harha, Púrwa, and Mauráwan have been received. The Board have passed orders on the report for pargana Harha; those for Púrwa and Mauráwan are now under their consideration, and it is hoped that the new assessments of all three parganas will be passed and given out during the next two or three months.

The statement of case-work shows that there were altogether 6,763 cases for disposal in the Court of the Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Deputy Collector, of which 5,589 were decided, 52 per cent. on their merits and 48 per cent. otherwise. The Settlement Officer disposed of 58 appeals out of 70 on his file, upholding the decisions of the Lower Court in 37 cases and reversing them in 21. There were eight appeals to the Commissioner from the decisions of the Settlement Officer, which in three cases were confirmed and in five reversed. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 67,640.

The task of the Settlement Officer in carrying out the settlement along with the general administration of the district is not easy. It was made more difficult during the year by the changes that occurred in the office of Joint Magistrate, to the occupant of which the Settlement Officer must look for a full share of assistance in carrying

on the work of the district. The settlement work of the district was inspected by the Senior Member of the Board at two visits made by him during the year.

In Partábgarh, as in Unao, no special Settlement Officer, has been appointed, and the work of revision of assessment is being carried out by the Deputy Commissioner. This district was formally placed under settlement by Notification No. $\frac{1816}{I-707A.}$, dated the 21st July 1891, but preliminary operations had been commenced in the previous October, in pargana Patti, where during the cold weather of 1890-91 a Deputy Collector was engaged, under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Quin, and the Director of Land Records, in revising the maps and khasras. The maps of 533 out of the 816 villages of which this pargana consists were corrected, and 72 villages were entirely re-surveyed. In May 1891 Mr. Sanders, who was selected by Government to carry out the settlement, took charge of the district as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. During the hot weather, the re-tracing and re-numbering of maps, the extraction of sír entries, the preparation of khatauni and jamabandi slips, and partial filling up of the assessment statements were carried on; but less rapid progress was made than could have been wished, partly because the Settlement Officer's time was much occupied in district work, and partly because of the incompetence of many of the patwáris. Attestation was commenced at the end of August, but not much had been done up to the end of the year.

Case-work, as was to be expected on the first year of settlement operations, was considerably lighter than in Unao, where the revision of settlement was in full progress. Two thousand two hundred and forty-nine cases were instituted in the Court of the Settlement Deputy Collector, who disposed of 1,911 cases during the year, 41 per cent. on their merits and 59 per cent. otherwise. Six appeals were filed in the Court of the Settlement Officer, by whom in one case the decision of the lower Court was confirmed and in four reversed. There were two appeals to the Commissioner from the Settlement Officer's decision, but neither of these was decided within the year. The total charges up to the end of the year were Rs. 20,884. The district was visited and the settlement work inspected by the Senior Member of the Board, in the early part of 1891, and again in November.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

At the beginning of the year there were 329 estates, with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,37,369 in the possession of Government; and 13 properties with a jama of Rs. 3,233 were acquired within the year. Another property, the "stud lands" in Gházipur, returned to the possession of Government within the year. The question of its future management has not yet been decided; but the rental and collections from it have been included in the return of State properties. Excluding the "stud lands," 5 of the 13 estates are not assessed; they are small plots of land relinquished by the Canal Department in Muzaffarnagar, and have since been re-sold to the original proprietors. One estate carrying a jama of Rs. 835 was sold for arrears of revenue in Hamírpur and purchased on behalf of Government in default of bidders. The remaining seven estates, which are assessed at Rs. 2,398, were bought in the Jhánsi district under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act. During the year 15 villages, or shares in villages, bearing a jama of Rs. 13,540, were alienated, leaving 328 properties with a jama of Rs. 1,27,062 in the possession of Government on the 30th September 1891.

The total current demand amounted to Rs. 7,07,481 as against Rs. 6,74,928 in 1889-90. The estate of the late Musammat Kamar-ul-nissa in Sháhjahánpur was sold in the previous year and its rental demand of about Rs. 8,000 has been removed.

from the accounts, but this has been counterbalanced by the income from the "stud lands" referred to above.

Towards the increased demand of the year Allahabad contributes Rs. 1,097, Jhánsi Rs. 5,440, Jalaun Rs. 1,034, Mirzapur Rs. 2,018, and Kumaun Rs. 22,448. In Allahabad the increase is mainly due to a rise in the rental of the Khargapur estate: in Jhánsi it is abnormal, and the greater part of it represents the profits of past years of estates in the tract ceded to Gwalior, which have been paid by the Gwalior Darbár on acquiring the proprietary rights of the British Government; while in Jalaun it is chiefly owing to the fact that in 1889-90 the rental of two estates was only received for part of the year. The increase in Mirzapur is chiefly due to an enhanced demand in the Dúdhi Government estate, including Rs. 683 on account of progressive assessments. The large increase in Kumaun is the result of enhancements in the Bhábar estates consequent on the revision of settlement which is in progress in them.

Including the arrears of the previous year (Rs. 15,270), the gross Provincial rental demand amounted to Rs. 7,22,751, of which Rs. 6,99,499 were collected and Rs. 23,252 remained outstanding. Of this sum, Bánda is responsible for Rs. 6,002, Allahabad Rs. 3,750, Jalaun Rs. 1,030, and Gházipur Rs. 10,048. Of the balance in Bánda the greater portion is again due from mauzas Jaspura and Jauharpur. Rupees 3,734 of the arrears have since the close of the year been remitted, Rs. 1,003 are doubtful, and the remainder, Rs. 1,265, is in course of realization. The special report regarding these villages called for by Government was submitted by the Board on the 30th September 1891. The entire balance in Allahabad is due from the Khargapur and Sarái Bharat estates. Rupees 1,155 of the amount have since the year closed been struck off (Rs. 735 on account of damage done by hail), Rs. 1,481 are classed as doubtful, and Rs. 1,114 as recoverable. Of the amount outstanding in Jalaun, Rs. 272 have been remitted, Rs. 385 are under suspension, and the remainder is in train of liquidation. The entire balance in Gházipur is due from the stud lands. The amount is large, but the property has only recently reverted to the possession of Government. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,39,124, *viz.*—

	Rs.
(1) Establishment	68,930
(2) Contingencies	68,263
(3) Improvements	2,01,931
Total ...	3,39,124

The percentage of cost to the rental demand was about 9·5 as compared with 8·2 in the previous year. The increase is principally in Kumaun and the Tarái, where it is due almost wholly to the salary, &c., of the Special Engineer whose employment was sanctioned by Government in January 1891. The expenditure on improvements increased by Rs. 78,024, chiefly on account of a large outlay on water works at Káthgodám and Haldwáni in Kumaun and the execution of special original works in the Garhwál-Bhábar. The Board have called upon Collectors to submit reports of the improvements which they would recommend on the estates in their districts the rental of which amounted to Rs. 3,000 or more. Where the rental is below this sum, it is rarely possible to carry out more than very trifling improvements; but in the large estates the Board are taking measures for increasing the expenditure under this head.

Including the sum of Rs. 59,025 outstanding at the end of the previous year, advances to tenants amounted to Rs. 1,23,281 in the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur and the estates in the Tarái. Of this amount Rs. 60,887 were realized during the period of report, and the remainder will be recovered in due course.

(b)—Oudh.

State properties.—There were 64 properties on the list, 46 of which pay revenue. Of the revenue-paying estates formerly on the list, three in Kheri and three in Bara Banki have been removed as they were found to be in reality nazúl or municipal properties. Of other estates the three villages in Lucknow mentioned in the report for the previous year were re-granted to the heirs of the deceased jagírdárs; four villages in Bahraich were transferred to the Forest Department; and grants were made of a village in Kheri and another in Fyzabad. On the other hand, a plot of land given up by the railway, but not yet assessed to revenue, is shown as having become the property of Government during the year. Nearly 98 per cent. of the demand from the State properties was collected. The arrears of the preceding year, which have not been brought forward, were nominal, or have been remitted. The arrears of the year under report in Fyzabad accrued in the village which passed out of the hands of Government before collections were far advanced, while those in Gonda relate to the Barwár settlement. The Barwárs only cultivated a portion of the culturable area, and declined the offer of the grass and wood lands which required clearing. The cost of collecting establishment and of contingencies fell at over 8½ per cent. on collections. In Lucknow it fell at 15 per cent., but in that district the cost includes arrears of pay of establishment. The year's management resulted in a gross profit to Government of Rs. 17,694, or if the charges be deducted, a net profit of Rs. 13,615.

The steps taken to improve the condition of the estates may be briefly referred to. In the Lucknow estates every rood of culturable area is under the plough, the land is close to the city, and every facility for irrigation and manuring exists. Rents are in consequence as high as is advisable, and well sinking would not prove profitable. Owing to sand having been met with, the construction of the well begun in Sitapur has been stopped for the present. In Hardoi the *bandh* mentioned in last year's report has burst, and the canal has become choked up with sand. A small plot of waste land was brought under cultivation. In the Kheri estates Rs. 400 were spent on the construction of a new well and in repairing existing wells. In Gonda the resumed forest lands, which are occupied by a Barwár settlement, were surveyed and boundary pillars erected. Wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 500 in Bahraich, and Rs. 200 were spent on repairs to the shops in a bazár. In the remaining districts the State properties were so small as to afford little scope for action in this direction.

3.—Confiscated, Escheated, and Waste Lands.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

At the beginning of the year Rs. 1,169 were due on account of confiscated and escheated land, and during the year 939½ acres of such land were sold for Rs. 13,437 and 18 poles of waste land for Rs. 1,400. The total demand was thus Rs. 16,006, of which Rs. 14,837 were realized, leaving Rs. 1,169 still outstanding. There was no demand for interest.

The statement below gives details of the result of the management of the Kharauni estate. The total demand was Rs. 6,199, and the collections amounted to Rs. 6,119, of which Rs. 5,069 were paid on account of land revenue and local rates, and Rs. 637 were expended on management and other charges. The balance, Rs. 413, was credited in the personal ledger in favour of the estate. The total surplus in the personal ledger at the end of 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 1,797. During the last cold season another attempt was made by the Collector to effect a reconciliation between the zamíndárs, but without success. The estate must therefore continue under direct management for the present.

Statement showing the result of management, during the revenue year 1890-91, *of the Kharauni estate in the Ballia district held by order of the Civil Court of* 19*th February* 1828.

Year.	Rental demand for the year.			Collections credited to—				Balance due, *i.e.*, difference between columns 3 and 7.	Charges debited to Personal Ledger.			Surplus of the year, *i.e.*, difference between columns 6 and 11.	Memorandum of accumulated surplus to credit of the estate in the treasury.			Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Local rates.	Fixed land revenue.	Balance of collection in personal ledger.	Total collections.		Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		At beginning of the year.	Added during the year (column 12).	Total at close of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1889-90.	Rs. a. p. 251 10 3	6,162 15 8	6,474 9 11	1,776 12 1	3,501 0 0	1,085 6 0	6,363 2 1	28 0 0	682 12 6	39 15 10	722 12 4	362 9 8	1,021 3 10	362 9 8	1,383 13 6	
1890-91.	Rs. a. p. 28 0 0	6,170 13 11	6,198 13 11	1,568 7 11	3,501 0 0	1,049 12 5	6,119 4 4	79 9 7	518 0 0	118 10 9	636 10 9	413 1 8	1,383 13 6	413 1 8	1,796 15 2	Out of Rs. 79-9-7 outstanding on 30th September 1891 as shown in column 9, a decree for Rs. 75-9-9 has been obtained. The balance, Rs. 3-15-10, is composed of petty items due from 15 tenants who were found not in a position to pay during the year.

(b)—Oudh.

Sequestrated estates.—Of the estates in which settlement has been annulled for arrears of revenue there were only six under management as compared with 10 in the previous year. Of these, two were restored to their owners, and the four remaining are unimportant properties with small rentals. The two estates in Sultánpur, which were made over to their proprietors, were released before the rental instalments fell due: in the remainder the rental demand was collected in full.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The total number of estates in the charge or under the superintendence of the Court of Wards of the North-Western Provinces during 1890-91 was 114, of which 103 were under management of the Court throughout the year; four were released, six taken over, and one, the Landhaura estate, was, under the orders of the Civil Court, both taken over and released during the year.

Of the estates that were released the Belaun estate, which was placed under the Court of Wards by order of the Civil Court during the minority of the proprietor, had been under management for 11 years. During that time the rental demand was increased from Rs. 1,441 to Rs. 1,930, or by 34 per cent., and Rs. 10,000 were invested in Government securities. It is to be regretted that the investment of this sum in the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of the estate was so delayed that it could not be effected before the estate was released on the proprietor coming of age. The management of Kunj Behari Lal and Sipahi Lal's estate, which was taken over by the Court of Wards of its own motion during the minority of the two owners, was, owing to the opposition of the other members of the family, less successful. Debts due by the estate amounting to Rs. 2,582, were with difficulty paid off, although

debts due to the estate, amounting to Rs. 10,891, were recovered; and although nothing was spent on improving the estate, the balance in hand when the estate was released amounted to only Rs. 202: so that during the period of management the expenditure must have been in excess of the normal income of the property. The management of the Rawatpur Estate in the Cawnpore district shows far more satisfactory results. During the 18 years that the estate was managed by the Court of Wards the annual income was increased from Rs. 35,728 to Rs. 61,802 mainly by the purchase for Rs. 1,06,000 of four villages and by the expenditure of Rs. 81,365 on improving the estate. The unsuccessful litigation with the Thakurain Baghelin in which the estate was involved was perhaps unavoidable, but is none the less to be regretted. The Sarai Pitha Estate in the Allahabad district has been carefully managed since it was taken over in 1875. The estate was cleared from debt, which, with the interest, amounted to Rs. 84,458, and the rent-roll was increased from Rs. 17,596 to Rs. 20,267.

Of the six estates taken under management during the year four belonged to minors and were taken over by the Court of Wards on its own motion; one belonged to a lunatic, and was made over by order of the Civil Court; and the sixth belonged to a person who was disqualified on his own application, the estate being liable for debts amounting to Rs. 4,07,117. The estate of Bhagwat Dyal, a lunatic, seems to be hopelessly involved; the income after payment of the Government demand for revenue and cesses amounts to only Rs. 345, which would seem to be insufficient to meet the cost of management, the maintenance of the proprietor, and the interest on the debts, which amount to Rs. 3,296. It has been intimated to the Board of Revenue that, if such prove to be the case, and if there is no prospect of improving the income, it would be preferable that so much of the estate should be sold as is necessary to clear the remainder from debt, and that in this view an application should be made to the Civil Court under section 14, Act XXXV of 1858.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the following table:—

			Rs.
Cash balance at the close of last year	...	...	4,67,952
Receipts during the year ...	...	...	25,78,779
	Total available income	...	30,46,731
Rs.			
* Chargeable to profits ... 12,29,383	Total expenditure*...	...	22,27,271
Personal and miscellaneous. 9,97,888			
Cash balance at the close of the year	...	...	8,19,460

The total demand of rent, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 16,57,317, of which Rs. 14,29,637 were collected, being 38 per cent. of the demand in the case of arrears and 91 per cent. in the case of the current demand as compared with percentages of 36 and 90 respectively in the previous year and of 42 and 91 in 1888-89. The collections in the Gorakhpur Division, though better than in the previous year, are still the worst in the Province; this result is said to be mainly due to untimely rainfall and floods, which again made it impossible to bring pressure to bear on the tenantry of the Majhauli Estate. The uncollected balance of the current demand in this estate amounted to no less than Rs. 36,264, or 27 per cent. of the demand. In the previous year the figures were Rs. 23,247 and 17 per cent. It is observed also that in this estate the rental has decreased by Rs. 1,954, much land having fallen out of cultivation owing to the damage done by floods. The loan sanctioned to this estate, which originally amounted to eight lakhs, was cleared off during the year under review. The surplus of the income over the expenditure will now be very large, and the Board have been asked to consider whether some portion of this cannot with advantage be

utilised in protecting this valuable estate from the floods which so seriously interfere with the collection of the rental, and which in the previous year, as was remarked by the Collector, reduced the tenantry to the verge of starvation. Except in the Sháhjahánpur district, where the collections were poor, the collections in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions generally were good; elsewhere the deficient collections are mostly ascribed to inferior harvests. There would, however, appear to be some additional cause for the bad collections in Chet Singh's Estate in the Etah district; the recorded rental is Rs. 2,374, but of the current demand only Rs. 1,422 were collected in the year under review and Rs. 1,322 in the previous year: Rs. 1,306 were remittedas irrecoverable during 1890-91 and Rs. 1,149 since the close of that year. The estate appears to be situated in the deteriorated tract, and it has been suggested to the Board that, if the recorded rents are higher than can possibly be realized, they should be at once reduced.

The income from sources other than rent amounted to Rs. 11,46,180. This includes Rs. 89,384 the sale proceeds of Government securities, Rs. 3,98,541 debts recovered, Rs. 3,90,100 the amount of loans contracted, and Rs. 2,68,155 miscellaneous receipts. The debts recovered include three lakhs of rupees temporarily lent to the Benares Municipality by Partab Chand's and Begam Mashuk Mahal's Estates.

A sum of Rs. 6,79,080 was paid on account of the Government demand for land revenue, which fell at 48 per cent. of the rental receipts, the same figure as in the two previous years. It is noticed that although Rs. 4,435 were collected as the rent of revenue-free land in the Singhpur Estate, the revenue and cesses of the remainder amounted to Rs. 3,481 against collections of Rs. 2,725 only. The Board have been told that this estate should not be excluded from revision because a large portion of it is held revenue-free, and that the Collector should be instructed to submit proposals. Proposals are said to be under consideration for reducing the revenue demand in the Baghel Estate, where it was 78 per cent. of the collections. Among the estates in which the percentage of land revenue to rental receipts is high, no mention has been made of Chet Singh's estate in the Etah district, where the demand on account of revenue cesses and patwári rate amounts to Rs. 2,453, while the rent collections on account of both current demand and arrears amounted to Rs. 1,613 only. The arrears of revenue due by this estate now amount to Rs. 4,988. Of this sum Rs. 4,611 are held under suspension, and the assessment of the estate has come under revision with other deteriorated villages of Etah. The importance of bringing these settlement operations to a conclusion has been brought to the notice of the Board.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,28,725, or to 6 per cent. of the normal income, as compared with 7 per cent. in the previous year. The causes of the high percentage of the cost of management in certain estates is explained to be either due to the smallness of the estates where it must of necessity be high, or to short collections during the year. The special scheme of management was in force throughout the year in the Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Gházipur, and Gorakhpur districts, and is spoken of as having been particularly successful in Allahabad. The percentage of cost of special management was highest in the Sháhjahánpur district, being 7·6. The management does not seem to have been satisfactory in that district, the pay of the manager has been reduced, and the district will not in future be shown as being under the special scheme. The miscellaneous expenditure chargeable to profits amounted to Rs. 2,43,709, and included law expenses, ordinary repairs, and the interest on debts and loans. The balance of the income available for personal expenses and other miscellaneous disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,17,347, of which Rs. 9,97,888 were actually spent. Personal expenditure was less than in the previous year, being Rs. 1,79,415, or 10 per cent. of the net profits, as compared with

Rs. 1,83,303, or 12 per cent. Educational charges also show a decrease owing largely to the withdrawal of several wards from the Institute which was finally closed on the 1st of November last. Of the seven wards who were being educated at the Institute, two are now too old for school, one is being taught by a private tutor, two have been sent to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, and two to the Colvin Institute since opened at Lucknow for the education of the sons of Talúqdárs and others who may be specially admitted. It is to be regretted that so far it has not been found practicable to send any ward to Babugarh for practical instruction in horse-breeding and agriculture.

Last year the Government had occasion to comment on the very small outlay on the improvement of the estates managed by the Court of Wards, and the desire was expressed that Commissioners would themselves see that this branch of the administration of wards' estates was not neglected. These comments were published at too late a date to admit of any results being apparent in the year now under review, and though the expenditure on improvements rose from Rs. 24,208 to Rs. 36,636, this expenditure cannot but be regarded as altogether inadequate, and it is trusted that proper provision has been made in the budgets for the current year with a view to carrying out the instructions of Government and that the Board of Revenue and the Commissioners of Divisions will give this very important matter their unremitting attention. It is unsatisfactory that in the Mashuk Mahal Estate (where there are very large sums funded in Government securities) and in the estates in the Sháhjahánpur District the managers neglected to carry out the improvements that had been suggested to them. Generally speaking the estates in the last-mentioned district seem to have suffered from the manager's neglecting his duty, and (it must be added) from the manager's work not having been sufficiently supervised by the Collector. It is noticed that Rs. 16 were expended in úsar experiments in the Rawatpur Estate. In the last report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture there is an account of the apparently successful experiments made under his direction, and the results of those experiments should be utilised elsewhere. The Board have been requested to select a certain number of estates in which úsar land is now lying waste, and to attempt to reclaim that land by adopting the measures which were successful at Amramau, also to ensure that more attention is given to the improvements of the village sites from a sanitary point of view.

Sansiahs were only settled in three estates under the Court of Wards. In Sahanpur and Anapur they seem to have settled down to work; but 44 out of the 45 settled on the Bara Estate absconded, although a great deal of trouble is said to have been taken by the Collector and the Court of Wards' manager to induce them to work.

The Board had under consideration the question of selling a portion of those estates in which there is no prospect of otherwise clearing them of debt within a reasonable period, and it is trusted that during the year 1892 some action will be taken. The debt of the Majhauli Estate, which when it was taken under management in 1871 amounted to Rs. 7,55,529, has at last been paid off; the estate is now under the Court of Wards owing to the minority of the proprietor. Rupees 4,06,254 were devoted to the liquidation of debts during the year; but this includes Rs. 3,10,194 paid by the Dadon Estate, for which a fresh consolidated loan was contracted. The debts of all the estates now under the Court, which when superintendence was assumed amounted to Rs. 35,82,739, have been reduced to Rs. 12,03,877.

The following statement gives statistics of estates the owners of which have been declared disqualified on their own application under clause *(g)*, section 194, Act XIX of 1873. Nearly all these estates have been taken under management

solely with the object of clearing off their liabilities, and the policy of Government is to release them as soon as that object has been attained:—

List of Estates managed under clause (g) of section 194, *Act XIX of* 1873.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Surplus available income, column 27, Statement IV.	Expenditure on improvements, column 10, Statement V.	Expenditure on repayment of debts, columns 12 and 13, Statement V.	Other expenditure not chargeable to profits.	Cash balance in hand at end of year, column 10, Statement II.	Remaining debts due, column 15, Statement II.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT ...	Aligarh ...	Dadon ...	3,37,760	...	3,10,194	1,800	25,766	4,31,704
AGRA ...	Mainpuri ...	Arjunpur ...	1,921	...	765	500	656	21,000
		Musammat Jasoda Kuar.	1,309	...	40	835	434	14,256
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	Ballia ...	3,020	...	2,000	1,020	...	11,142
	Bijnor ...	Sahanpur ...	50,807	4,353	...	36,969	9,485	...
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	Rawatpur ...	8,960	528	...	8,432	...	...
	Bánda ...	Karhai ...	3,070	...	1,083	480	1,507	637
		Bahuri ...	412	...	363	...	49	1,415
		Sultanpur Husain, &c.	712	...	...	480	232	4,231
		Diya Chakwa ...	1,040	...	673	...	367	4,806
		Singhpur ...	2,815	...	898	580	1,337	18,096
	Allahabad,	Shâhpur ...	4,006	...	3,436	96	474	23,149
		Bara ...	17,377	974	1,884	11,521	2,998	2,34,603
	Jhánsi ...	Chirgaon ...	2,567	10	...	2,500	67	...
	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	1,442	...	903	150	389	336
BENARES ...	Mirzapur ...	Gopalpur No. I ...	1,164	...	500	387	277	800
	Ghâzipur ...	Karimuddinpur ...	357	...	...	216	141	...
	Azamgarh ...	Sarai Mir ...	8,296	305	4,247	744	2,996	80,754
		Total ...	4,47,035	6,170	3,26,986	66,714	47,165	8,46,929

Sahanpur is free from debt, but is retained under peculiar circumstances which necessitate that course. Rawatpur has been released. The cash balance of Karhai, Rs. 1,507, is more than sufficient to pay off the balance of the debt, Rs. 637. Some explanation was necessary of the grounds why Chirgaon and Karimuddinpur were not restored to their owners. Lalitpur also might, it would seem, have been released at the close of the year.

The surplus funds invested in the purchase of property and houses amounted to Rs. 1,79,450, but of this Rs. 1,50,205 were merely transferred from the estate of one brother to that of another. Excluding this the amount so invested was only Rs. 29,245, about the same as in the previous year. It would have been satisfactory if a greater portion of the large sums which during the year were invested in Government securities had been utilised in the purchase of landed property. The large investments in Government securities made in the following estates—Begam Mashuk Mahal (40,900), Madhopur (50,000), Sahanpur (25,000)—seem, without further explanation, to have been open to criticism on this head. Besides these sums, further very large investments have either been made or are contemplated in the two former estates. No less a sum than Rs. 6,28,000 is held in Government securities by the Court of Wards, of which it is probable that a considerable proportion might be well invested in land. Large cash balances are a dangerous temptation to young men coming into possession of their properties.

There were large cash balances to the credit of the Begam Mashuk Mahal, Madhopur, and Partab Chand Estates at the end of the year. Some explanation was necessary why the cash balances of the Kiratpur and Arampur Bashi Estates, which amounted to Rs. 10,576 and Rs. 4,918, were not utilised in paying off the debts of those estates, which amount to Rs. 7,671 and Rs. 6,637 respectively.

The statistics of rent litigation for the past four years are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Notices of ejectment.						Applications for enhancement of rent.						
	Number issued.	Area in acres.	Contested successfully.	Contested unsuccessfully.	Tenants relinquished holdings.	Tenants in possession at enhanced rates.	Number of applications.	Number of tenants.	Area in acres.	Rent previously paid.	Rent per acre.	Rent decreed.	Rate per acre.
										Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	323	2,080	24	45	177	64	26	62	269	729	2 11 3	1,104	4 1 6
1888-89 ...	351	2,258	34	49	149	104	17	23	318	725	2 4 6	869	2 11 8
1889-90 ...	582	2,229	40	72	241	228	46	70	378	1,340	3 8 8	1,580	4 2 10
1890-91 ...	358	2,738	18	32	198	110	90	97	655	2,325	3 8 8	3,032	4 9 11

Though there was a decrease in the number of notices of ejectment issued, there was an increase in the area affected; at the same time the percentage of notices successfully contested was lower than it has been for some years. Though there was a considerable increase in the number of applications for enhancement of rent, the number is very small compared with the number and importance of the estates.

The following statement compares for the last three years the results of the measures taken to realize the amounts decreed in favour of the Court of Wards by the Civil Courts :—

Year.	Amount decreed.	Amount realized.	Percentage of amount realized to amount decreed.	Amount remitted.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	1,16,620	15,929	13·6	823	99 868
1889-90	1,21,380	10,184	8·4	36,507	74,689
1890-91	77,155	18,026	23·4	880	58,249

Although the amount realized was small compared with the total amount decreed, it was considerably in excess of the amount decreed during the year; the percentage of the amount due that was realized during the year was much higher than in either of the previous years.

The number of benevolent trusts was the same as in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 36,844 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,642, as compared with Rs. 35,655 and Rs. 36,092 in 1889-90. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 15,070. The income from educational endowments was Rs. 43,479, of which Rs. 43,424 were expended.

Several applications have been received for vesting charitable and educational trusts in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890. Up to date the number of trusts so vested amounts to seven, including the Fairlawn School and Rání Mahtab Koer's donation to the Agra Medical School, which are not included in the Board's lists.

(b).—Oudh.

At the commencement of the year 1890-91 there were 37 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. Of these, three estates were managed under the Encumbered Estates Act; 18 belonged to minors and 16 to proprietors who had been disqualified under clauses *(a)*, *(c)* or *(g)* of section 162, Act XVII of 1876. In addition to the above, another estate, Rájapur, in the Partábgarh district, was under the Court's management for some nine months; the owner, who had been convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment, being disqualified under clause *(f)* of section 162. No other estate was taken under management during the year, and the only estate released was Sarwan Baragaon in the Hardoi district, which for 20 years had been managed under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. The debt to Government, which originally amounted to Rs. 1,21,777, had been reduced to Rs. 44,500, and at the Talúqdár's request permission was given to him to pay up the balance. On this being done the estate was released. Owing to the indebtedness of the estate, the expenditure on improvements was limited: still the general condition of the tenantry is said to have much improved under the Court's management. Ten wells have been sunk and the rental has been raised 19 per cent.

The total income, expenditure, and balances of the estates are shown in the following table :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	5,46,025
Receipts during the year, rent collections ...	20,09,493	
Receipts from other sources	3,47,939	
		23,57,432
Total ...	...	29,03,457
Total expenditure ...	...	23,60,389
Closing cash balance ...	...	5,43,068

The total demand on account of rent, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 21,46,469, of which Rs. 20,05,447, or 93·43 per cent. were collected, being 31·25 per cent. in the case of arrears and 97·00 per cent. in the case of the current year's rent, as compared with 29·07 per cent. and 95·96 per cent. in the previous year. The outstanding balances, whether on account of the current demand or of arrears, which at the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,72,692, have been reduced to Rs. 1,41,021 in the year under review. Generally the collections on account of the current demand were very good. Leaving out of consideration the Rájapur estate, which was under management for only a portion of the year, and in which the collections amounted to only 82·42 per cent., there were no estates in which less than 94 per cent. of the current demand was collected, and in only four estates were the collections less than 95 per cent. of the demand. In the Rámnagar Dhameri and Rehwa estates the deficient collections are said to be due to the failure of the kharíf crops, and in the Rámpur estate to the default of the co-talúqdár, Bábu Anant Parshad Singh, against whom suits now appear to have been instituted. It is unsatisfactory that the short collections in Deokalia (nine anna share) estate should have to be ascribed to mismanagement. The management has now been changed, and the Sitapur district has been brought under the special scheme. A satisfactory improvement is observed in the collections of the Bhiragobindpur estate; there remained however, a large outstanding balance of arrears of previous years, amounting to Rs. 10,255, of which Rs. 3,226 have been remitted as irrecoverable.

The advance collections have now been reduced to Rs. 4,045, but it is observed that the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur has again omitted to explain why rent was collected in advance in the Akbarpur estate.

The receipts from sources other than the rent of land amounted to Rs. 3,47,939 as compared with a demand of Rs. 4,03,167, which includes a loan of Rs. 22,000 taken by the Surajpur estate from the Allahabad Bank, and Rs. 44,869 realized from the Talúqdár of the Sarwan Baragaon estate, in satisfaction of the balance of the loan due to Government. The collections of takávi advances were poor, amounting to only Rs. 16,767 out of a demand of Rs. 22,588. A very decided improvement is noticed in the collection of law expenses, and it is trusted that the measures now being taken will reduce the still considerable outstandings in the Kheri district, which amount to Rs. 5,570.

The cash balances at the credit of the estates at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 5,43,068, of which Rs. 3,50,045 were invested and Rs. 1,93,023 uninvested. There is no detail of the sums, if any, which were invested in the purchase of landed property and information on this head is awaited.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,60,389, of which Rs. 6,67,495 represents sums paid towards the liquidation of debts. The demand on account of land revenue, cesses, and rates was paid in full and amounted to Rs. 9,14,210, or 40·6 per cent. of the current rental. The cost of management has increased from 5·8 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the normal income, mainly owing to the imposition of a rate to meet a portion of the cost of the Court of Wards establishment in the office of the Board of Revenue. The special scheme of management was in force in the Rae Bareli Kheri, Sultánpur, and Bara Banki districts, a separate manager being in charge of the estates in each district, It has since the close of the year been introduced into Sitapur.

Ordinary personal expenses amounted to Rs. 1,57,909 and extraordinary to Rs. 33,282. The larger items included under the latter sum were mostly required for various religious ceremonies. Of the three wards who were at the Institute at Agra when it was closed, two have been sent to the Colvin Institute at Lucknow, and one, Thákur Shankar Bakhsh, is learning how to manage his estate.

Rupees 17,735 were advanced to tenants as takávi as compared with Rs. 13,756 in the previous year; and the expenditure on improvements has increased from Rs. 31,818 to Rs. 44,731. This is a considerable improvement, but the expenditure is by no means proportionate to the size and importance of the 38 estates, which have an aggregate rentroll of 20½ lakhs and a balance of 5½ lakhs. Loans to tenants were made in 25 estates and expenditure on improvements was incurred in 30 out of the 38 estates. There was no expenditure either on improvements or in the form of takávi in the following estates: Bubriha, Deokalia (seven annas), Kunera, Pandwasi, Rájapur, Togapur Yakutganj, Akhiapur. Bubriha is a small estate, but it is free from debt, and the year's income, Rs. 2,227, exceeded the expenditure, Rs. 1,308, by Rs. 919. The cash balance amounts to Rs. 2,625, of which Rs. 1,125 were uninvested. It is to be regretted that the obstruction of the co-sharers who hold the lands jointly with the ward, in the matter of improvements, could not be overcome. The Deokalia (seven annas) and Kunera estates are in debt, but there is every prospect of the debts being cleared within a very few years, and there is no reason why more attention should not now be devoted to the improvements of those estates.

It is satisfactory that larger sums have been provided for expenditure on improvements during the current year: and it is trusted that the works proposed and budgeted for have been carried out. It is not creditable to the local administration that in the Kheri district the budget allotments during the year under review were to a large extent not utilized. In Khairigarh Rs. 1,691 were provided and only Rs. 867 spent; in Mallanpur Rs. 1,500 were provided, but only Rs. 376 spent; and in Kaimahra only Rs. 555 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 1,000. Instructions have been issued that next year the extent to which the allotments have been worked up to, and sanctioned projects executed, should be noticed in more detail.

It is observed that of the estates mentioned last year as having large balances, but as being backward in the matter of improvements, there has been a marked improvement in all except Dahyawan. This estate has a cash balance of Rs. 59,549 and the expenditure of Rs. 422 on improvements was quite inadequate.

The following statement gives statistics of estates, the owners of which have been declared disqualified on their own application under clause *(g)* of section 162, Act XVII of 1876 :—

List of Estates managed under clause (g) of section 162, *Act XVII of* 1876.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Surplus available income.	Expenditure on improvements, column 14, Statement IV.	Expenditure on repayment of debts, column 16, Statement IV.	Other expenditure not chargeable to profits.	Cash balance in hand at end of year, column 12, Statement III.	Remaining debts due, column 22, Statement VII.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Lucknow.	Rae Bareli ...	Pandriganeshpur ...	44,293	439	28,297	14,714	843	55,900
	Sitapur ...	Deokalia (nine annas),	8,496	471	5,221	2,640	164	3,555
		Deokalia (seven annas),	6,374	...	4,824	1,160	390	18,415
	Kheri ...	Mallanpur ...	1,21,389	376	75,206	38,929	6,878	5,66,314
		Khairigarh ...	1,16,254	867	31,663	60,257	23,467	3,278
Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	Kunera ...	11,622	...	8,508	2,119	995	25,901
	Partabgarh ...	Bargaon ...	16,213	297	11,709	3,713	494	42,721
		Pandwasi ...	369	...	182	106	81	600
		Total ...	3,25,010	2,450	1,65,610	1,23,638	33,312	7,16,684

The Khairigarh estate was, on the death of the Talúqdár, Rája Indra Bikram Sah, in 1885, taken under the management of the Court with debts amounting to Rs. 2,21,520. These have now been liquidated with the exception of Rs. 3,278, against which, however, there was a cash balance of Rs. 23,467. The estate would under ordinary circumstances have been made over to the senior of his widows, Ráni Surat Kunwar. This, however, was not considered advisable in view of the size and importance of the estate, and of the fact that while the Ráni has only a life interest in the property, she is bitterly opposed by the male relatives of the late Rája.

The debts of all the estates under management have been reduced from Rs. 32,23,541 to Rs. 25,41,064.

The Bhiragobindpur estate is under management pending the liquidation of the Government loan granted to Sardárs Gulab Singh and Autar Singh on their joint responsibility. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to commutation of a portion of Sardár Autar Singh's pension for Rs. 60,000, with which he will pay off his share of the Government loan, and proposals are awaited for the removal of the disqualification placed on him with regard to the management of his portion of the estate. It is expected that Gulab Singh's portion of the debt will be liquidated by 1895.

Of the two encumbered estates under management at the close of the year, one, Mahona, has since been released, and now Bahua is the only estate still managed under Act XXIV of 1870. The Talúqdár is unwilling that any portion of the estate should be sold, and it is estimated that it will take eight years to repay the balance of the debt, which has been reduced from Rs. 1,00,381 to Rs. 33,000.

The following statement gives details of the ejectment notices that were issued during the year:—

District.	Estate.	Number of notices issued.	Number of notices contested.	Number of notices successfully contested.
Kheri ...	Khairigarh	5	4	1
	Mallanpur	11	...	...
Sultánpur ...	Kurwar	17	9	6
Fyzabad ...	Khapradih	6	5	...
Bara Banki ...	Bhilwal Sikandarpur ...	9	9	1
	Rámnagar Dhameri ...	10	10	2
	Narauli	5	2	...
	Total ...	63	39	10

The number of charitable endowments and miscellaneous trusts on the Board's list has been increased by six, five of which are old endowments and should not have been omitted from the returns of previous years. The only new endowment of the year is the Grigg Female Hospital Fund, which consists of Rs. 11,000 worth of Government promissory notes bearing interest at 4 per cent., purchased from the subscriptions of Talúqdárs and others in the Bara Banki district and devoted to the maintenance of a female hospital at Bara Banki.

Excluding the opening balance, the receipts aggregated Rs. 79,051 against an expenditure of Rs. 80,014; the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,659. The increase in the expenditure on other than trust purposes, from Rs. 15,872 to Rs. 24,721, is due to the expenditure of Rs. 11,766 on the purchase of promissory notes for the Grigg Female Hospital Fund. There was no change in the number of educational trusts.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority. 2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the Introductory Chapter.

3.—Police.

In the following statement are given the principal figures relating to the working of the police in dealing with cognizable crime :—

	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.	Percentage of cases convicted to investigated.
1889 ...	204,825	144,492	70	73,086	61,699	84·4	42·7
1890 ...	216,542	142,137	65	73,259	61,965	84·5	43·5
1891 ...	213,880	145,260	67	71,159	59,842	84·1	41·1

There was a diminution of cases under sanitary offences and offences against special and local laws of 7,626, due to the transfer of certain classes of cases, hitherto treated as cognizable, to the statement of non-cognizable crime, which more than accounts for the decrease in reports, and also for the apparent falling off in the percentages in the last two columns. Excluding these two classes of cases, there was an increase in the total number of reports of 4,964, due chiefly to the increases under the head of house trespass (5,363) and cattle theft (1,345). There was a decrease of 1,248 cases under theft.

The police were employed in investigating 5,322 cases of non-cognizable crime as compared with 4,094 in 1890, a result which is due to the transfer above noticed. The other principal heads under which the police were employed in investigations were the same as last year.

In the class of crime in which vexatious or frivolous complaints are usually made there was a tendency for cases to increase, while the number of persons convicted diminishes. Thus the following figures are found :—

	Cases occurred.		Persons convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Voluntarily causing hurt	32,875	35,109	7,475	7,297
Mischief	7,384	7,578	1,469	1,365
Offences connected with marriage	4,643	4,838	482	450

There was also a very remarkable increase in cases connected with religion, from 89 in 1890 to 1,007 in 1891, when only 151 persons were convicted. On the other hand prosecutions connected with lotteries diminished from 76, an abnormally high number, to 6.

In the following table the statistics of cognizable cases, excluding offences against sanitary and "other special and local laws," are exhibited :—

	Cases reported. Column 4 of Statement D, Police I, Part I.	Total of columns 6 and 7, *ibid.*	Grand Total.	Cases investigated.	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases.			
							Investigated to total cases reported.	Tried out to investigated.	Convicted to tried out.	Convicted to total cases reported.
1889 ...	178,273	1,901	180,174	117,821	47,412	37,926	65	40	80	21
1890 ...	192,937	2,100	195,037	122,862	50,452	40,758	65	41	80	21
1891 ...	197,901	2,091	199,992	129,214	55,316	44,808	64	42	81	22

Though the total number of cases increased, there was an increase in all the percentages, and the percentage (74·44) of *persons* convicted to those whose cases were disposed of remains practically the same as in 1890 (74·45), which is a satisfactory result. The increase was ascribed, in the case of the percentage of cases investigated, to the absence of any outbreak of serious crime, which left the police leisure to deal with more ordinary cases. The statistics for the two Provinces, which do not differ relatively to any great extent from those of last year, are compared below:—

	Incidence of reported crime per 10,000 of population.		Percentage of cases convicted to decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1889	36	51	81·35	75·97	75·29	68·52
1890	38	58	80·81	80·71	74·99	73·06
1891	40	57	81·58	79·29	75·40	71·71

If the figures for crime incidence be calculated on the basis of the census for 1891, they would be 39 for the North-Western Provinces and 51 for Oudh. The changes in the figures for the crime incidence of districts, and therefore the changes in the total incidence in the Provinces, depend to such an extent on alterations in the number of offences of lurking house trespass reported, that there is little doubt that when these offences are excluded from the statistics which are in these Provinces adopted as tests of police working, the variations from year to year, at present very noticeable in certain districts, in the figures showing the crime incidence will diminish. Twenty-two districts exhibit a continued increase in the crime incidence during the last three years.

The usual abstracts showing the statistics as to cases reported under the six classes of cognizable crime, are subjoined:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,671	1,701	1,616
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	7,528	7,111	7,002
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	75,978	83,892	88,819
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	554	502	441
Class V.—Minor offences against property	87,999	94,486	94,591
Class VI.—Other offences	31,094	25,848	21,411
Total	204,824	216,540	213,880

The decrease in the case of class I is due to the small number of riot cases reported; the number has been steadily declining from 1,166 in 1887 to 913 in 1891. In class II the number of suicides diminished by 152. The remaining variations have been explained in the first paragraph. A more detailed analysis of the figures is given below:—

		Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Cases tried out.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases— Tried out to investigated.	Convicted to tried out.	Convicted to reported.
Class I	1889 ...	1,775	1,671	1,251	995	74	79	56
	1890 ...	1,809	1,671	1,323	1,004	79	76	55
	1891 ...	1,729	1,604	1,305	967	81	74	55
Class II	1889 ...	7,909	7,476	5,119	3,859	69	75	48
	1890 ...	7,517	7,072	4,898	3,620	69	74	48
	1891 ...	7,400	6,992	4,876	3,533	69	72	47
Class III*	1889 ...	3,568	3,391	1,164	784	34	67	21
	1890 ...	3,902	3,637	1,297	862	36	66	22
	1891 ...	5,486	3,570	1,426	1,022	40	71	18
Class IV	1889 ...	564	475	279	131	58	47	23
	1890 ...	511	402	276	140	68	51	27
	1891 ...	450	415	252	139	60	55	30
Class V†	1889 ...	18,380	17,500	9,096	7,074	51	77	39
	1890 ...	18,446	17,580	9,053	7,214	51	79	39
	1891 ...	19,795	18,954	9,773	7,817	51	80	39

* Excluding lurking house trespass. † Excluding ordinary theft.

There is not much to remark on in the above figures except the increase of the percentages under class III. This is due to the sudden variation in the number of cases and convictions under the head of house trespass in order to commit an offence. In 1890, 410 such cases were reported, of which 131 ended in conviction; while in 1891 out of 2,398 cases only 217 terminated successfully. The Sitapur district was responsible for a good deal of the change. The increase in the percentages of class IV is due to the greater proportion of convictions for wrongful restraint and confinement, which stands, calculated on reports, at 30 in 1891 as compared with 25 in 1890, though the proportion of persons convicted of these crimes fell off considerably. On the whole, however, the percentage of convictions of persons remained stationary, being 74·44 as compared with 74·45 in 1890. The districts which showed best under this test are Partabgarh, Allahabad, Hamírpur, Cawnpore, Basti, Fatehpur, and Moradabad.

The working of the Police in dealing with heinous crime is exhibited in the statistics given below, which show that the success obtained by the Police was

greater than in the preceding year under all heads except murder, and rape which is frequently the subject of false cases :—

	Murder.			Homicide.			Dakáiti.			Robbery.			Kidnapping.			Rape.			Poisoning.			Total.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Average 1883 88.	405	180	44	268	159	59	88	27	30	416	153	36	158	87	55	254	71	28	32	11	34	1,624	690	42·4
1889 ...	478	190	39	275	145	52	135	45	33	531	250	47	168	96	57	209	59	28	39	15	38	1,835	800	43·6
1890 ..	515	255	49	266	124	46	233	67	28	600	237	39	171	97	56	179	60	33	38	17	44	2,002	857	42·8
1891 ...	517	224	43	281	143	50	138	65	47	536	244	45	180	121	67	170	50	29	36	19	52	1,858	866	46·6

The decrease in thet otal number of heinous crimes is accounted for by the diminished prevalence of the crimes of dakáiti and robbery. The police were peculiarly successful in cases of kidnapping, only failing entirely in 30 cases.

Among the less serious offences rioting has been decreasing steadily in the last three years ; but the percentage of convictions was slightly lower this year than last. The crime was most prevalent in Bara Banki, which was responsible for 64 cases out of 840 ; the Allahabad police were very successful in dealing with this crime.

The figures for lurking house trespass and theft, which are given below, point to an improvement in the work of the police as shown by the percentages :—

		Number of offences reported.	Number investigated.	Number tried out.	Number convicted.	Percentage of cases—		
						Tried to investigated.	Convicted to tried.	Convicted to reported.
Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	1889 ...	72,780	46.622	6,642	5,251	14	79	7·2
	1890 ...	80,437	49,588	7,207	5 763	14	80	7·2
	1891 ...	83,754	52,441	8,468	6,829	16	80	8·1
Theft ...	1889 ...	70,557	36,211	19,559	16,361	54	84	23
	1890 ...	77,053	37,864	21,539	18.106	57	84	23
	1891 ...	75,774	39,768	24,084	20,339	60	84	26

It is believed that of the explanations usually given of the increase of reports under the former class of crime, *viz.*, better reporting on the part of the police, and increase in crime caused by a pressure of population on food supply, the former cause, to which may be added "padding the returns," is chiefly operative.

The tendency to increase or decrease shown in the more ordinary offences detailed in the report for 1890 in some cases continued :—

		Number of cases reported.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Number of cases convicted.		Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	
		1887.	1891.		1887.	1891.	1887.	1891.
Increase ...	Mischief to animals ...	614	722	17	212	358	34	49
	Arms Act	294	732	149	228	592	77	80
Decrease ...	Grievous hurt ...	2.419	1,949	19	1,401	1,192	57	61
	Serious mischief ...	1,843	1,364	26	97	103	5	7
	Wrongful restraint ...	576	404	30	100	123	17	30
	Criminal trespass ...	2,340	1,426	39	677	667	28	46

The variations in the record of opium and excise cases are stated to have been due to a faulty classification, to remedy which instructions have been issued.

Security was demanded from 2,424 persons to be of good behaviour as compared with 2,144 in 1890; the increase is due to the exertions of the police, who sent up 2,008 persons against 1,640 in 1890. At the end of the year 32,898 names were borne on the roll of time-expired convicts who are kept under police surveillance; 7 per cent. of those whose names were on the rolls were convicted, and the character of 65 per cent. was said to be doubtful. The success of the police in identifying previously convicted offenders was remarkable, only 64 out of 5,210 who were identified escaping recognition by the police. Pilibhít and Bahraich were responsible for 25 out of the 64 failures. Sufficient attention was not paid by the Courts to the provisions of section 348, Criminal Procedure Code, which requires habitual offenders to be ordinarily committed for trial to the Sessions Courts: only 15·31 per cent. of the 5,210 were so treated. In Etah, Sháhjahánpur, and Cawnpore this defect was especially noticeable. The fault is as much that of the Magistrate of the district who fails to supervise and control the action of his subordinates, as of the subordinate Magistracy itself.

Two hundred and thirty-four absconded offenders were arrested; but there are still 1,441 to be accounted for.

The procedure of the police was found illegal in eight cases as compared with 14 in 1890, which occurred in the following districts:—

Bareilly	...	...	3	Cawnpore	...	...	1
Farukhabad	...	...	1	Hardoi	...	...	2
	Sultanpur	...		...	...	1	

Nine charges of torture were brought against the police during 1891. Four appear to have been untrue; two were trifling, including a case in which the police were acquitted by the Courts, but punished departmentally; three only were serious, in two of which the offenders received substantial terms of imprisonment; while in the third departmental punishment was awarded.

The number of officers who were examined in law and procedure is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Number of police-stations.	Number of officers examined.									Number of officers who passed.
		Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head constables.		Total.			
		Number of visiting inspectors.	Number examined.	Number employed in police-stations.	Number examined.	Number employed in police-stations.	Number examined.	Number of officers employed in police-stations.	Examined.		
									Number.	Percentage.	
North-Western Provinces.	726	82	...	389	164	1,584	222	2 055	386	18	244
Oudh ...	143	26	...	121	52	387	14	534	66	12	58
Total for 1891,	869	108	...	510	216	1,971	236	2,589	452	17	302
Total for 1890,	854	107	...	516	194	2,050	233	2,673	427	15	314
Total for 1889,	842	...	6	...	450	...	417	...	873	...	685

The orders on the subject were treated very differently by different districts. Thus in Meerut, where the fullest effect seems to have been given to them, 58 officers were examined out of 88. On the other hand in the following 12 districts no officers were examined at all: Saháranpur,† Muzaffarnagar,† Muttra, Etah, Allahabad, Jhánsi,

Lalitpur,* Rae Bareli,† Sitapur,† Hardoi,* Fyzabad,* Gonda.† In the districts marked with an asterisk no officers were examined in 1890 also, and in those marked with a dagger the number was very small. The return for Partabgarh, where only one officer was examined in 1891, was blank in 1890.

No change occurred in the percentage of punishments awarded departmentally or by order of a Criminal Court calculated on the number of officers and men of the police force. It remained at 24 in the case of the former and at 8 in the latter. The number of punishments of officers remained exactly the same as in 1890, *viz.*, 1,171; 1,870 punishments were inflicted on men. It is satisfactory to note that fines have been sparingly resorted to, except in the Bijnor district. There was an excessive proportion of resignations (10·3 per cent.) in the Meerut district. There was also an increase in the total number of resignations, from 758 in 1890 to 948 in 1891. With the better pay and prospects which the force will enjoy when the reforms recommended by the Police Committee are introduced, the number should diminish.

The number of chaukidárs rewarded increased from 8,446 to 10,180, and the amount disbursed to them from Rs. 18,490 to Rs. 22,183; but in nine districts there was retrogression in this respect. Steady progress is said to have been made in eliminating members of the criminal tribes from the rural police, which must necessarily be a work of time: in some districts the reductions do not appear to have been judiciously affected. It is unfortunate that a reduction of 428 in the total number of Pásis should have been counterbalanced by the recruitment of 345 of the same caste in four districts of the Provinces. It was noticed in the report for last year that in six districts in Oudh the chaukidári force had been reorganised. It would now appear that action is necessary in this direction in four, *viz.*, Kheri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Gonda, in which the force is said to be in an unsatisfactory state. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Inspector-General of Police. In the Gorakhpur and Basti districts steps are being taken to reorganise the chaukidári force. It is proposed to direct the unpaid *goraits* to report to the nearest paid chaukidár, who will be held responsible for the work of the *goraits* subordinated to him.

During the year regular police were organised under the supervision of a District Superintendent of Police, permanently appointed to that end, in the hill portion of the Kumaun Division and posted along the pilgrim routes, leading to the much-frequented shrines of Kedarnath and Badrinath. The amount of crime along the pilgrim routes is small, and reporting is probably defective; but the increased security of the public, which has resulted, was one of the chief advantages contemplated by the introduction of the new system.

The Government Railway Police improved. An increase of crime was ascribed to the low class of chaukidárs employed on the East Indian and Indian Midland lines. This will no doubt be obviated in time by the acquiescence of the railways to the adoption of the rule that such officials should not be appointed before their antecedents have been ascertained by the Police Department. The number of thefts from passengers is said to be serious, and orders have been issued for the concentration of railway thieves sentenced to imprisonment at the Central Prisons of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, with a view to the better identification of habitual offenders. In April 1891 an Assistant to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police was appointed, with headquarters at Jhánsi: he is in direct charge of the Indian Midland Railway system, acting also as Railway Magistrate for the Native States through which that line passes. This measure was necessitated by the large increase in the mileage of lines in the charge of the Assistant Inspector-General since the opening of the Indian Midland Railway. During the year a police force was organised for, and established on, the Delhi-Ambála-Kálka Railway, 162 miles in length, the line having been placed under this Government as part of the East Indian Railway system.

SPECIAL CRIMES.—*Dakáiti.*—In the subjoined table are given the figures for dakáitis, both professional and technical, for the last two years. In 1890 85 cases were classed as technical, *i.e.*, not committed by organised bands; in 1891 the number rose to 93. In their results technical cases are often as serious as any professional dakáiti; for instance, in the present year the Benares riots are classed as technical; while six other technical cases were all attended with grave consequences. It is very satisfactory to find that professional dakáitis have fallen from 148 in 1890 to 53 in 1891:—

Dakáitis.		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Total.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cases.	Professional ...	8	1	78	27	2	1	60	23	...	1	148	53
	Technical ...	...	...	13	27	...	1	69	60	3	5	85	93
	Total ...	8	1	91	54	2	2	129	83	3	6	233	146
Persons.	Professional ...	154	21	1,474	356	37	9	517	191	...	10	2,182	587
	Technical ...	...	...	193	1,220	...	5	618	532	48	118	859	1,875
	Total ...	154	21	1,667	1,576	37	14	1,135	723	48	128	3,041	2,462

Class I.—Attacks by organised bands of outlaws.
Class II.— Ditto on houses and enclosures by armed men.
Class III.— Ditto on public vehicles and marriage processions.
Class IV.— Ditto on private vehicles and foot-passengers.
Class V.— Ditto on granaries and standing crops.

The above figures show that in the year under review there was a remarkable diminution of the crime of dakáiti as compared with the previous year, the returns for which were swollen by the crimes committed in the Meerut Division and in Lalitpur. Excluding the Benares riot cases, in which 953 persons were engaged, only 1,509 persons were suspected as compared with 3,041 in 1890. The decrease in professional cases is attributed to the breaking up of gangs, to the measures taken against the Sansiahs, and to the more effective co-operation of bordering Native States. During the year 1891 three notorious dakáits, Kuar Raj, Ram Hans, and Hirdey Shah, were accounted for, and the gangs of the two first dispersed; while since the close of the year a fourth, Shib Sahai, has been captured, together with his followers. In Orcha, the strenuous exertions of the Mahárája's officials resulted in the arrest of 82 dakáits, of whom 71 were punished and 11 were under trial at the close of the year. The Gwalior Darbár is now fully alive to the necessity of taking vigorous measures for the repression of dakáiti. There is some difficulty in estimating the exact effect of the measures taken against the Sansiahs; but six dakáitis, as compared with 13 in the previous year, are attributed to them. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his cordial thanks to all officers and men of the police force who had been engaged since 1888 and in successive years up to the present in putting down dakáiti; and congratulated them upon their signal success in this regard.

Robberies.—Two hundred and seventy-one robberies were reported, as compared with 363 in the previous year. Of these 229 are classed as professional; and technical robberies (42) have for the first time been included in the returns.

Professional robberies were frequent in the districts of Bareilly, Meerut, Muttra, Farukhabad, Agra, and Allahabad, their frequency in the last district being attributed to lenient punishments. There was a large excess over the figures of previous years in Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, the combined total being 23 as compared with an average of 10 for the previous five years. The cases were, however, of an ordinary type. It is very satisfactory to see that train robberies, which were frequent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 1890, ceased altogether in 1891.

The number of cases of professional poisoning fell to 27 from 38 in the previous year. The crime was most prevalent in the Lucknow district.

The decrease in crime is coupled with increased success in dealing with it, as shown by the subjoined figures:—

Percentage of convictions to numbers reported.

Class of crime.	Cases.		Persons.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Dákaiti ... Professional	29·05	37·73	10·77	16·52
Dákaiti ... Technical	18·82	31·18	9·19	7·68
Total	25·32	33·56	10·32	9·78
Robbery ... Professional	Not known.	50·21	Not known.	33.78
Robbery ... Technical		61·90		45·26
Total	46·83	52·02	29·78	35·37
Professional poisoning	42·1	37·03	40·74	33·33

If the special riot cases of Benares be excluded, the percentage of persons convicted of technical dakáiti rises to 11·60 and of the total number convicted for dakáiti to 13·51. The success is most marked in the important class (II) of attacks on houses and enclosures by armed and organised bands, in which the percentage of convictions rises from 21·79 in 1890, for cases, to 44·44 in 1891; and from 7·66, for persons, to 17·97. Out of the 271 robberies which occurred, 141 were prosecuted to conviction: while 243 persons were punished out of 687 supposed to have been concerned. Of the 16 poisoning cases in which arrests were made, 10 resulted in conviction, a lower percentage than last year.

The good work of the police in dealing with dakáiti or robbery or both is reported to have been noticeable in the districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Muttra, Cawnpore, Jhánsi, Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki; while bad results were obtained in Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Bahraich, Etah Etáwah, and Gházipur. In Fyzabad a good record in the case of robberies was spoilt by inferior work in the detection of dakáitis.

Cattle-theft.—In the following table the chief statistics which illustrate the working of the police during 1891 are compared with those of previous years commencing with 1887, which was the first year in which the present system of dealing with cattle-theft was in full working order:—

Year.	Total number of cases in which cattle were missed and reported as strays.	Of these were eventually recorded as—		Total number of thefts primarily reported as such.	Total number of recorded thefts, including thefts not reported but discovered.	Percentages—		Number of cases convicted.
		Strays.	Thefts.			Of convictions to recorded thefts.	Of convictions to cases taken into Court.	
1887 } 34 districts.	15,282	10,002	5,280	5,155	10,773	21·00	64·99	2,263
1888 } 34 districts.	12,286	8,188	4,098	4,660	8,970	21·69	61·67	1,946
1889 } 34 districts.	12,485	8,375	4,110	4,185	8,547	22·79	61·52	1,948
1890 } 35 districts.	12,541	8,529	4,012	4,435	8,785	21·86	63·04	1,921
1891 } 35 districts.	11,330	7,364	3,966	5,336	9,688	23·76	61·84	2,302

The most marked feature in the figures of 1891 is the high number of thefts reported as such. An analysis of the figures proves that the increase is entirely confined to the Agra Division and the eastern districts.

The increase may be attributed partly to better reporting and partly to the fact that in some districts, *e.g.*, Etáwah, the lateness of the rainy season and the consequent scarcity of fodder caused owners to turn out the less valuable cattle in greater numbers than usual to find their own living, thus causing a corresponding increase in the number of missing cattle reported to have been stolen. Taking into account these explanations, and disregarding the figures for 1887 which appear to be abnormal, the figures for the last five years show a slight tendency to decrease. It is possible that this is due to an actual diminution of crime. There is little doubt that the conviction since 1887 of 1,277 previously convicted offenders has not been without its effect.

The rise in the percentage of convictions, coupled with an enhancement of the number of thefts dealt with, is a satisfactory feature in the year's returns. There was, however, a falling off in the percentage showing success in Court, which in some districts, *e.g.*, Bareilly (42·59), Sitapur (43·51), Sháhjahánpur (48·71), Agra (33·49), and Muttra (48·00) was so low as to indicate a readiness to send persons for trial without sufficient evidence in support of the prosecution. At Agra this defect has been continuously apparent for the last five years. The percentage of convictions to total number of cases of theft was lowest in Agra (11·6), Ballia (14·0), Bijnor (16·7), Aligarh (16·9), and Muzaffarnagar (16·1); in Meerut and Bulandshahr, though the figures are higher, 22·5 and 24·8 respectively, the closest attention to, and supervision of, the working of the police in the detection of this branch of crime will be required.

Five meetings were held during the year to discuss measures for the suppression of cattle-theft, one of which was attended by officers of the Panjáb, while several officers of these Provinces attended a meeting at Delhi.

In six districts (Bulandshahr, Budaun, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Gházipur, and Ballia) the number of strays recorded as such is less than the number of strays entered as thefts, whereas the contrary is usually the case. In Etáwah and Gházipur this abnormal state of affairs is generally to be found. The contrary result, indicated in last year's report as a possible sign of blackmail, is observed in the 11 districts of Sitapur, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Sháhjahánpur, Mirzapur, Partabgarh, Benares, Muttra, Kheri, Gonda, and Bara Banki. In the case of Sitapur, which only came under the operation of the repressive system at the end of 1890, it is attributed to bad reporting: in Benares to the establishment of new pounds, which assisted the recovery of strayed cattle; and in others to the fact that cattle-theft is not really carried on as a professional crime. One of these last is Rae Bareli, which has now been removed from the list of districts dealt with. It has, ever since the special system was introduced in 1886, been reported free from professional crime, and held an almost isolated position on the map of cattle-theft districts.

Among the districts noticed in the report for 1890 as showing a large decrease in the total number of theft cases, Saháranpur, Pilibhít, and Bareilly show a still further substantial decrease. In the case of the two former it was attributed to the actual diminution of crime. This may be the case in Pilibhít, where the working of the police is said to have been good; but in the case of Saháranpur, the explanation must be admitted with caution, as the working of the police was stated to have deteriorated, and the number of theft cases decreased from 462 in 1887 to 276 in 1891. In Bareilly the number stood at 187 as compared with 475

District.	Number of theft cases.		Percentage of decrease.
	1890.	1891.	
Moradabad	376	258	31
Pilibhít	106	74	30
Kheri	212	150	29
Hardoi	256	188	26
Saháranpur ...	365	276	24
Bareilly	230	187	18

in 1887, of which 43 only were reported as thefts. Large decreases occurred in Moradabad, Kheri, and Hardoi. The police have for some time been efficient in the first district, and both here and at Kheri are said to have dealt well with cattle-theft. The figures for the Hardoi district are peculiar; for the last five years they stand as follows: 343, 203, 169, 256, and 188.

The general increase of thefts in the eastern districts has already been referred to: the most noticeable instances of increase in the Provinces are given on the margin. At Gorakhpur, Gonda, and Ghâzipur the result was attributed to improved reporting. Crime is said to be concealed at Gonda, and a still further rise may be expected. In Partabgarh (where last year reports were believed to be suppressed), Bahraich, Azamgarh, and Etâwah the work of the police is reported to have been good, and the rise is probably attributable to the same cause, combined with the further one alluded to above, *i.e.*, drought. The conviction of a gang of Kurmis in a number of cases in the first-named district also contributed to the result. At Basti the increase is due to a more careful application of the 15 days' rule.

Districts.	Number of cases of theft.		Percentage of increase.
	1890.	1891.	
Partabgarh ...	47	128	172
Ghâzipur	220	378	71
Bahraich	124	203	63
Basti	166	270	62
Gorakhpur	483	750	55
Gonda	138	194	40
Azamgarh	284	392	38
Etâwah	346	461	33

More attention was paid to rewarding chaukidârs, but in the districts of Bulandshahr, Mirzapur, Basti, Jaunpur, Fyzabad, and Sultanpur there is much room for improvement in this respect.

The operations for the suppression of the crime were carried on as a rule with intelligence and efficiency: while if the exceptional difficulties of detection be taken into account, which are enhanced in many cases by the apathy or by the opposition of cattle-owners who compound with the thieves, a fair portion of success may be said to have been attained.

Criminal Tribes.—The tribes under the Act were as last year—

(1) the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur;

(2) the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah;

(3) the Barwârs of Gonda;

(4) the Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muttra.

Measures to reclaim the Doms of Gorakhpur are in progress, though they have not been proclaimed under the Act.

The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur.—The orders of Government abandoning the two Sanauriah settlements and withdrawing the special police, were construed by the local authorities as a permission to relax their supervision over this tribe. As the statistics for this proclaimed tribe, which numbered 111 at the close of the year 1890-91, were omitted, owing to this mistake, from the annual return, no information is available.

The Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah.—Last year it was proposed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee, to withdraw the Act from the families now proclaimed, those only who are known as bad characters being kept under ordinary surveillance. Of the Aheriahs, of whom there are now 183 on the register, only nine were convicted during the year, and though 53 absented themselves without leave, the breaches of rule seem not to have been serious, as few convictions are attributable to this cause. All but 18 of those present at the end of the year were shown as engaged in cultivation. It has been decided to remove the names of the members of this tribe from the register. There are only 28 Haburahs now on the register; 22 were present at the end of the year, all of whom were shown as cultivating land. The names of these few members of the less

criminal portion of the tribe are also to be expunged from the register. The special police will be retained as a part of the district force to be employed specially to maintain surveillance over the more troublesome Haburahs, whether they were originally proclaimed or not.

The Barwárs of Gonda.—The members of this tribe remained during the year under the charge of Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, an officer specially appointed for the purpose, whose energetic management, actively supported by the great personal interest taken in the matter by Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. J. D. Young, District Superintendent of Police, achieved such measure of success as is possible and as was anticipated in the present state of the law. There were 4,423 names on the register at the end of the year as compared with 4,365 at the commencement: due to an excess of deaths over births. In 1890-91 1,469 passes were issued; and in the year under report it would appear that 2,284 were granted, of which all but 10 were availed of. Notwithstanding the increased issue of passes, due to the registration of women in consequence of the orders of Government, only 196 absconded during the year as compared with 266 in 1890-91, which is a satisfactory result. Four hundred and forty-three persons were exempted from the rules, though retained on the register, of whom 159 were males. Only 6 of these abused their privileges by absconding, a proof that the exemptions were judiciously made. Two hundred and eighty-seven arrests were effected during the year as compared with 142 in 1890; to these must be added 47 Barwárs who are not included, and who were arrested in other districts and not transferred to Gonda by the end of the year. Last year it was reported that 150 persons had been returned by the Nepál Darbár: the number increased by the end of 1891-92 to 266, so that it appears that 116 were returned to these Provinces during the year under report.

It is clear from the above facts that the police were more than usually successful on the one hand in checking absconding, and on the other in apprehending absentees. Great credit is due to them for this result. The increase of the budget grant for rewards for the apprehension of Barwárs from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700, and the addition to the strength of the police employed in supervising them of two head constables and eight constables should make it possible to show even better results in future. It is unsatisfactory to note that the efforts of the police have in some instances been discounted by the infliction of inadequate punishments.

The area under cultivation (3,154 bíghas) remained much the same as in 1890-91, while the number of Barwárs gaining an honest livelihood by cultivation is said to have increased by some hundreds.

It appears that there were 1,704 Sansiahs on the rolls at the end of the year (as compared with 1,693 in 1890-91), of whom 1,099 only could be accounted for, as follows :—

371 located in districts;

627 confined in the Sultanpur and Fatehgarh institutions;

95 in jail;

6 absent on passes.

One hundred and fifty-four Sansiahs absconded during the year from places at which they were interned in the districts of Dehra Dún (45), Allahabad (43), Cawnpore (33), Bánda (20), Moradabad (10), and Jhánsi (3). This raises the total number of absentees to 605, or 55 per cent. of the total, of whom 371 had absconded, it is believed, to adjoining Native States, previous to the proclamation of the tribe as criminal and have since succeeded in evading arrest; four absconded from the Sultanpur Settlement; and 230 from district settlements. Out of 664 located with landholders and others in district towards the end of 1890, only 371 now remain, desertion, as noted above, accounting for the greater part of the reduction. The efforts of the police for the recapture of absconded Sansiahs have been remarkably unsuccessful: those few who have been arrested have been transferred to the Sultanpur Settlement.

Owing partly to variations in the method of treatment of these Sansiahs and to the different degrees of interest taken in the experiment by landholders and District Officers, the measure has not, on the whole, been successful. The great objection on the part of the Sansiahs to isolation from their fellow-caste-men and to any form of work, coupled with the facilities that exist for escape, were the chief obstacles to be overcome; but it has been demonstrated by the results in some districts, where real and sustained endeavours have been made, that it is not impossible to overcome them. In the majority of cases attempts are made to induce the Sansiahs to betake themselves to agriculture. This is reported to have been fairly successful in Fyzabad, Bijnor, Gházipur, and on the Markham Grant in Dehra Dún; and unsuccessful in the rest of Dehra Dún, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, and Cawnpore. The system of employing the members of the tribe as menial servants has apparently succeeded in Budaun, Moradabad, Mainpuri, and Lucknow. They are pauperised by the grant of allowances in Kheri, Bahraich, and Partabgarh, a method of treatment which should be discontinued. The authorities in Mirzapur and Azamgarh appear to have been remiss, and, in the latter district, seem to trust to the police to prevent absconding, and to leave the Sansiahs to shift for themselves.

The Doms of Gorakhpur.—The statistics relating to this tribe for the last three years are—

	Number of settlements				Total settled population.	Land occupied (bíghas).	Number of cattle.
	Cultivating.	Working otherwise.	Begging.	Total.			
	56	24	45	125	1,349	317	48
1889-90	58	49	39	146	1,441	384	47
1890-91	59	21	51	131	1,344	480	66
1891-92							

No explanation is given of the sudden fall in the settled population. It is unsatisfactory to see the decrease in the number of working settlements, which is said to be due to the fact that fewer Doms were employed by zamíndárs as rent collectors, while some were thrown out of occupation at pounds owing to an order of the Commissioner. The increase in the figures for the land occupied by Doms and for the cattle owned by them is not due to any efforts on their part, being accounted for in the former case by the addition of 25 bíghas to the Tilkonia, and by the opening during the year of the new Rámpur Settlement with an area of 64 bíghas; and in the latter by the purchase of 21 bullocks for the new land thus made over to Doms. Ninety-nine Doms, of whom 32 were residents of the settlements, were convicted, as compared with 96 and 53 in 1890-91; the decrease of the number of resident Doms who were convicted is one of the few satisfactory features of the report.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 1,027-15-2, including Rs. 411-9-7 paid by the municipality, to Rs. 3,036-14-9, from the Dom Fund only, expenditure by the municipality having been apparently omitted. Of this Rs. 2,516 were expended on the new settlement at Rámpur and on the extensions at Tilkonia. Deducting this item, it appears that only Rs. 520 were spent on all the other Doms in the district, nothing being spent in Mahárájganj.

Eunuchs.—The operations of the year are summarised in the following table:—

	Number originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Remaining on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces,	1 096	500	3	36	467
Oudh ...	298	271	4	17	258
Total ...	1.394	771	7	53	725

Of the additions to the register only two were real; three were accounted for by a change of residence of the eunuchs concerned, and two are due to omissions in the previous year. One eunuch was registered at Cawnpore under the orders of the

Magistrate, and one came from Nepál and settled at Bahraich. Fifty-three names were struck off. Thirty-seven eunuchs died; three emigrated to other districts; three were found to be virile, and the name of one was struck off owing to absence since 1883, and of seven by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda for special good conduct, the men being contractors of the Balrámpur estate. Two names were struck off which ought to have been omitted in the previous year.

Four eunuchs were prosecuted during the year for appearing in public or dancing in female attire, and all were convicted. With this exception, the men were well-behaved. The amount of escheats to Government, Rs. 741-11-6, was unusually large.

It may safely be concluded from a comparison of the figures and from the advanced age of the eunuchs on the register that the class is gradually disappearing. An occasional case of emasculation, or of immigration to these Provinces from a Native State, is now the only means of recruitment. Fyzabad, Agra, and Lucknow are the three divisions with the largest number of eunuchs, and the only Divisions in which they exceed 100 in number.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

I.—Crime Returns.

Instructions were issued during the year with the object of securing uniformity in the method of compiling the returns of crime. The instructions were drawn up after very careful consideration as to the form in which the Government of India required the submission of statistics of crime, and were issued about the middle of the year. In most districts the instructions were understood, and as accurate figures as were under the circumstances possible were submitted for the *complete* year. In other districts the instructions were not observed, and inaccurate returns were submitted as in previous years.

The statistics for the Provinces during the year 1889–1891 show as follows:—

	Cases reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1889	154,607	113,302	110,484
1890	152,829	114,628	110,902
1891	162,323	128,214	113,665

The increase in the number of "cases reported" is attributed in several districts to more correct reporting by the Police agency. There are no reasons for supposing that in the Provinces as a whole the commission of crime has increased to the extent which a comparison between the returns of 1890 and 1891 would appear to imply. In backward districts like Bánda, and densely-populated districts like Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, dearness of food grains owing to bad harvests led to an increase in the number of petty thefts committed during the year. But more faithful recording of reports of crime by the Police agency was, to all appearances, the main cause of the increase in the number of "offences reported."

There was a decrease in offences affecting the human body and an increase in offences against property, due to causes already explained. With the exception of Hamírpur, there was a marked decrease in dakáities. The disturbed condition of the Native States bordering on Hamírpur resulted in a few dakáities in that district. The provisions of the Arms Act were more freely put in force in this district, as well as in the Jhánsi district, in which the district of Lalitpur was absorbed towards the close of the year. Owing to the dakáities in Lalitpur in the previous year it was found necessary to carry out a more or less thorough disarmament. The unfortunate riots in Benares in April were promptly suppressed, and the exemplary punishments inflicted on those who took part in them effectually crushed the bad characters, and for the rest of the year there was a comparative absence of serious crime in this usually turbulent city. With the above exceptions the year was a normal one in respect of crime.

The number of persons brought to trial and the number convicted during the years 1889–1891 was—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
1889	186,560	91,360
1890	186,635	91,404
1891	195,092	99,542

Deducting the numbers convicted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and under special and local laws, the convictions under the Penal Code for the same three years were—

1889	53,658
1890	52,964
1891	56,803

Prosecutions under the heads of theft and hurt concerned 66,394 of the 195,092 persons under trial during the year, that is, a little over one-third, and the percentage of convictions therein as compared with the years 1889 and 1890, is as follows :—

	Percentage convicted.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Theft	71·3	69·5	72·5
Hurt	18·6	19·2	18·6

The extension of the procedure dealing with vexatious or frivolous complaints to warrant cases under section 560 of the Code can scarcely be said to have been attended with successful results during the year. In some districts Magistrates showed little or no disposition to give effect to this salutary check on reckless attempts to harass innocent persons. In the districts of Azamgarh, Saháranpur, Basti, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Jalaun, Benares, and Bánda scarcely any action was taken, while in Aligarh, Etah, Jhánsi, Dehra Dún, Gházipur, and Gorakhpur no persons were subjected to orders under the section. In Benares, moreover, the action of the Magistrates was singularly unsuccessful, as out of no less than 76 persons shown as rendering themselves liable to be dealt with, only three were actually punished. The additional trouble thrown on the Courts by the somewhat elaborate procedure laid down in the section may, in districts where the criminal work is heavy, account in some measure for the disinclination shown by some Magistrates to enforce its provisions.

In Muzaffarnagar, where 48 persons were convicted and the sum of Rs. 1,128 awarded to the parties complained against, some real attempt appears to have been made to give effect to the provisions of the section. Convictions in Moradabad (35 persons), Agra (34 persons), Ballia (27 persons), Allahabad (26 persons), Pilibhít (18 persons), Bulandshahr (16 persons), Sháhjahánpur (15 persons), and Meerut (14 persons), were fairly numerous. But, generally, it may be said that the results for the year were somewhat disappointing, proceedings being successful against only 78 per cent., as against 98 per cent. of persons concerned in proceedings under the now repealed section 250 in the previous year.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

II.—Courts of Magistrates.

The work done by the different classes of Magisterial Courts during the years 1889–1891 was—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates ...	1889	15,410
	1890	18,629
	1891	19,639
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	1889	13,849
	1890	10,722
	1891	11,348
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	1889	80,626
	1890	80,438
	1891	85,263

Two new Benches of Magistrates were created during the year, at Amroha (Moradabad) and Deoband (Saháranpur).

The work performed by Honorary Magistrates continues to meet with the approbation of District Magistrates. Though the cases the Magistrates try are, as a rule, of a petty nature, their decisions are very rarely challenged. The Special Magistrates disposed of more work than in the previous year.

District Magistrates decided 1,918 original cases against 2,216 in 1890, and 1,239 referred cases against 870.

There has been an increase in the number of persons convicted on summary trial before Special and Stipendiary Magistrates, but a decrease in other Magisterial Courts, *viz.*—

	Special Magistrates.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District. Magistrates.	Benches.
1890	841	5,736	952	5,122
1891	903	6,854	849	4,661

The percentages of persons convicted (committals and references counting as convictions) to persons tried during the past three years were—

	Number of persons.	Percentage.
1889	93,483	50·7
1890	93,670	50 5
1891	102,319	52·

The number of casesa nd persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

	Cases.	Persons.
1889	1,390	2,769
1890	1,533	3,019
1891	1,256	2,463

Considering the increased amount of work for disposal during the year, the result was eminently satisfactory. The number waiting trial, 230, in the Basti district was large. The average duration of cases was 4·66 days against 5 days in the previous year.

The number of witnesses who attended the Courts, the number examined, the number receiving their expenses and the amount paid to them, during the last three years are shown in the following table :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number attending	387,358	401 427	412,378
Ditto examined	347,712	361,064	373 509
Ditto paid	87,311	91,864	105,705
Amount paid	Rs. 35,210	Rs. 36,883	Rs. 42,861

The percentage of witnesses receiving their expenses was 25·6 as against 22·8 in 1890 and 22·5 in 1889. The average amount paid to each witness was a fraction under annas 6-6 as against annas 6-5 in 1890 and in 1889.

It may be considered that the system on which payments are made to witnesses is well understood and in most cases worked with discretion by Magistrates, but it is desirable that the over-liberality in the disposal of the funds allotted which occurred in some instances should be checked.

Ninety per cent. of witnesses were discharged on the first day as against 89 per cent. in the previous year. The largest number of witnesses detained over the third day was in Gorakhpur (716). In this district no less than 23,936 witnesses were summoned, the largest number ever recorded for this district. Moradabad, with 206 witnesses detained over the third day, comes next, followed closely by Sháhjahánpur with 193. Out of the 22,912 witnesses summoned in Allahabad only 26 are shown as detained over the third day. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the

accurate compilation of the Register of Witnesses. In some Courts, it is feared, the practice is when a case is postponed from day to day to show the witnesses so detained as detained *for the day on which they are ultimately examined.* Instructions have been issued as to the method in which the Register is to be kept up. The Gorakhpur returns, owing to the careful supervision of the District Magistrate, are probably more correct than those of most other districts.

The percentage of witnesses examined to those attending was 90·5 against 89·9 in 1890.

III.—Courts of Session.

Mr. Bird sat as a Special Judge in the months of January and February to try the Lalitpur dakáiti cases.

The work done by the Sessions Judges for the three years 1889–1891 was as follows :—

	Cases.
1889	1,525
1890	1,648
1891	1,949

The number of persons convicted and the percentages they bore to the number tried during the same three years was—

	Number of persons.	Percentage convicted.
1889	1,562	59·3
1890	1,918	64·
1891	2,113	62·

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year as compared with the two previous years was—

	Cases.	Persons.
1889	161	244
1890	210	386
1891	198	405

The largest numbers awaiting trial were in Gorakhpur (49), Allahabad (37), and Budaun (34). The average duration was 41 against 43 days in the previous year. Considering the number of persons under trial during the year the figures show an improvement over these of 1890.

There were 106 trials by jury against 138 in 1889. In 86 of these the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. In 8 cases concerning 27 persons reference under section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure, was made to the High Court. The verdict affecting 19 persons was upheld, was reversed as to 7 persons, and a new trial was ordered as to the remaining person.

In 1,217 trials out of 1,626 tried with the aid of assessors, the Sessions Judge agreed with them; in 183 he totally disagreed with them, and in 219 he partly agreed with them.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts, number examined, the number who received their expenses, and the amount paid to them, during the last three years, is shown in the following table :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number attending	16,698	19,787	22,163
Ditto examined	11,975	14,347	15,297
Ditto paid	11,640	14,118	15,151
Amount paid	Rs. 9,353	Rs. 12,540	Rs. 15,072

Sixty-one per cent., compared with 64 per cent. in the previous year, of witnesses who attended the Courts were discharged on the first day. Increase in the number of Sessions cases accounts for the longer detention.

Sixty-eight per cent., compared with 71 per cent. in 1890, received their expenses. The average amount paid to each witness was annas 15-11 against annas 14-2.

IV.—High Court.

Four cases were disposed of during the year as against 2 in 1890 and 12 in 1889. Of the four persons concerned in these four cases two were convicted and two acquitted. The presiding Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in all the cases. The average duration was 103 days against 47 days in the previous year. In one case, the hearing of which eventually occupied the Court some days, the trial was postponed at the request of the accused, and the average duration was consequently increased.

Of 36 witnesses who attended, 33 were examined. The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 11-12-10 against Rs. 9-0-7 in the previous year.

Ninety-two cases against European British subjects, involving 95 persons, were brought to trial, against 101 cases, involving 105 persons, in the preceding year; 43 persons against 72 were convicted. Four cases concerning four persons were undisposed of at the close of the year.

General Results (Original Business).

The total number of original cases decided by all Courts during the year as compared with the two previous years was—

	Regular cases.	Miscellaneous cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1889	107,817	3,605
1890	107,524	3,915
1891	113,306	4,897

The original work decided was thus considerably in excess of the work of the two previous years.

The total number of persons tried during each of the past two years and the result of the trials show as follows:—

	1890.	1891.
Acquitted or discharged	91,205	91,855
Convicted	95,679	104,505
Percentage convicted	51·2	53·2

V.—Punishments.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 102 against 90 in the previous year and 77 in 1889. There was a slight decrease of 18 in sentences of transportation.

There was an increase of 3,420 in sentences of imprisonment, the increase covering all the terms of imprisonment separately classified in this statement. Sentences of fine showed an increase of 3,566, the increase being confined to fines of small amounts. Sentences of whipping rose from 4,414 to 5,781, an increase of 1,367. Recognizances or security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour were demanded in 1,314 more cases than in 1890; but only 441 persons as against 1,117 were imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. This would point to the security demanded being more fairly apportioned to the pecuniary circumstances of the persons concerned by the orders.

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment was, in Magistrates' Courts, 2,052 against 1,740 in the previous year. This form of punishment still continues to be very frequently imposed in some districts. There must, as was noticed in the report for 1890, be some instances in which the circumstances of the case, or the law

under which the conviction is had, call for the passing of a sentence of simple imprisonment, but there must be many cases in which a sentence of rigorous, and not one of simple, imprisonment might have been more appropriately passed. In some districts Magistrates of *all* classes, and not merely those of the third class, show a disposition to award this kind of sentence somewhat freely.

The awarding of solitary confinement as a portion of the substantive sentence of rigorous imprisonment does not appear to find favour with the majority of Magistrates.

Of the 5,773 persons sentenced to whipping the detail is as follows:—

In lieu of other punishment	5,094
In addition to ditto	509
Juveniles	170

Of the persons so sentenced 4,984, or 86·2 per cent., were sentenced on first conviction, and 797, or 13·8 per cent., on second or subsequent conviction. In the previous year the respective percentages were 88·4 and 11·6.

Whippings were awarded chiefly for the following offences:—

	1890.	1891.
Theft	3,120	4,177
Receiving stolen property	472	543
House trespass and house-breaking	697	895
Total ...	4,289	5,615

and were inflicted in 17 per cent., as in 1890, of the cases in which they might have been inflicted.

It is almost universally accepted that a sentence of whipping when imposed for a first offence has a deterrent effect. Yet the returns received from some districts show that as a rule the native subordinate Magistracy, invested with the necessary powers, abstain from inflicting corporal punishment on a first conviction. In other districts the returns show that the District Magistrates have insisted on Magistrates not invested with whipping powers referring under section 349 of the Code the cases of persons who should receive this form of punishment.

The total number of whippings inflicted during the last five years in all Courts is as follows:—

Year.	Number whipped.
1887	3,907
1888	3,956
1889	4,376
1890	4,414
1891	5,781

Details regarding fines are—

	Persons fined.	Amount.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1889	57,596	2,79,021	2,35,497	84.
1890	56,476	2,74,636	2,24 117	81·
1891	60,042	3,26,811	2,46,208	75·3

The decrease in the percentage is wholly due to the heavy fines imposed by the Sessions Judge of Benares on the persons convicted in the "*Bhadaini*" riot case. Of the sum of Rs. 49,209 imposed during the year in the Sessions Court of Benares, Rs. 42,985 were remitted in appeal by the High Court.

The details for the Courts of Session alone are—

Amount.	Realized.	Percentage.
Rs.	Rs.	
54,302	11,663	21·4

Deducting the amounts for the Benares Division, the percentage realized was 69.

The details for the Courts of the Magistrates are—

Amount.	Realized.	Percentage.
Rs.	Rs.	
2,72,509	2,34,545	86·6

The percentage in 1890 was 82.

The amount granted in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure represented 4·3 per cent. of the total sum realized.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

VI.—Courts of Magistrates.

Appeals again rose in number. The figures for the years 1889-90-91 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
2,834	3,302	3,663	2,763	3,185	3,507	71	117	156

In spite of the increase in Appellate work the pending file was only slightly in excess of that at the close of 1890. The average duration was only nine days against 11 days in 1890 and 15 days in 1889.

VII.—Courts of Session.

Appeals show an enormous increase. The figures for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 are as follows:—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
7,320	7,656	9,132	7,005	7,260	8,738	315	396	394

It is very satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the increase in the number of appeals preferred the pending file remained lower than at the end of 1890. The average duration was 16 days, compared with 17 days in 1890 and 19 days in 1891. The Mainpuri Judge again shows the highest pending file, 90 cases.

VIII.—High Court.

The increase in Appellate work, already noticed in the case of District Magistrates' Courts and Sessions Judges' Courts, was still more marked in the High Court. The figures for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 were—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
829	884	1,101	860	743	1,199	59	200	102

In spite of this enormous increase the pending file was only half of that at the close of the previous year. The duration fell from 57 to 42 days.

Superintendence, Reference, and Revision.

IX.—Courts of Magistrates.

Applications for revision continue to show an increase. The figures for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1,265	1,170	1,153	1,236	1,143	1,116	29	27	37

The average duration was 13 days, as compared with 12 days in 1890 and 15 days in 1889.

Of the 2,445 accused persons concerned the cases of 2,378 were disposed of with the following results:—

Summarily rejected.	Confirmed.	Percentage rejected and confirmed.
921	973	80

In 1890 the percentage was only 72.

X.—Courts of Session.

Applications for revision increased in these Courts also. The figures for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 were—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1,693	1,646	1,763	1,590	1,542	1,645	103	104	118

The average duration was slightly in excess of that for 1890 (*viz.*, 22 against 19 days), but much below that of 1889 (33 days).

Of the 3,497 accused persons concerned the cases of 3,243 were disposed of with the following results:—

Summarily rejected.	Confirmed.	Percentage rejected and confirmed.
2,011	829	81

The percentage is the same as in 1890.

XI.—High Court.

Business on the Revisional side of the Court also showed an increase. The figures for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 are—

Cases preferred.			Cases disposed of.			Cases pending.		
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
669	654	783	695	567	836	32	119	66

The pending file was considerably lower than at the close of 1890, and the average duration fell from 41 to 27 days.

The number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and reference for confirmation under section 374 of the Code made to the High Court was for the years 1889-90-91 as follows:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1889	86	79	7
1890	105	88	17
1891	122	111	11

The sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in 82 cases and in respect of 95 persons.

The total number of cases of all kinds coming before the High Court on the Criminal Side was for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 as follows:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.
1889	1,944	1,842
1890	1,952	1,603
1891	2,547	2,354

General Results (Appellate and Revisional Business).

The amount of Appellate and Revisional business transacted by all Courts during the year, and as compared with the two previous years, appears from the following table:—

	Regular cases.	Revisional cases.
1889	10,628	3,521
1890	11,188	3,252
1891	13,444	3,597

The number of Appeals disposed of was considerably in excess of disposals in 1890, and the disposals of Revision cases were slightly more numerous than in 1889 and much in excess of those of 1890.

(b)—Oudh.

The year 1891 is noticeable for the transfer on the 1st April of the work of the Courts of Session from the Revenue Commissioners to six District Judges in accordance with the scheme for the reorganisation of the administration of the Province.

The figures for the last three years for offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial are given below:—

		Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Percentage—	
					Of cases returned as true to cases reported.	Of cases brought to trial to cases returned as true.
Oudh ...	1889 ...	48,565	33,379	33,921	68·73	101·62
	1890 ...	49,342	35,598	36,192	72·14	101·66
	1891 ...	51,642	37,470	38,182	72·55	101·90

Offences which during the last four years show a continuous increase or decrease are noted in the subjoined table:—

	Contempts of lawful authority.	Theft.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Criminal force.
1888	385	6,543	924	4,383	3,709
1889	538	6,874	979	4,676	3,646
1890	722	7,706	1,124	4,718	3,510
1891	785	8,727	1,376	5,305	3,134

Besides these, the principal variations as compared with the figures for 1890 occur under the heads of "offences against public justice," which decrease from 637 to 505, and "hurt" and "mischief," which show increases from 11,190 to 11,445 and from 1,833 to 2,025 respectively. The rise in the number of reports in Bara Banki (800), Bahraich (671), and Partabgarh (659) was marked; while there was a falling off in Hardoi of 517. In the first two districts the increase is attributed to scarcity and in Partabgarh to more faithful reporting. Three thousand five hundred and fifteen cases were expunged from the registers by order of the Magistrate, as compared with 2,211 in 1890. There was a still further decline in the percentage of offences reported which were struck off under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, from 23 to 20, only 10,655 out of 51,642 having been thus disposed of as against 11,533 in 49,342 during the previous year. Though, as in the North-Western Provinces, full advantage is not taken at present of the new enactment (Act IV of 1891), the number of persons who received compensation for frivolous or vexatious accusations rose from 145 to 540, which is ascribed to the extended scope of the section (560) added to the Criminal Procedure Code by the above Act as compared with the repealed section, 250.

The number of cases brought to trial (37,491) exceeded that in 1890 (35,492) by 1,999 cases; all districts except three, in only one of which (Hardoi) the decrease was

marked, sharing in the increase. It is unsatisfactory to notice that the improved percentage of convictions obtained last year in Oudh is not maintained :—

		Oudh.		
		Tried out.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Total number of persons dealt with	1889	61,756	28,553	46
	1890	65,140	32,735	50
	1891	66,262	31,693	47
Total number of persons dealt with under the Penal Code,	1889	42,354	16,211	38
	1890	45,069	18,681	41
	1891	47,187	18,669	39
Total number of persons dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws.	1889	19,402	12,342	63
	1890	20,071	14,054	70
	1891	19,075	13,024	68

There has been marked deterioration in Oudh, confined to no particular class of offence, as the following figures show:—

Offence.	Percentage of persons convicted. Oudh.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Against public tranquillity	59	58	54
By and against public servants	53	61	61
Against public justice	48	55	54
Connected with coin and weights and measures	55	60	53
Connected with religion and health	71	76	65
Against the human body (excluding hurt and assault)	48	56	49
Hurt and assault	19	19	17
Theft	72	74	74
Mischief	19	19	21
Criminal trespass	48	55	52
Other offences against property	60	63	63
Miscellaneous	16	18	14

Nor is the decline limited to a few districts; only four (Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh) showed an improvement in this respect. In Kheri the very meagre percentage of 29 was recorded for convictions. In this district there has been a continuous decline in the percentage of convictions for the last seven years—the figure in 1885 standing at 51—the failure seems to be in offences against public health and Act V of 1861, theft and receiving stolen property. The falling off at Unao, Hardoi, and Bahraich is conspicuous. In Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Gonda not a single conviction

was obtained in cases of wrongful restraint and confinement, while comment was made on the signal failure under this head in three other districts as well. There was as usual little success in cases of defamation and offences connected with marriage. In one instance (dakáiti and robbery) injudicious action of the police in making arrests may have led to an increase in acquittals, but as a rule the inferior results are attributed to the improper admission of complaints by Magistrates without due consideration being paid to the provisions of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The increase of crime under the Criminal Tribes Act is more apparent than real, being due to the greater success of the police in identifying absconded Barwárs.

In the subjoined table are exhibited the main figures bearing on the working of the various Courts during the last three years:—

	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.			Percentage of persons convicted (including committals).			Percentage of persons whose cases were disposed of by each class of Magistrates to total number.			Duration of cases.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Honorary Magistrates.	7,770	6,942	6,062	28	38	32	28	26	23	6·00	5·42	7·57
Benches... ...	9,492	9,898	9,426	65	62	63				2·81	4·0	3·95
Subordinate Magistrates (stipendiary, of all classes).	14,553	13,775	16,041	35	40	33	61	59	63	6·29	5·40	6·16
Full-power Native Magistrates.	22,676	24,521	25,355	46	54	52				8·31	8·81	10·94
Full-power European Magistrates.	5,705	7,717	7,531	56	44	53				6·30	7·64	5·84
Magistrates of districts.	1,423	1,487	1,371	79	79	80	11	15	14	5·80	6·89	5·57
Deputy Commissioners, under section 30.	671	823	551	75	72	70				9·70	11·48	10·14
Total, Magistracy...	61,690	65,163	66,337	46	50	48	...	...	...	6·50	6·96	7·54
Sessions Judges ...	734	530	758	65	73	53	...	...	...	55·46	50·14	59·40

Honorary Magistrates, whether sitting singly or in benches, disposed of fewer cases, and the duration in their Courts, except in the case of benches, rose, while the percentage of convictions fell. They performed, however, a large amount of valuable work. The result attained in their Courts is not singular, as the percentage of convictions declined in all classes of Magisterial Courts except those of benches, European full-powered Magistrates, and District Magistrates: while in the majority of cases the duration increased. European full-powered Magistrates, in whose Courts the percentage of convictions improved, disposed of about the same percentage of the work as in 1890. The number of cases decided by Deputy Commissioners, both under their enhanced and their ordinary powers, fell off considerably. At the end of the year 657 cases were pending as compared with 678 at the end of the previous year. There was a very marked decline in the percentage of convictions in Sessions Courts, and an equally marked rise in the duration of trials, which can only be ascribed to the changes in the judicial system introduced during the year. In no less than six of the 12 districts in Oudh the acquittals and discharges in Courts of Session exceeded the convictions.

The variations in the proportions of the various kinds of punishments inflicted by each class of Court to the total number inflicted by the different classes are only noticeable in two respects. In the Courts of subordinate stipendiary Magistrates the proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment awarded increased by 3 per cent. at the expense of fines; and in those of District Magistrates in the exercise of their ordinary powers, the percentage of sentences of rigorous imprisonment awarded declined from 41 to 27, and that of sentences of whipping increased from 37 to 53.

Sentences of whipping, which increased in number from 2,484 to 2,734, diminished in severity. Very few sentences of transportation (87) were passed, and the suitability of this form of punishment for habitual offenders, of whom 1,407 were brought to trial, seems imperfectly recognised. Fines to the extent of Rs. 96,799 were imposed in Magistrates' Courts, of which 86 per cent. or Rs. 83,755, were recovered: a great improvement on the figures for 1890, when only 70 per cent. of the fines, which amounted to Rs. 98,665, were realized.

The aggregate amount of fines realized paid as compensation by Magistrates declined from Rs. 14,688 to Rs. 13,487, and, owing to the greater success in realizations, the percentage paid as compensation declined from 21 to 16. In Sessions Courts, where nothing was paid in compensation last year, Rs. 205 were disbursed in 1891.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates was 107,144 as compared with 108,994 in 1890. As was the case last year, the percentage to whom payments were made as diet-money varied considerably, the maximum being 80 at Rae Bareli and the minimum 40 at Lucknow, while the average is 54. The percentage of witnesses discharged after the first day varies from 14 at Lucknow City and Kheri to one in Bara Banki.

The figures for the appellate work of the Oudh Courts are given below:—

	Number of accused in whose cases appeal was made or revision applied for.		Number whose sentence was upheld.		Percentage whose sentence was upheld.		Duration in days.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Appeals—								
To District Magistrates ...	1,274	1,191	752	773	59	64	8·79	10·25
,, Sessions Courts ...	3,011	3,223	2,497	2,405	82	74	11·27	27·12
,, Judicial Commissioner ...	394	331	325	215	82	64	22·37	32·49
Total ...	4,679	4,745	3,574	3,393	76	71	11·75	24·08
Revision—								
By District Magistrates ...	1,015	951	838	760	82	80	10 39	9·98
,, Sessions Courts ...	411	484	323	365	78	75	11·67	23·52
,, Judicial Commissioner ...	398	396	237	279	59	70	15·70	22·52
Total ...	1,824	1,831	1,398	1,404	76	76	12·80	16·74

The most salient feature in the statistics is the reduced percentages of sentences upheld on appeal, and in revision by the newly-constituted Courts of Sessions Judges; it has already been noticed that they also convicted a smaller percentage of persons than the Courts of the Commissioners whom they superseded. As in the case of trials, the duration of appeals and applications for revision largely increased, more than doubling that of the previous year. Divergencies in the percentage of appeals made to cases disposed of are not so great as last year, being comprised (excluding Lucknow City) between the limits of 20 and 7 as against 24 and 8 in 1890. There was a very low proportion of appeals confirmed in Unao (25), Sitapur (26), and Kheri (27).

5.—JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A comparison between the population in jails during 1890 and 1891 is made in the subjoined table:—

	Convicts.		Under-trial.		Civil.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Remaining	22,956	24,904	1,594	1,858	97	102
Admitted	44,694	48,056	48,129	52,137	1,241	1,288
Total ...	67,650	72,960	49,723	53,995	1,338	1,390
Discharged	42,746	46,074	47,865	52,380	1,236	1,268
Remaining	24,904	26,886	1,858	1,615	102	122
Average daily population ...	23,493	26,126	1,848	1,993	115	114

There was thus a marked continuance of the increase in jail population which has been annually commented on of recent years.

In 1890 the admissions, 102,926, showed an increase of 4,859 over those of the previous year: while in 1891 they again rose by 7,817, or 7·5 per cent., to 110,743. Within the last six years the total daily average population has increased by no less a proportion than 39·3 per cent. The only jails in which there was a decrease in daily average population were the Lucknow Central and District Jails, and the District Jails of Agra, Moradabad, Partabgarh, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Budaun, Kheri, Hamírpur, and Lalitpur. Notwithstanding the large increase in jail population, the number of jails (nine*) in which the population on the average exceeded the number which could be accommodated remained the same as in the previous year. This result was obtained by continuous and careful observation of the numbers confined in the various jails with a view to transfers when necessary. The admissions to Central Prisons nearly trebled those of the previous year, owing, probably, to the enforcement, under recent orders, of the rule that all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of one year and upwards should be confined in Central Prisons. At Fatehgarh alone was there any considerable margin of accommodation: while Lucknow appears to have been habitually overcrowded, showing an average daily strength of 1,732·25 against an accommodation for 1,577. Thirty-eight jails, as compared with 29 in the previous year, contained at one time or another more prisoners than they could properly accommodate.

*Lucknow Central Prison.
Gházipur District Jail.
Gonda ditto.
Azamgarh ditto.
Aligarh ditto.
Budaun ditto.
Shábjahánpur ditto.
Hamírpur ditto.
Jhánsi ditto.

Three causes are assigned for this substantial increase of the jail population: the greater success of the police in the detection of crime, the natural addition to the population of the Provinces, and the scarcity which was generally prevalent in 1891. It is probable that the last cause is the most important factor. Thus in the case of convicts the increase in admissions amounted to 3,362 or 7·5 per cent., of which a large part fell under the head of agriculturists.

Of those released during the year, 3,223 convicts obtained remission of a portion of their sentences under the operation of the good conduct rules, a number which is the highest on record. The number of days' remission gained by convicts sentenced to two years' imprisonment was abnormally low at Gorakhpur. Only one prisoner of the 261 released from the Agra Central Prison under the remission rules earned

any gratuity on his release: in four other jails only one man in each received a gratuity; and in 31 jails no gratuity at all was earned.

With the exception of sentences of transportation, which showed in the aggregate a reduction in comparison with the high figure for 1890, the proportions to the total number of sentences inflicted of the number of sentences included in each class into which sentences are divided according to their length varied but slightly from those of the previous year. Though the transportation of male term-convicts to the Andamans has been prohibited since 1890, the number of male offenders sentenced to transportation for a term increased from 199 in 1890 to 221 in 1891. The Courts which took action under section 59 of the Indian Penal Code were possibly not aware in all cases that male offenders sentenced to transportation for a term are not now sent beyond the seas, but are imprisoned in Central Prisons. The difference in the treatment of prisoners sentenced to transportation for a term and those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment chiefly consists in the imposition of fetters for the first three months in the case of the former. The proportion of sentences of simple imprisonment to the total number passed has somewhat diminished, and is now lower than in any of the last seven years. The numbers are, commencing from 1885,—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Sentences of simple imprisonment ...	2,369	2,430	2,298	2,475	2,556	2,439	2,615
Total sentences ...	32,969	36,364	39,978	40,706	42,068	44,694	48,056
Percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment ...	7·18	6·68	5·75	6·08	6·07	5·45	5·44

The punishment of solitary confinement, the efficacy of which as a deterrent has long been recognised, might be much more largely resorted to than is at present the case, especially in the North-Western Provinces. There is still a marked difference in the practice in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in this respect; in Oudh solitary confinement was ordered in 20 per cent. of the sentences of rigorous imprisonment, and in the North-Western Provinces in 5·9 per cent. only. The statistics of individual jails ranged from 356 such sentences in Sitapur to two in Bánda; and as these figures are for admissions, they indicate a great divergence in the practice of Courts in the various districts. The falling off by 508 in the Oudh figures is mainly due to a decrease in the number of such sentences at the Hardoi Jail from 706 to 301. Accommodation in solitary cells apparently exists for 3,080 prisoners; and as only 4,288 such sentences were passed, and the maximum sentence is three months, it follows that (even taking into account the fact that 1,961 prisoners were punished in this way for jail offences) the existing accommodation was sparingly utilised.

Many obviously inadequate punishments were imposed on habituals, and sufficient attention was not paid in some districts to the instructions recently issued regarding the treatment of this class of criminal, and commended to the attention of all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates: while little use seems to have been made of the daily statements submitted, under orders passed in August 1890, to District Magistrates, which record every sentence passed by Magistrates on a person who has been previously convicted, and thus enables them to control the action of their subordinates in this respect. Of the prisoners admitted into the jails during the year 11·29 per cent. had been previously convicted: 853 convicts had been convicted more than twice previously. The decline of sentences of transportation for life from 416 to 350, though partly accountable for by the fact that an unusually large number of dakáits were convicted in 1890, also points to the conclusion that the Sessions Judges did not avail themselves to the full extent of the provisions of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Of the convicts actually deported (266), only 10·5 per cent. were habituals.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty prisoners were recognised as habitual offenders out of 48,056 admissions. Of the former number only 201, or 3·7 per cent., escaped recognition before sentence was passed; in 1890 the similar percentage was 5·4. In the districts of Agra, Lucknow, Basti, Saháranpur, and Bulandshahr a comparatively large number of habituals escaped detection by the Courts. Steps are now being taken with a view of introducing during the current year the anthropometrical method of identification.

There were 20 escapes during the year from 15 jails, which is an improvement on the preceding year, when no less than 27 escapes, or an average of 0·35 per mille on a population of 76,512, occurred from the same number of jails. The population (*i.e.*, total number of convicts who remained at the close of the preceding year and were admitted during the year), escapes of convicts, and proportion of escapes to population for the last six years, are—

	Population.	Escapes.	Number of escapes per thousand of population.
1886	61,305	16	0·26
1887	66,718	16	0·23
1888	68,836.	11	0·15
1889	72,379	12	0·16
1890	76,512	27	0·35
1891	82,222	20	0·24

Among the prisoners who escaped was the notorious Ghasita, who at once commenced a new career of crime, but was shortly captured and hanged. There was a serious outbreak and attempt at escape in the Agra Jail which was, however, promptly suppressed. With reference to the disuse of fetters as tending to facilitate escapes it may be noted that in 18 cases of escape 16 prisoners were unfettered, two were fettered on one leg only, while only two were fettered on both legs. Nevertheless the present system of dispensing with the general use of fetters for safe custody is not considered to have contributed to the escapes. Though 80 per cent. of those who escaped, mainly through the carelessness of the officials in charge, were not in irons, it must be remembered that 96 per cent. of the prisoners, taking the population on one day of the year as an illustration of the general custom, were not fettered. The proportion per mille of the prisoners who escaped in 1891 to the daily average number confined (·76) was only a fraction higher in 1891 than the average figure (·69 per mille) for the four years 1886—89. In September 1891 instructions, supplementary to the Madras rules, limiting the imposition of fetters to violent prisoners or to those sentenced to transportation, and to a period of three months which have been in force in these Provinces since 23rd June 1890 were issued by the Government for the guidance of Superintendents; the orders provide, it is believed, for the judicious use of fetters where their imposition is clearly demanded. It appears that in the following District Jails the rule as to the imposition of fetters was not strictly observed. The statistics of Central Prisons, where there must always be a considerable proportion of desperate characters, have been excluded:—

	Total number of cases of imposition of fetters for safe custody.	Total number of cases where fetters were imposed for over three months.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
Lucknow District Jail... ...	106	62	58
Partabgarh ditto	64	24	37
Azamgarh ditto	201	79	39
Dehra Dún ditto	79	63	79
United Provinces (excluding Central Prisons)	2,609	472	18

The aggregate number of cases where fetters were imposed was high at Meerut, Azamgarh, and Sháhjahánpur.

The effect of the orders, in reducing the indiscriminate use of fetters for safe custody, is shown in the following table:—

Number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Under one month	3,393	2,902	1,377
One to three months	2,319	1,977	1,270
Three to six months	1,251	1,573	901
Six to twelve months	1,124	1,350	526
Over twelve months	2,975	667	157
Total ...	11,062	8,469	4,231

In connection with escapes, the case in which several very dangerous convicts escaped while in transit from Allahabad to Calcutta is noticeable, inasmuch as the escapes were in part attributable to the neglect of the authorities of the Allahabad Central Prison to observe the rules laid down for the transport of prisoners by rail. On 19th April 1891, 62 prisoners—three female and 59 male—were despatched from the Naini Railway Station, *en route* for Alipur, in two carriages. When the train passed Chunár, eight prisoners in one compartment attacked their guard of two constables, wrenched off the prison fittings, and all but one, who was held by one of the constables, escaped through the window, being followed by the other constable, who was severely hurt in his fall from the train. Of the seven who thus escaped, one was killed in jumping from the train, four were arrested by the Mirzapur Police on 22nd April 1891, and two by chaukidárs of the Allahabad district on 25th April 1891. Nine convicts of the same gang escaped from the train next day, while they were in the custody of the Bengal Police, between Galsi and Khana Junction. All of these were subsequently recaptured, seven in Bengal, soon after the escape, and two in Bhartpur territory, whither they had made their way, on 10th August. The Government has now under consideration the provision of a special prison van for the transport of convicts.

The statistics of offences committed and punishments inflicted for the last three years are as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Offences—			
Criminal	24	50	34
Smoking and being in possession of forbidden articles	1,076	1,416	1,475
Offences connected with work ...	2,857	2,839	3,965
Other offences against prison discipline ...	3,716	3,713	5,060
Total ...	7,673	8,018	10,534
Punishments—			
By Criminal Courts	24	50	34
Solitary confinement	1,560	1,556	1,961
Reduced diet	924	1 266	1,385
Solitary confinement with reduced diet ...	1,456	1,379	2,000
Corporal punishment	488	524	586
Other punishments	3,200	3,243	4,568

Details of the more important "other punishments" are—

Fine } imposed on prisoner {	49	59	52
Reduction } officials {	252	286	309
Warnings	1,692	1,670	2,476
Hard labour	146	168	152
Fetters and handcuffs	237	99	100
Labour changed	...	72	225
Marks confiscated	828	873	1,142

The number of offences, which is the highest on record, increased in the year by 31 per cent., the daily average number of convicts having risen by only 11 per

cent. This fact is accounted for, in great part, by the increased attention given to the record of offences, as indicated by the great enhancement of the number of warnings recorded. The punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet appears to have been used to an excessive degree in the Benares Central Prison and the Gonda District Jail.

The percentage of corporal to other forms of punishment was abnormally high in the Allahabad Central Prison (where, however, the record of offences was unduly low) and in the District Jails of Bareilly, Sitapur, Bara Banki (in all three of which there was also a low record of offences), Bahraich, Etah, Unao, Muzaffarnagar, and Almora, at each of which the figure was above 15 against the Provincial average of 6·06. The figure has been high in the Allahabad Central Prison and the Bahraich District Jail for some years. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of whippings for petty offences, *i.e.*, in which the number of stripes inflicted fell below 15, has declined from 33 per cent. in 1889 to 22 per cent. in 1881. The number of offences of smoking and possession of forbidden articles was again above the average at the Benares Central Prison, though there was a considerable reduction; while the Agra Central Prison, as was the case in 1890, showed an excessive number of offences relating to work. So also did the Bijnor Jail. In the Jails of Benares (Central Prison), Fatehgarh, Mirzapur, Kheri, Bijnor, Jaunpur, and Etáwah the percentage of offences to the total jail population rose above 60, Bijnor recording the remarkable percentage of 142·3: the Fatehgarh Central Prison was also noticeable for its high percentage. On the other hand, in the Allahabad Central Prison, and in the Rae Bareli and Moradabad District Jails, the percentage fell below 20; the Provincial figure being 40·31.

The statistics relating to lock-ups were remarkably unsatisfactory in regard to the number of escapes (19) which occurred during the year: the average of the preceding five years being slightly under seven. Six prisoners escaped in the Agra and seven in the Etah district. Divergencies similar to those pointed out last year were again noticeable in the periods of detention at lock-ups as indicated by the daily average number of prisoners compared with the number admitted. The most noteworthy are given below:—

	Total number of under-trial prisoners.	Average daily population of under-trial prisoners.
Meerut	1,514	84·75
Bareilly	1,583	72·75
Benares	1,652	51·75
Lucknow	1,830	50·50
Allahabad	2,587	47·50

The three first districts occupied the first three places last year; but there was improvement at Benares and deterioration at Bareilly.

The following are the figures for 1891 of total expenditure in jails on convicts and under-trials separately as compared with those for 1890:—

	1890.	1891.	Percentage of increase—	
			Of expenditure.	Of daily average population.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Convicts	10,03,036	11,27,224	12	11
Under-trials	21,549	29,430	36	7
Total ...	10,24,585	11,56,654	12	10

Considering the rise in prices which occurred during the year, this result is undoubtedly satisfactory. The cost of maintenance per head of average strength rose slightly, from Rs. 41-5-8 to Rs. 41-14-4, and is accounted for by increases under the head of rations (Rs. 2-2-6) and of hospital and contingent charges (Re. 0-4-8): in the case of the two last increase also occurred last year. Including the cost of under-trial prisoners in lock-ups the total expenditure of the Provinces in 1891 amounted to Rs. 12,32,588, falling at the rate of Rs. 43-13-8 per head of daily average strength of criminal prisoners.

Expenditure under the head of rations increased from Rs. 18-9-1 per head to Rs. 20-11-7 owing to higher prices of food grains. The figures dealing with the storage of grain as compared with those for the two years previous are given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Quantity of grain stored, and in hand at the beginning of the year.	Quantity consumed.	Proportion of grain stored to grain consumed.	Cost of quantity stored and in hand at beginning of year.	Cost of quantity consumed.	Proportion of cost of grain stored to grain consumed.
	Mds.	Mds.		Rs.	Rs.	
1889 ...	123,319	177,181	69	2,48,556	3,62,353	68
1890 ...	120,473	196,682	61	2,51,080	4,19,305	59
1891 ...	211,259	231,483	91	4,50,788	5,31,702	84

The saving was stated to be Rs. 38,488, compared with Rs. 14,456 calculated from the figures for 1890. This is a satisfactory result, and increased attention was clearly paid to the subject. All the jails which were unfavourably noticed last year showed improvement, which was in all cases, except that of Partabgarh and in a less degree Bulandshahr, substantial. In the case of the Lucknow, Partabgarh, and Azamgarh District Jails there was a deficiency in storage for which no adequate explanation was given. In the following jails the cost of grain consumed was considerably in excess of the cost of the amount stored:—

	Cost of grain consumed.	Cost of grain stored.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bareilly Central Prison*	42,573	32,303
Ghâzipur District Jail*	11,743	8,125
Moradabad ditto*	7,406	5,479
Basti ditto	8,255	5,825
Bijnor ditto	3,968	2,599
Lalitpur ditto*	1,744	1,291

The four jails marked with a star were also unfavourably noticed in this respect in last year's report.

The cost of Establishment declined from Rs. 3,56,100 in 1890 to Rs. 3,53,540 in 1891, the decrease occurring in the heads of office and hospital establishment. The rate per head was Rs. 12-12-11 as compared with Rs. 14-6-0, the fall being due to the rise in the average daily population. Charges for Police amounted to Rs. 76,574 as compared with Rs. 75,757 in 1890.

Hospital charges showed an increase of Rs. 6,817, which was ascribed to a greater amount of sickness, the average number of sick daily having been 889·17 as against 846·90 in 1890. This does not, however, account for the rise in the rate per head of average sick from Rs. 32-13-8 to Rs. 38-15-4.

In six jails (Lucknow and Allahabad Central Prisons and the Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Fatehgarh, and Hardoi District Jails) the expenditure, both average and total,

rose, though the daily average of sick prisoners fell. In the Agra Central Prison and the District Jails of Benares, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, Dehra Dún, and Etáwah, the number of sick increased and also the expenditure and the rate per head.

Clothing cost Rs. 67,366 against Rs. 61,793, or Rs. 2-7-1 per head as compared with Rs. 2-7-11 in 1890. Contingencies rose to Rs. 52,395 from Rs. 43,080, or by 21·6 per cent. as compared with the rise of 15 per cent. noticed last year. Of the jails enumerated in last year's report as showing comparatively high rates under this head, there was no improvement in the cases of the Allahabad Central Prison and of the Azamgarh and Lalitpur District Jails; on the contrary, the cost per head in each instance increased. At Lalitpur the rate rose from Rs. 5-6-5 to Rs. 9-14-2, which was far the highest in the Provinces; the nearest approach to it being at the Sultanpur Sub-Jail (Rs. 5-1-9).

The Provincial rate of expenditure per head of average number of under-trial prisoners rose from Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 64-4-4; but the figure is influenced by extraordinary fluctuations in the debits for the police guard at the small lock-ups of Chakráta, Roorkee, and Mau.

The net cash earnings of the factories in jails rose to Rs. 1,70,211, or Rs. 6-9-0 per head of the average number of convicts sentenced to labour, from Rs. 1,10,098, or Rs. 4-12-0 per head in 1890. The amount earned per head of prisoners actually employed in jail manufactures was Rs. 17-2-0 as compared with Rs. 12-8-0. Deducting these figures from the total cost of maintenance of criminal prisoners in jails given above it is found that the net cost of maintaining the jails of these Provinces was Rs. 9,86,443, or Rs. 35-6-0 per prisoner: while in 1890 the similar figures were Rs. 9,14,486 and Rs. 36-11-0. This result is eminently satisfactory. All the jails mentioned last year as failing in the working of their factories showed a decided improvement. In the cases of the Allahabad and Bareilly Central Prisons, where a larger number of convicts were employed on manufactures, and outstanding balances were realized, the improvement is striking. The other jails, *viz.*, the Bareilly, Moradabad, and Aligarh Jails, failed to reach the Provincial standard.

The average earnings per head at the District Jails of Agra, Fatehgarh, Hardoi, Muzaffarnagar, and Lalitpur, which were unduly low, appear to have been affected by a considerable diminution in the number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year. There were large outstanding balances at Fatehgarh, Lucknow, Basti, Mainpuri, and Jhánsi; but the Provincial figure was only Rs. 14,592 against Rs. 39,293 in 1890, and the collections of arrears during the year were satisfactory.

The main statistics of the year which bear on the health of the prisoners are given below, as compared with those for 1890 :—

	Per mille of daily average strength.		Death-rate per mille of free population.
	Sick-rate.	Death-rate.	
1890	36·24	33·54	37·27
1891	34·30	27·62	31·14

The year being comparatively healthy, there was an improvement in the health of the jail population, in sympathy with that of the free population. The death-rate in jails is the lowest recorded since 1886, when it was 22·85; notwithstanding the facts that a considerable proportion of the prisoners, as was to be expected in a year of agricultural depression, were admitted in a bad state of health, while the number of prisoners has been the highest on record since 1880. The ratio of deaths

and admissions per mille of average strength of convicts from the chief diseases for the last three years is given below:—

	Ratio per mille of average strength of—					
	Admissions in—			Deaths in—		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Fevers, intermittent, remittent, and continued ...	241·52	375·42	262·33	1·38	1·36	1·41
Other fevers	40·00	45·38	1·30	·22	·89	·07
Cholera	4·62	4·76	5·70	1·97	2·46	3·63
Dysentery and diarrhœa	107·71	109·99	96·33	9·16	10·30	7·69
Anæmia	17·62	24·60	26·75	1·25	1·66	1·41
Respiratory diseases	48·04	61·21	59·70	6·51	8·04	6·00

A remarkable feature in this statement is the sudden change in the diagnosis of fevers. The figures for admissions from "other fevers" for the last six years display curious fluctuations, being 6·60, 23·21, 6·82, 40·50, 45·38, 1·30. The death-rate from cholera has been steadily increasing for the last four years: in 1891 the disease unfortunately broke out in 14 jails—of which four were Central Prisons—as compared with eight in 1890, and was an important factor in raising the death-rate at Lucknow, Benares, Fyzabad (two outbreaks), and Bareilly.

The jails showing a death-rate above the average are exhibited below in the order of their sick-rate:—

	Sick-rate.		*Death-rate.*		Remarks.
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
* Hamírpur District Jail ...	55·44	104·66	83·37	82·57	
* Lalitpur ditto ...	60·01	94·47	96·08	51·39	
* Gorakhpur ditto ...	58·40	74·29	86·75	66·86	
Lucknow ditto ...	45·26	68·70	15·89	39·30	Cholera.
* Moradabad ditto ...	47·60	61·39	36·39	36·87	
* Benares ditto ...	35·32	54·35	43·96	60·72	
Bulandshahr ditto ...	60·13	53·45	26·56	34·05	
* Fyzabad ditto ...	47·56	43·75	62·37	54·36	Cholera.
* Cawnpore ditto ...	37·08	40·28	50·31	28·18	
* Fatehgarh ditto ...	57·49	39·21	48·19	40·67	
* Basti ditto ...	34·50	39·03	46·40	51·66	
* Mirzapur ditto ...	62·10	36·53	64·78	48·59	
Benares Central Prison ...	29·31	36·28	29·62	33·88	Cholera and influenza.
Saháranpur District Jail ...	47·52	32·51	17·61	35·92	
Fatehpur ditto ...	35·45	32·20	34·11	37·71	
* Bánda ditto ...	87·67	31·97	48·88	45·93	
Gonda ditto ...	27·53	29·81	14·98	36·74	
Jaunpur ditto ...	18·16	26·88	35·62	38·00	
* Meerut ditto ...	41·93	24·08	37·14	31·06	Cholera.
Gházipur ditto ...	18·93	19·90	30·03	41·43	
Azamgarh ditto ...	19·51	18·28	24·85	44·10	
Almora ditto ...	28·84	11·99	34·61	47·21	
Provinces ...	36·24	34·30	33·54	27·62	

* The jails marked with an asterisk appeared in the corresponding list last year.

The Hamírpur, Gonda, and Gházipur Jails are among the nine mentioned above as being overcrowded; but the agricultural depression which led to the overcrowding would be the cause of an enfeebled condition of the prisoners at the time of admission: so that it would be unsafe to attribute the high rates solely to overcrowding.

The Hamírpur Jail continued unhealthy, having shown death and sick-rates above the average since 1886, which was an exceptionally healthy year. The most fatal diseases are dysentery and diarrhœa, and since 1887 the death-rates from those diseases at the Hamírpur Jail have been over 20, the Provincial average varying between 7·69 and 10·30.

The construction of the new Jail at Gorakhpur was commenced after the close of the year. The measures taken with regard to the Bánda Jail had marked effect in improving its sanitary condition. At Saháranpur, it is probable that the sick were kept out of hospital too long; the jail has hitherto shown a high sick-rate accompanied, in the four last years, by a fairly low death-rate. The same is perhaps the case at the jails of Azamgarh and Gházipur, where although the mortality statistics as a rule compare well with the average, the death-rate has in the last six years invariably exceeded the sick-rate.

Reformatory.—In March 1889 this Government decided upon the establishment of a Reformatory School, and its location at Bareilly. The necessary rules for its management were framed and published, and the school opened on the 1st April 1889, on which date the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, came into force in these Provinces. Under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Bareilly has been appointed to the charge of the School, with whom is associated a Committee of Visitors composed of the District Judge and Joint-Magistrate of Bareilly, with three non-official members (at present Reverend T. J. Scott, Lála Damodar Das, and Shaikh Tajammul Husain). The Commissioner of the Division is also required to keep himself informed by personal inspection of the state of affairs in the Reformatory, and to bring to the notice of the Visitors any points which, in his opinion, require attention. The school has now been for three years in operation, and it may prove of interest to review its progress during that period.

The initial cost of adapting the buildings, which were originally intended for a female prison, to the purpose of a Reformatory was Rs. 6,067, and at first they contained accommodation for only 100 boys. Additional accommodation, at a cost of Rs. 3,366, for 12 boys was provided in 1890 by the enlargement of one of the barracks. In the same year estimates, involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 50,500, were drawn up for a further extension of the Reformatory, including a suitable office, godowns, and quarters for officials on each side of the main gate. The construction of these new buildings was finished by the end of March 1892, and the Reformatory now provides accommodation in six barracks for 232 boys, each of whom has a separate cubicle, besides hospital accommodation for 24 boys: two school-rooms and a large work-shop complete the list of buildings; while in rear of the main block a spacious play-ground has been constructed for the inmates at a cost of Rs. 743, and land in the vicinity of the school, to the amount of 37½ acres, has been acquired for the practice of agriculture, part of which has been formed into a garden. The total disbursements on the construction of the buildings amount to Rs. 62,784.

These extensions have been necessitated by the rapid increase in the number of juveniles to be provided for. The numbers admitted since the institution of the Reformatory and the number of discharges, grouped under the various causes of discharge, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number admitted.	Number removed.				
		Released on appeal.	Sent for re-trial.	Discharged under section 11 of the Act.	Died.	Total.
1889 (nine months)	88	3	1	21	1	26
1890	64	3	...	10	1	14
1891	34	2	...	14	2	18
Total ...	186	8	1	45	4	58

Thus at the end of 1889 there were 62 boys in the institution: by the close of 1890 the number had risen to 112, and on the 31st December 1891 it was 128. The school was closed to fresh admissions for about six months in 1891, owing to want of accommodation. The castes of those on the roll on the 31st December 1891 are given below:—

Musalmáns	36	
Thákurs	12	
Chamárs	10	
Bráhmans	9	
Mallahs	7	
Banias	6	
Káyeths, Lodhas, Kahárs, Kurmis	4	each
Káchhís, Daleras	3	do.
Ahírs, Badhais, Koris, Náis, Pásis, Sunárs, Telis	2	do.
Miscellaneous castes (one boy of each caste)	12	

The crimes for which boys are chiefly sent to the school are theft and housebreaking. Notwithstanding that detailed instructions have been issued for the guidance of Criminal Courts in determining what youthful offenders are proper persons to be inmates of a Reformatory, instances continue to occur of the admission of boys who are unsuited for reformatory treatment owing to their age, or the crime of which they have been guilty. The boys shown as discharged under section 11 of the Act are those who have been thus removed as unsuitable by the Government on the recommendation of the Visitors.

From the statistics submitted by the Superintendent, it appears that the health of the boys has been most satisfactory, the daily average number of sick for the three years being 1·56, 2·49, and 1·93 respectively. Their conduct also has, on the whole, been as good as can be expected: the chief offences are shown to be idling and disobedience of orders. The system of granting marks and gratuities for good conduct, introduced on the institution of the school, works well.

It was directed by the Government that those industries which were most likely to afford profitable employment to the boys on their release should be introduced in the school, and that in the choice of a trade the special aptitude of a boy should be considered. Shoe-making, cane-work, and dari-weaving were taught in 1889; in the next year carpet and cloth-weaving were added to the list; which during the past year was still further amplified by the inclusion of carpentry and blacksmith's work. Arrangements have also been made for practical instruction in gardening and in the ordinary operations of agriculture, as practised in villages, employments to which much importance is attached. Every boy goes through a prescribed course of gymnastics and drill, and is habitually practised in each of these courses.

The literary education of the boys, which is subordinated to their industrial training, consists, according to the rules, in reading and writing the vernacular, *i.e.*, Urdu and Hindi. But instruction is also given in arithmetic, and five of the more advanced lads are being taught a little English. The school was examined in December last by the Reverend T. J. Scott, a Visitor of the institution, who formed the opinion that, for the time given to the lessons, the boys did well as compared with other schools.

The principal results of the financial working of the institution are collected in the following table:—

Year.	Total amount expended (excluding factory charges).	Charge per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	2,537 15 11	68 13 6
1890	5,605 0 1	65 11 4
1891	6,773 5 9	54 12 5

The balance-sheets of the factories, taking into account credits and debits for manufactured articles in stock, raw materials, tools and plant, &c., show profits of Rs. 53-6-4 in 1889; Rs. 564-0-7 in 1890, and Rs. 592-15-6 in 1891. The total annual cost in each year divided into (1) maintenance, (2) factories, and (3) building charges (which do not include the value of prison labour) was—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892 (to 31st March).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	2,538	5,605	6,773	...
(2)	236	651	1,167	...
(3) Original works ...	6,299	2,303	36,644	17,538
(3) Repairs	...	30	131	15
Total	9,073	8,589	44,715	17,553

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The returns again showed a decline in litigation ascribed to the same causes as last year, and, with fewer cases disposed of, the pending file remained almost as high as at the end of 1890.

The following table shows the course of judicial business for the last five years:—

	Suits.			
	Instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1887	100,374	109,920	101,698	8,222
1888	97,067	107,102	97,443	9,659
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10,692

The closing of Settlement operations in the districts of Gorakhpur and Gházipur was ascribed as the cause for a decline in institutions in those Judgeships. The Succession Certificate Act of 1889 also had some influence on litigation generally; debts below Rs. 1,000 were, under Act XXVII of 1860, exempt from the Succession Tax, while under the present Act there is no minimum. Suits for small amounts will therefore decrease for the reason that the representatives of deceased creditors will prefer to compound with the debtors or force them to enter into fresh bonds, rather than go to the trouble of applying for certificates, the tax on which cannot be included in the costs decreed against judgment-debtors.

From the 1st April 1891 the districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur were formed into the new Judgeship of Jhánsi, and removed from the category of Scheduled Districts. Special selections were made from the subordinate judiciary to assist the Judge in organizing the Courts created in consequence; but much difficulty was experienced from the outset in modelling the civil administration on the lines of the old-established Civil Courts in the Unscheduled Districts.

The subordinate judiciary invested, mostly for the first time, with Small Cause Court powers showed at the close of the year as follows:—

	Rs.
Four Subordinate Judges with a pecuniary jurisdiction up to	500
One ditto Judge ditto	100
Two Munsifs ditto	100
Twenty-three Munsifs ditto	50

Investiture with these powers afforded considerable relief to the Courts and facilitated the disposal of suits; thus the average duration in contested suits was reduced

by two days. The increase in suits on the Small Cause Courts side over the figures for 1890 amounted to 5,859.

Suits which are classified under the head of "Title, &c.," amounted to 13,185 or 14·9 per cent. of the whole number instituted against 14,797 or 15·7 per cent. in the previous year.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute were—

	Rs.
In 1888	2,47,55,647
„ 1889	2,76,81,497
„ 1890	2,77,15,803
„ 1891	2,28,59,300

There was thus a very considerable decrease of Rs. 48,56,503 in the valuation. The average value of each suit was Rs. 259. Comparing the valuations as classified according to the various amounts, there was a decrease under every head save that of suits exceeding Rs. 10,000. The chief decrease was in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, the gross value of suits instituted in those Courts falling from Rs. 1,91,95,126 in 1890 to Rs. 1,46,36,731 in 1891, a decrease of Rs. 45,58,395.

The percentage of suits contested to suits disposed of was slightly higher than in 1890, *viz.*:—

1888	28·9
1889	28·5
1890	28·9
1891	29·

The proportion of suits decided in favour of plaintiffs was 58·7 as compared with 58·5 in 1890. The percentage decreed *ex-parte* stood at 29·1 against 28·6 in the previous year.

The average duration in contested suits fell from 84 days in 1890 to 82 days in 1891. In the Courts of Subordinate Judges it fell from 176 days to 167 days, but in the Courts of District Judges it rose from 149 days in 1890 to 218 days in the year under review. In uncontested suits the duration fell from 42 to 35 days, the abnormal figures observable in 1890 for the Courts of District Judges no longer finding a place in the returns.

During the year Explanation Forms were prescribed for original suits pending over six months. The introduction of these forms enables District Judges and the High Court to exercise a more thorough supervision over the work of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, gives an insight into the procedure adopted in the Subordinate Courts, and attracts attention to long-pending cases.

The number of witnesses summoned in original suits was—

	Number of witnesses.
1889	243,432
1890	257,836
1891	236,394

The number of parties and witnesses examined by the Courts during the same years was—

	Number.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Parties	20,789	22,935	21,662
Witnesses	116,133	117,535	104,867

Witnesses continue to be unnecessarily summoned. No doubt the Courts are not entirely free agents in this matter.

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows:—

	Rs.	Average for witness.
1889	1,27,395	8 annas 3 pies.
1890	1,32,076	8 do. 2 do.
1891	1,33,569	9 do. 0 do.

The figures for Miscellaneous cases for the last five years are as follows:—

In 1887	23,855
„ 1888	26,780
„ 1889	30,888
„ 1890	33,859
„ 1891	47,469

The very large increase under this head is due to the instructions issued during the year as to the cases to be included under this head. Credit is now given for work done by the Courts which in previous years found no place in the returns. In the Courts of District Judges there was a decrease of 796 cases of this class.

The number of contested cases disposed of rose by 1,523, and 131 more were left pending at the close of the year than in 1890. The average duration in contested cases was, as in the previous year, 49 days, and in uncontested cases 26 days to 47 days in 1890.

The business under the head of execution of decrees was as follows:—

	Decrees.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885
1890	105,516	89,180	16,336
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103

The decrease in this class of work continues. The same causes as explained in the report for 1890 appear to have been at work. Though the realizations in consequence of the decrease in the number of applications, fell short of those for 1890 by over one lakh, the percentage of applications fructuous, wholly or in part, showed a very considerable rise owing to the cessation of the practice of filing applications which are only intended to keep the decree alive.

The figures for the last five years are—

	Percentage.
1887	... 32
1888	... 34·2
1889	... 35·7
1890	... 39·2
1891	... 46·3

The low percentage of successful applications on the Small Cause Court side of the Courts as compared with the Regular side is most noticeable. Two reasons have been assigned for this. The first is that in execution of Small Cause Court decrees the arrest of the judgment-debtor is frequently asked for, and as arrest, owing to notice being issued to the judgment-debtor under section 245(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure is frequently evaded, the applications are struck off without satisfaction of the decree at the request of the decree-holder. The second reason is that as Small Cause Courts are not empowered to sell immovable property, applications for execution by sale of such property are transferred to other Courts, and when this has been done the applications are shown in the Small Cause Court returns as struck off for non-satisfaction.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested was almost the same as in 1890, while the number imprisoned rose from 410 to 424. The sales of movable property rose by 324, and of immovable property by 151.

The following figures exhibit the state of the appellate files of Courts subordinate to the High Court for the last three years:—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
In 1889	15,445	9,888	5,557
,, 1890	15,648	9,115	6,533
,, 1891	17,120	10,658	6,462

It is satisfactory to notice that along with a much larger number of appeals for disposal, the pending file at the close of the year was lower than at the close of 1890.

District Judges disposed of 4,027 appeals against 3,965 in the previous year or 91 more Rent appeals, 237 more Subordinate Judges' appeals, but 266 Munsifs' appeals fewer than in 1890. The average number of appeals decided by Subordinate Judges hearing appeals was 369 against 270 in the previous year.

While the Subordinate Judges as a body decided 1,685 more appeals than in 1890, the number of suits disposed of was 8,637 against 9,223, of which 3,332 as against 3,414 were contested suits, in the previous year.

The average duration of appeals was as follows:—

	Days.
1888	117
1889	167
1890	172
1891	169

The figures for the different Courts are—

	Days.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Subordinate Judges	68	84	130	150	148
District Judges	126	163	204	201	203

The duration is slightly better than in 1890.

Results of appeals were distinctly more favourable to the lower Courts than in the previous three years:—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1888	60·2	14·8	17	8
1889	60·1	14·4	18·5	7
1890	62·2	14·2	17·3	6
1891	64·3	12·6	16·7	6

The figures for the last three years for Miscellaneous appeals are—

	Appeals.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1889	1,793	1,397	396
1890	1,751	1,191	560
1891	1,120	901	219

Following a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, appeals from orders passed under section 244 of the Code are now treated as appeals from decrees. This accounts for the decrease under this class of appeal.

The duration shows a considerable increase, the figures for the last three years being—

	Days.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
District Judges	89	71	74
Subordinate Judges	103	102	158
Total ...	99	95	136

The following table shows the average amount of work of each description done by the different Courts, excluding Courts of Small Causes:—

(a)—DISTRICT JUDGES (20).

Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial cases.	Appeals.		Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
			Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
3	23	150	201	33	96	430	81

The increase in criminal work disposed of was considerable. There was, on the other hand, less civil work done.

(b)—SUBORDINATE JUDGES (22).

Suits.			Miscellaneous cases.		Appeals.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
114	111	225	343	257	286	10

The total work disposed of shows a slight decrease in original suits and a slight increase under the other heads.

(c)—MUNSIFS (68).

Suits.			Miscellaneous cases.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Judicial.
593	287	880	934	470

In both original suits and execution cases there was a falling off. One of the 68 Munsifs worked for a portion of the year only.

Eight Subordinate Judges and 30 Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers also disposed of the following averages:—

	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	458	350
Execution of decrees	232	57
Miscellaneous cases	31	9

The above powers were in most cases exercised for only a portion of the year, and this accounts for the average work done showing less favourably than that for the previous year.

The following figures show the state of the Civil business which came before the High Court during 1890 and 1891 respectively:—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
1. Original Suits	6	4	4	2	2	2
2. Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial) ...	363	427	237	331	126	96
3. First Appeals	606	731	152	293	454	438
4. Second Appeals	3,388	3,306	1,368	1,361	2,020	1,945
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	66	95	28	44	38	51
6. First Appeals from Orders ...	191	206	90	115	101	91
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	29	36	18	5	11	31
Total ...	4,649	4,805	1,897	2,151	2,752	2,654

All the applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Privy Council during the year were rejected. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in appeal two cases from this High Court, upholding one and reversing the other.

The amount of work disposed of was in excess of the disposals for 1890; but in the latter year one of the Judges of the Court was, owing to ill-health, for some time incapacitated for work.

First Appeals showed a considerable rise and more cases were referred to a Divisional Bench. The number of Second Appeals instituted was somewhat below the figures for 1890.

The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of decision calculated in days for 1889–91 was as follows:—

		1889.	1890.	1891.
Head 2	Contested	159	152	205
	Uncontested	71	116	53
Do. 3	Ditto	422	575	539
Do. 4	Ditto	361	445	525
Do. 6	Ditto	135	159	237

There was a longer duration under nearly every head, and it was most marked in Second Appeals: there was an improvement in First Appeals.

The following table shows the total income of the Civil Courts of these Provinces for the past three years:—

Year.	Rs.
1889	24,91,772
1890	25,51,022
1891	25,24,311

The figures of receipts from Court-fees for Subordinate Courts for the last three years are—

Year.	Rs.
1889	16,29,663
1890	17,01,905
1891	16,52,038

There has been an increase of Rs. 4,403 in the amount of Refunds.

There was an increase in expenditure on the Process-Serving establishment of Rs. 2,901, and in the Judicial Record Fund of Rs. 3,794 (due to special establishments sanctioned in a few districts for weeding and arranging records) over the figures for 1890. Under the head "Salaries of Courts and establishments other than the High Court" there was a decrease of Rs. 32,305, and under that of "Amín establishment" of Rs. 597. No district showed a deficit.

The expenditure in the High Court showed an increase of Rs. 7,481. The deficit in the High Court alone was Rs. 2,22,321 against Rs. 2,20,262 in 1890.

The net result for the Provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, gives for the years 1888—91 a gain to Government as follows:—

Year.	Rs. a. p.
1888	8,72,361 15 11
1889	9,22,906 11 9
1890	9,66,746 13 5
1891	9,58,760 10 2

(b)—Oudh.

By the 1st April 1891 the important measures for the reconstitution of the judicial administration of Oudh had wholly come into effect: to briefly enumerate the changes introduced, instead of the civil litigation being disposed of by four Civil Judges, and the criminal and rent business by Commissioners, there are now six Judges to whom is entrusted both criminal and civil work, rent litigation being left as before in the hands of the Commissioners, with the difference that appeals lie to the Board of Revenue instead of to the Judicial Commissioner. The statistics of litigation

in Rent Courts have accordingly being omitted from this part of the report. In addition to the above changes, Act XX of 1890 and Act XIV of 1891 effected several material alterations in the jurisdiction of certain tribunals and provided for the hearing of certain cases by a bench composed of the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The following table compares the figures for the institutions of suits for the last three years:—

	Suits for money or movable property.			Suits relating to title, &c.			Total.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,063	2,692	2,215	88	52	35	3,151	2,744	2,250
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Subordinate Judges and Munsifs).	26,332	24,985	16,721	8,524	7,176	6,970	34,856	32,161	23,691
Small Cause Courts...	24,875	25,058	34,832	...	...	4	24,875	25,058	34,836
District Courts (Judges).	29	28	18	112	112	44	141	140	62
Total ...	54,299	52,763	53,786	8,724	7,340	7,053	63,023	60,103	60,839

These statistics give prominence to the change in the method of dealing with litigation introduced by the large extension of Small Cause Court powers, which is shown by the following table compiled from the Civil Lists. Act XX of 1890 increased the limit of the value of suits, for the trial of which it is posssible to confer such powers on Munsifs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100:—

Number of Officers exercising Small Cause Court powers.

	Up to Rs. 500.	Up to Rs. 100.	Up to Rs. 50.	Total.
1890, last quarter	12	..	8	20
1891, ditto	9	17	1	27

The result is that whereas in 1890 only 41 per cent. of the total number of suits filed were instituted in Small Cause Courts, in 1891 the percentage rose to 57. Another noticeable feature is the falling off in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, the number being the lowest since 1876. This may perhaps be due to the extension of Small Cause Court powers, because under section 16 of Act IX of 1887 a suit which is cognisable by a Court of Small Causes must be instituted in it to the exclusion of any other Court. The most noteworthy variations in the institutions in the various districts occur in Fyzabad, where there was a decline from 4,632 to 4,090, following upon one of 14 per cent. in the previous year; and in Gonda, where the number increased from 6,552 to 7,410. The value of suits filed decreased considerably (owing mainly to the decline in the number of suits of which the value was over Rs. 10,000), from Rs. 1,14,74,438 to Rs. 74,44,799, the value per suit falling from Rs. 190 to Rs. 122. Oudh still shows a far higher percentage (75) of suits of which the value is below Rs. 50 than is the case in the North-Western Provinces, where it stood in 1891 at 51.

The number of suits for disposal, the number left pending, and the figures for the duration in days of contested and uncontested suits are exhibited in the usual form:—

	Number of suits.				Duration of suits.					
					Oudh.				North-Western Provinces, 1891.	
	For disposal.		Pending at close of the year.		Contested.		Uncontested.		Contested.	Uncontested.
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.		
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,149	2 579	254	290	45	74	49	53	12	14
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Munsifs).	31,146	23,087	3,044	2,932	67	89	35	37	79	33
Small Cause Courts ...	27,567	38,250	2,930	2,599	41	45	36	33	45	33
District Courts (Subordinate Judges).	7,914	6,425	2,224	1,937	139	155	79	68	167	71
Chief Courts of districts (Judges).	277	236	170	179	357	374	140	219	281	95
Total ...	70,053	70,577	8,622	7,937	73	75	41	37	82	35

The most unsatisfactory item, unless some explanation is forthcoming, is the increase in the duration of suits, in spite of the reduction in the number for disposal, in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners. In the case of superior Courts the addition of criminal work to the business to be disposed of was assigned as a cause for the increase in the duration of cases; while in some of the lower Courts too great a leniency in granting adjournments was observed. There was a considerable falling off in the number of suits for disposal in District Courts (the Courts of Subordinate Judges). This is probably due in part to the operation of Act XX of 1890, which extended the ordinary jurisdiction of Munsifs' Courts from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000—a change which does not appear to have been counterbalanced by the grant to seven out of the 12 Subordinate Judges of the power to hear original suits without limit of value under the new enactment. Advantage was further taken of the new provisions of the law to extend the jurisdiction of 16 out of the 25 Munsifs to suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. In addition to the ordinary suits, there were 11,432 miscellaneous suits for disposal as compared with 10,388 in 1890, of which all but 1,363 were decided.

Subjoined is a table showing the manner in which the various classes of tribunals disposed of the suits decided by them during the last two years:—

	Suits disposed of—								Percentage to total number of suits decided of suits determined.							
	Without trial.		Without contest.		By arbitration.		With contest.		Without trial.		Without contest.		With contest.		By arbitration.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Unpaid tribunals,	755	597	1,481	1,231	26	11	633	450	27	28	51	53	21	19	1	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Munsifs).	5,615	3,901	11,460	7,709	91	125	10,936	8,420	22	21	40	38	38	41	..	...
Small Cause Courts.	4,673	7,005	12,523	18,507	33	40	7,408	10,099	20	21	50	51	30	28	...	...
District Courts (Subordinate Judges).	1,077	696	1,803	1,443	55	36	2,755	2,313	20	16	31	32	48	51	1	...
Chief Courts of district (Judges).	15	7	14	14	1	2	77	34	14	14	13	24	72	59	1	3
Total ...	12,135	12,206	27,281	28,904	206	214	21,809	21,316	21	20	44	46	35	34	...	...

The more important fluctuations in the figures are assignable to the cause noticed above, *viz.*, the extended use of Small Cause Court powers. Otherwise the statistics call for little remark. The percentage of contested cases decided in the Courts of Judges fell considerably, but the total figures are too small to give uniform results.

The falling off in the amount of appellate work before the Courts, which last year amounted to 14 per cent., was still further continued, as is apparent from the following statement of regular appeals:—

	Determined without hearing.		Upheld.		Modified or reversed.		Pending.		Total.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
First appellate Courts ...	67	71	752	671	424	394	248	412	1 491	1,548
Chief Courts of districts ...	202	159	942	647	599	345	897	1,245	2 640	2,396
Total ...	269	230	1,694	1,318	1,023	739	1,145	1,657	4,131	3 944
Percentages to total, minus pending, of appeals—										
In first appellate Courts ...	6	6	60	60	34	34	..	...	...	...
In Chief Courts of districts ...	12	14	54	56	34	30	...	...	...	...

The results of appeals seem to have been slightly more favourable to the decisions of lower Courts than in the previous year, and the percentage of first appeals filed (3,944) to the original suits disposed of (62,640) declined slightly from 6·7 in 1890 to 6·2 in 1891. There was a considerable increase in the pending file and also in the duration of appeals, which increased in the case of Subordinate Judges' Courts, where appellate work is light, from 70 to 108 days, and in that of Judges' Court from 126 to 187. The pressure of the criminal work now performed by Judges may be responsible for the latter, but no such explanation is possible for the former result. Appellate work is heavy in Oudh, where 191 civil appeals were decided on an average by each Judge as compared with 151 in the North-Western Provinces: the average in the latter case is, however, raised to 201 by the addition of Rent Court appeals. In Fyzabad and Rae Bareli the high figures of 319 and 298 were respectively reached. Out of 387 miscellaneous appeals 227 were decided, leaving 160 pending as compared with 92 in the previous year. In this class of appeals also the duration increased considerably in both Subordinate Judges' and Judges' Courts.

The figures relating to the execution of decrees are given below:—

	Satisfied wholly or in part.		Infructuous.		Pending.		Total.		Percentage (to applications disposed of) of applications which were infructuous.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Unpaid tribunals	546	482	374	417	111	110	1,031	1,009	40	46
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Munsifs).	9,479	8 970	8,598	8,906	3,053	3 146	21,130	21,022	47	49
Small Cause Courts	6,043	7,759	7,450	9,173	1,494	2,060	14,987	18.992	55	54
District Courts (Subordinate Judges).	2,903	2 473	2,528	2 459	1,561	1,716	6,992	6,648	46	49
Chief Courts of districts (Judges),	142	96	141	106	161	175	444	377	50	52
Total ...	19 113	19,780	19,091	21.061	6,380	7 207	44,584	48,048	49	53

The same tendency is noticeable as was apparent last year, *i.e.*, although there was less success in executing decrees, there was a greater resort to the Courts. Applications for execution were made in 76 per cent. of cases decided as compared with 72 in the previous year. The comparatively high percentage of infructuous decrees in Small Cause Courts is probably, as in the case of the North-Western Provinces, due to the fact that they are not empowered to sell immovable property, so that applications for this form of execution are transferred to other Courts and shown as struck off for

non-satisfaction, or as disposed of by transfer. The number of witnesses examined in ordinary Courts, including ordinary Courts in the exercise of their Small Cause Court powers, declined from 53,684 to 50,754 and in the regular Small Cause Courts from 3,686 to 3,416.

The income of the Courts was Rs. 6,74,394 as compared with Rs. 6,72,311 in 1890, the figures for expenditure being Rs. 5,90,769, and Rs. 5,29,633, respectively. There was thus a decrease in the surplus from Rs. 1,42,678 to 83,625. The increase of expenditure was caused by the reconstitution of the judicial administration of Oudh.

The work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was as follows:—

	Civil.						Rent.		
	From original decrees.			From appellate decrees.			From appellate decrees.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Decided... { Uncontested (including *ex parte*).	8	3	8	45	29	39	81	91	51
Decided... { Contested	48	92	56	180	523	290	144	457	240
Pending	100	93	94	547	393	378	279	154	56
Pending over three months ...	81	84	82	456	313	313	180	84	19
Duration in days	423	423	415	374	425	406	211	179	182

Notwithstanding the fact that under Act XX of 1890 appeals from Subordinate Judges in suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 now lie to the Judicial Commissioner, the appellate work for disposal was considerably lighter than in the previous year, only 865 civil appeals being entered for hearing as compared with 1,133; while the numbers for rent appeals are 351 and 702 respectively. The apparently unsatisfactory fact that except in the case of rent appeals the pending file remained practically unreduced, while the duration of appeals was not materially shorter, is believed to be due to the fact that some long and intricate talúqdári cases came up for disposal which occupied several weeks in hearing to the detriment of other work. The appearance of such a large number of rent appeals in the returns is due to the operation of a ruling of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner by which the recent legislation transferring such appeals to the Board of Revenue has been held to be inapplicable to the cases of suits instituted previous to its introduction; under the same ruling the Court continued to hear second appeals both on the facts and on points of law. Owing to the omission to bar the effect of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, it will be some two years before full benefit will be derived from the changes in the law effected by Acts XX of 1890 and XIV of 1891. In addition to the regular appellate work, 109 miscellaneous appeals came on for hearing, of which 78 were disposed of.

(c)—Kumaun.

In 1891, 5,412 suits were instituted as compared with 4,773 in 1890, when the number was unusually low owing to the scarcity which prevailed in Garhwál and, to a less degree, in Kumaun. The absence of this disturbing influence caused the number of claims preferred to rise by 475 to 1,501 in Garhwál and by 109 to 3,259 in Kumaun.

The total number of suits disposed of rose from 4,741 to 5,238, and the pending file from 479 to 653. In the following Courts the increase in the pending file was considerable :—

		Pending.		
		1890.	1891.	Increase.
Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal	...	4	54	50
Court of Munshi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad	...	42	110	68
Court of Assistant Superintendent, Tarái	...	137	194	57
Total	...	...	...	175

In the case of the first and last an explanation of this result is found in the abnormal number of suits instituted just before the Christmas holidays; a similar state of things occurred last year in the Tarái Court. The increase in the number of cases instituted accounts for the increase in the pending file of the Garhwál Court.

The percentages borne to the total number of suits decided by suits decided without trial, &c., are given below in the same form as in last year's report :—

	Percentages, to total number of cases disposed of –					
	Kumaun.		Garhwál.		Tarái.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Cases decided without trial	26	31	33	43	21	18
Do. do. *ex-parte*	28	24	15	16	8	5
Do. decreed on confession or compromised ...	23	24	13	14	42	44
Total ...	77	79	61	73	71	67
Cases referred to arbitration and decided after contest	23	21	39	27	29	33
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The fact noticed in last year's report that, in Garhwál, business transactions are less frequently protected by written agreements than in the other two districts, accounts for the low percentage of cases decreed on confession or compromised. The increase in the percentage of cases decided in that district without trial was assigned to the survey and settlement operations (which have been in progress since March 1890) which may have kept litigants at home to look after their interests in land, to the neglect of suits which had been filed in order to prevent their being barred by limitation.

Six hundred and sixty miscellaneous cases came before the Courts, and 612 were decided in 1891, as compared with 567 and 523 in 1890.

In the subjoined table are compared the principal figures for three years relating to the execution of decrees :—

	Kumaun.			Garhwál.			Tarái.			Total.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	191.
1. Number of cases disposed of.	3,358	3,228	3,182	1,286	1,013	1,461	480	500	595	5,126	4,741	5,238
2. Number of decrees for execution.	2,238	2,013	2,142	368	341	477	341	344	470	2,947	2,698	83,089
3. Number of decrees disposedof.	1,805	1,697	1,770	311	304	384	246	256	239	2,362	2,257	2,393
4. Numbr of decrees struck off for default and by order of Court.	797	814	852	150	109	214	70	99	40	1,017	1,022	1,106
5. Number of decrees fully prosecuted.	1,008	883	918	161	195	170	176	157	199	1,345	1,235	1,287
Amount realized, Rs.	71,402	48,368	40,170	9,354	9,930	5,964	9,152	4,886	8,866	89,908	63,184	55,000
Percentage of decrees executed which proved wholly infructuous.	44	48	48	48	54	55	28	38	16	43	47	46
Percentage of decrees executed struck off for default, &c.	44	48	48	48	35	55	28	38	16	43	45	46
Percentage of decrees for execution to cases disposed of.	66	62	67	28	33	32	71	68	79	57	56	58
Percentage of decrees fully prosecuted to cases disposed of.	30	27	28	12	19	11	36	31	33	26	26	24
Amount realized per decree fully prosecuted, Rs.	70	54	44	58	50	35	52	31	44	66	51	42

On the whole there is a marked diminution in the success attained in the execution of decrees—a result chiefly due to the Kumaun Courts, though the amount realized per decree fully prosecuted is abnormally low in Garhwál. It appears that the decrees which prove wholly infructuous are mainly accounted for by those which are struck off. In Garhwál more decrees seem to be settled out of Court than in the other two

districts. The amount realized per decree which is fully prosecuted shows a continued falling off in all the districts of the division—an indication of increased difficulty in realizing debts.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits disposed of, from 4,741 to 5,238, only 353 appeals were lodged as compared with 339 in 1890: the percentage of appeals to cases disposed of thus fell from 7·1 to 6·7. Not only did the decisions of the Courts thus give greater satisfaction, but they also stood the test of appeals better than in 1890, the percentage of decisions reversed being 18 as compared with 18·6. Forty-eight appeals were pending at the close of the year.

With one exception there was considerable improvement in the duration of cases, both contested and uncontested:—

	Duration in days of			
	Contested cases.		Uncontested cases.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Kumaun	48	40	30	28
Garhwál	58	51	38	48
Tarái	81	69	55	42

The attendances of parties showed an increase in number, but the percentage who attended in regular suits declined from 61 to 56, and in miscellaneous from 60 to 53.

The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,06,660 as compared with Rs. 3,90,501 in 1890. The costs of each suit on the average amounted to Rs. 7-13-0, the similar figure for the previous year being Rs. 7-4-8. Miscellaneous suits are not included in these figures. The average value of each suit continues to decline, and was only Rs. 73 as against Rs. 77 in 1890 and Rs. 79 in 1889. The surplus at the credit of Government from the process-serving establishment rose to Rs. 6,844 compared with Rs. 5,258 in 1890; but the Government sustained a net loss of Rs. 18,205, the similar figure for 1890 being Rs. 17,808. The cost of establishment calculated on the proportion debitable to civil justice increased during the year.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There is little to remark in connection with the year's work beyond that improvement is noticeable, as appears from the following figures for the proclaimed population subject to the infanticide rules:—

	Proportion of boys under six years of age to 100 girls—			Minor population on 31st January 1892, under six years of age.	
	After the special census of 1888-89.	*On 31st March* 1891.	*On 31st March* 1892.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
Saháranpur ...	192	165	159	1,750	1,099
Muzaffarnagar ...	190	153	164	253	154
Meerut ...	188	155	142	291	205
Aligarh ...	190	148	117	166	142
Bijnor ...	203	175	178	387	217
Budaun ...	191	151	147	268	182
Bareilly ...	152	131	125	105	84
Agra ...	225	245	197	162	82
Mainpuri ...	212	173	174	1,189	682
Etah ...	333	210	235	94	40
Etáwah ...	224	175	147	248	169
Fatehgarh ...	225	145	134	213	159
Cawnpore ...	242	233	173	26	16
Hamírpur ...	325	57	55	5	9
Fatehpur ...	...	...	400	4	1
Jaunpur ...	184	183	138	87	63
Gházipur ...	174	138	98	46	47
Jalaun ...	268	137	126	142	113
North-Western Provinces ...	203*	164*	157*	5,436†	3,464†

* These figures are calculated on the total number left proclaimed after orders issued on the census of 1888-89, on 31st March 1891 and on 31st March 1892 respectively.

† These figures are the total of the figures for the above eighteen districts.

In no case is the percentage worse than in 1888-89, and the improvement, as a rule, is marked. The percentage of boys to 100 girls calculated on the infant population surviving at the end of the year is 127, and shows that there is strong reason to suspect infanticide among the population now on the register as a whole. It is unsatisfactory to see that in three districts, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Mainpuri (where the minor population is large), there was some slight retrogression as compared with the figures in 1891.

Five villages in Bareilly were exempted during the year from the operations of the infanticide rules. There were 377 inquests as compared with 501 in the previous year, and nine *post mortems* as against 12. The orders regulating the testing of registers by District Superintendents of Police are reported to have been carefully carried out, except in Gházipur.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the table appended to this section are included the chief statistics bearing on the litigation of the year, both in the lower and in the appellate Courts. As regards cases decided in which the State was a plaintiff or appellant, the low percentage of successful suits in Oudh was due chiefly to the adverse decision or compromise of eight references under the Land Acquisition Act; a similar cause also reduced the percentage in the North-Western Provinces. Though the State lost a large percentage of the cases in which it was a defendant or respondent, the insignificant proportion of the claims decreed against it shows that the claims were on the whole, successfully resisted. The small proportion of State claims decreed appears to be accounted for, partly by the fact that the total sum claimed includes the value of suits in which compromises were effected, and partly by the inclusion in the claims of sums in dispute under the Land Acquisition Act, which are not actually claimed by the State. Municipalities fared badly in the appellate Courts, the percentage of cases decided, and sums decreed, against them being high. In Court of Wards' litigation, the most noticeable feature is the recovery of 9·7 per cent. only of sums claimed in the North-Western Provinces, due to the dismissal by the Court of the Rámpur State of an appeal relating to more than one lakh of rupees. The figures for realizations of sums due show inferior results in State cases in Oudh and in municipal cases.

In the following remarks the few cases of compromise are counted as successes, and withdrawals as successes or losses according to circumstances. Sixty-eight cases in which the State was plaintiff were decided during the year; 20, or 29·4 per cent., were lost. Of 37 claims preferred against the State and decided, 24 were successfully defended, and 13, or 35·1 per cent., established: thus the decisions of the Courts were adverse in 33 cases out of 105; *i.e.*, in 31·4 per cent. An explanation was forthcoming for 27 out of the 33 defeats.

Out of 13 appeals decided in the lower appellate Courts three, on the part of the State, were lost. In the superior appellate Courts, the single one decided which had been initiated by Government was compromised. Only one was successfully defended out of a total of five, 20 per cent. of the value of the claims made against the State being established. Two of the four appeals thus lost were under the Land Acquisition Act. In the lower appellate Courts, owing to the loss of one important suit, only 30 per cent. of the claims advanced were recovered.

The percentages realized of the total demand on account of sums decreed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are exhibited in the following table:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
North-Western Provinces	19	4·5	24·3
Oudh	62	29	5·5
Total ...	21	5	23·0

Of the total demand of Rs. 30,167, the amount realized was Rs. 6,950 leaving a balance, after deducting remissions, of Rs. 19,990. A large portion of this, however, was accounted for by the sum Rs. 8,298, due from General Thelwall, which is apparently being liquidated in instalments. A further sum of Rs. 846 due from Mr. Nulty was, after the end of the year under report, written off as irrecoverable.

The number of suits decided during the year to which Municipal Boards were a party was, as usual, inconsiderable, involving, with the exception of one case in Mainpuri, small sums only. As was the case last year, no suits or appeals in which municipalities were engaged were decided in Oudh. Out of 15 decided suits, in which the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces were involved, five were lost. In lower appellate Courts the success was small, five out of seven decided appeals terminating adversely. Both the appeals decided by the higher appellate Courts proved successful. Only 8 per cent. of the sums due on execution proceedings was collected, as compared with 15 in 1889-90.

The following table exhibits the results of litigation in Courts of first instance in which the Court of Wards was involved during the year :—

Cases decided in which the Court of Wards was—

	Plaintiff.			Defendant.		
	For.	Against.	Total.	For.	Against.	Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	18	1	19	10	4	14
Oudh	114	22	136	35	8	43
Total ...	132	23	155	45	12	57

Out of the 35 claims, equal to 16·5 per cent. of the whole, shown as unsubstantiated by the Court of Wards or proved against them, reasons were given for the failure in 22 cases; while in two the adverse decisions were reversed on appeal. The litigation in the Surajpur and Khairagarh estates was very heavy; 92 out of the 191 cases for decision in Oudh being connected with them.

The figures showing the practical result of the litigation are given below :—

Value of claims in which the Court of Wards was—

	Plaintiff.			Defendant.		
	Value of claims preferred.	Decreed.	Percentage decreed.	Value of claims defended.	Lost.	Percentage lost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces...	14,628	11,582	79	66,135	32,906	49
Oudh	1,45,214	1,08,390	74	75,412	2,589	3
Total ...	1,59,842	1,19,972	75	1,41,547	35,495	25

The ill success of the Court of Wards as defendant in the North-Western Provinces is accounted for by the loss of one suit in which the sum decreed was Rs. 25,347.

In first appellate Courts 24 cases were decided, in four of which the decisions (all in cases in which the Court of Wards was appellant) were adverse. Three of these were in the North-Western Provinces, of which one, involving a value of Rs. 1,04,000, was decided by the Rámpur Court. The case lost in Oudh involved less than 1 per cent. of the value in the appeals preferred. The Oudh estates were involved as respondent in no appeals to the higher Courts of appeal; they recovered

(in one case) only 36 per cent. of the value of those preferred by them, being unsuccessful in three other cases. Exclusive of one appeal, in which Rs. 3,16,800 was at stake, and which was compromised, four appeals were defended in the North-Western Provinces: only 63 per cent. of the claims were established—a result due to the loss of one appeal valued at Rs. 6,553.

In the North-Western Provinces Rs. 18,364, or 23·6 per cent. of the total sum to be realized in execution of decrees, were recovered—a considerable improvement on the percentage of last year, which was only 8½. Twenty-four per cent. of the demand was realized in Oudh as compared with 31 in the previous year. Of the net outstanding balance, amounting to Rs. 58,363 in the North-Western Provinces, Rs. 5,262 were recovered and credited in the Civil Courts before the end of the year; and proceedings were in progress for the realization of Rs. 31,786. With regard to the net outstandings in Oudh, amounting to Rs. 59,709, proceedings were in course in regard to about Rs. 47,705.

An addition of Rs. 34,911 to the outstanding balances in pauper suits brought the total to Rs. 56,515, of which Rs. 7,243 (or 13 per cent. as compared with 20 in the previous year) were recovered, and Rs. 13,123 as compared with Rs. 15,793 were expunged as irrecoverable.

	State, Municipality or Court of Wards being plaintiff or appellant.			State, Municipality or Court of Wards being defendant or respondent.			State, Municipality or Court of Wards being plaintiff or appellant.			State, Municipality or Court of Wards being defendant or respondent.			Total demand.	Realized during 1890-91.	Percentage realized.
	Total number of cases shown as decided.	Number decided in favour of plaintiff or appellant.	Percentage of cases decided in favour to total.	Total number of cases shown as decided.	Number decided in favour of defendant or respondent.	Percentage of cases decided in favour to total.	Value of claims shown as decided.	Amount decreed.	Percentage of amount decreed to total value.	Value of claims shown as decided.	Amount decreed.	Percentage of amount decreed to total value.			
STATE.							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces ...	58	39	67·2	38	19	50·0	55,923	7,976	14·2	6,56,780	8,566	1·3	28,131	6,837	24·3
Oudh	17	6	35·3	11	7	63·6	10,886	1,341	12·3	1,319	324	24·5	2,036	113	5·5
Total ...	75	45	60·0	49	26	53·0	66,809	9,317	13·9	6,58,099	8,890	1·3	30,167	6,950	23·0
MUNICIPALITIES.															
North-Western Provinces ...	5	3	60·0	19	11	57·9	115	74	64·3	2,155	1,012	46·9	3,349	268	8·0
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	3	60·0	19	11	57·9	115	74	64·3	2,155	1,012	46·9	3,349	268	8·0
COURT OF WARDS.															
North-Western Provinces ...	22	18	81·8	22	14	63·6	1,19,237	11,582	9·7	3,97,415	39,568	9·9	77,587	18,364	23·6
Oudh	146	117	80·1	55	39	70·9	1,58,893	1,15,648	72·7	93,810	2,589	2·7	82,492	20,160	24·4
Total ...	168	135	80·3	77	53	68·8	2,78,130	1,27,230	45·7	4,91,225	42,157	8·5	1,60,079	38,524	24·0

9.—REGISTRATION.

The number of registration offices decreased by four, and now stands at 343. There were however only 323 officers in charge of them, which seems to be due to the illegal amalgamation of 20 sub-registration offices in Oudh with others. Measures are being taken to remedy the illegality by special legislation. It is possible that considerable changes may be made in the allocation of sub-registration offices in consequence of the inquiry, the results of which are awaited by the Government, into their present position. Considerable progress was made in the substitution of departmental sub-registrars for Tahsildárs, 30 offices having thus changed hands during the year.

A general review of the working of the Department during the past 15 years is given in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of documents registered.									Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
	Book No. I.			Book No. III.			Book No. IV.						
	Documents relating to immovable property.												
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Gifts (compulsory).	Other registrations (optional).	Total.				
											Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Average five years ending 1881-82.	96,699	54,876	149,575	783	116	899	...	47,361	47,361	197,743	3,54,617	1,84,909	1,69,708
Ditto 1886-87 ...	98,340	39,952	138,292	994	27	1,021	...	41,868	41,868	181,181	3 43,646	1,91,842	1,51,804
Ditto 1891-92 ...	120,272	34,925	155,197	1,206	31	1,237	55	43,114	43,169	199,603	3,86 677	1,99,319	1,87,357
Actuals 1890-91 ...	123,055	36,469	159,524	1,169	20	1,189	105	43,617	43,722	204,435	3,93,826	2,03,811	1,90,015
Ditto 1891-92 ...	124,117	35,854	159,971	1,350	21	1,371	83	46,533	46,616	207,958	4,02,522	2,05,362	1,97,160

The total number of documents brought for registration during the year amounted to 207,958, being 3,523 in excess of the previous year's return, and is much above the averages of the quinquennial periods ending 1891-92, 1886-87, and 1881-82. The increase is noticeable under all heads, and chiefly under Book No. IV. The receipts, expenditure, and surplus are in each case the highest on record.

The documents relating to immovable property are classified in the following table :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
Gifts	3,128	...	3,388	...
Sales or exchange	43,585	...	43,761	...
Mortgages	50,936	27,606	50,680	26,846
Leases	17,250	3,144	18,126	3,171
Others	8,156	5,719	8,162	5,837
Total ...	123,055	36,469,	124,117	35,854

There has been a satisfactory increase under all heads, except mortgages both compulsory and optional. In both cases the decrease took place in Oudh. The reason for the decrease under the head mortgages is generally attributed to a disinclination on the part of bankers to lend money as freely as formerly on such securities, owing to the difficulties in the recovery of loans and to the expense, delay, and uncertainty of civil litigation; but it is more probable that the near approach of many land settlements in Oudh may have restricted the number of transfers of land.

There was an increase in the number of leases both compulsory and optional. The following table shows the number registered under each head during the past two years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Perpetual leases (compulsory)	1,940	1,856
Leases for terms of years (compulsory)	15,310	16,270
Leases for a year or less (optional)	2,971	3,171

There was thus a decrease in perpetual leases and an increase in the other two classes. It is satisfactory to note the progressive increase in the number of optional leases brought to registration.

The documents affecting movable property are classified in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Compulsory.		
Gifts of movable property	105	83
Optional.		
Sales, &c., of movable property	5,489	5,795
Bonds and deeds, other obligations for the payment of money	16,263	15,940
Other documents registered under section 18, clause F	21,865	24,798
Total Registration in Book IV ...	43,722	46,616

The increase as compared with the past year is most conspicuous under the head "other documents" of the optional class registered under section 18, clause *(f)*. The figures have risen from 16,523 in 1887-88 to 24,798 in 1891-92. On the other hand the number of bonds and other obligations for the payment of money have been steadily decreasing, the figures having fallen from 21,114 in 1887-88 to 15,940 in the year under report. The decrease in this latter year is entirely confined to Oudh. Taken in conjunction with the decline, already noticed, in the number of mortgages, it would indicate a decrease in the number of money transactions in which formal documents susceptible of registration are executed.

The miscellaneous transactions of the Department, other than ordinary registrations in Books I, III, and IV, are tabulated below:—

		1890-91	1891-92.
Sealed wills (Book No. V) ...	Deposited (section 42)	32	39
	Withdrawn (section 44) ...	7	2
	Opened (section 45)	16	8
	Removed into Court (section 46) ...	7	14
Powers-of-attorney authenticated ...	General	1,748	1,896
	Special	992	953
Registrations on payment of fines for delays (sections 24 and 34)		67	62
Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38)		1,435	1,104
Visits to private residences and jails (sections 31, 33, and 38)		2,009	2,608
Translations filed (section 19)		176	169
Refusals to register (section 71)		500	555
Appeals, (sections 72 and 73) ...	Registration ordered	68	62
	Ditto refused	35	38
Registrations by order of Courts (section 77)		9	6
Prosecutions (section 83)		2	3
Applications for copies and searches		26,681	29,499
Copies of documents filed and despatched (sections 64 to 67 and 89)	Filed	10,401	11,017
	Despatched	4,494	4,819

The variations under the heads "commissions issued" and "visits to private residences and jails" are connected with the transfer of work from Tahsíldárs to Departmental Sub-Registrars. The former had different subordinates whom they could depute; the latter have only a muharrir, to whom such work cannot safely be entrusted. Besides, having no other duties, the Departmental Sub-Registrar is able to go himself. The only other head calling for comment is application for copies and searches under which there has been an appreciable increase of 2,818; a very large number of these entries represent searches made by order of Courts into encumbrances on properties set up for sale in execution of decrees.

There were three prosecutions under section 83 during the year under report. Two were of false personation and occurred in the Jaunpur and Fyzabad districts. The third case took place in the Agra district, but has not yet been decided. The Jaunpur case was prosecuted by the Sub-Registrar, Jaunpur, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. In the Fyzabad case the charge was for personating a *pardanashín* woman in the office of the Sub-Registrar, Mankapur. The accused person was acquitted by the Criminal Court.

In addition to the above, six cases were also reported in connexion with registered documents, but not tried under the Registration Act.

The total value of property affected by documents registered during the year under report is returned as Rs. 8,61,64,753-10-4 as compared with Rs. 8,16,85,154-0-8 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 44,79,599-9-8. The following are the chief details:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average of each transaction.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average of each transaction.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Sales of immovable property of Rs. 100 and upwards.	27,233	2,13,97,613	785	27,575	2,28,48,147	828
Ditto of less than Rs. 100 in value.	16,352	9,11,125	55	16,186	9,22,949	57
II.—Mortgage of immovable property of Rs. 100 and upwards.	50,936	2,97,16,713	583	50,680	3,28,18,249	647
Ditto of less than Rs. 100 in value.	27,606	17,27,812	62	26,846	20,48,171	76
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	16,263	40,43,815	248	15,940	37,75,059	236

The above statement shows that there was a marked and progressive increase in the average value of immovable property affected. Sales of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards rose from an average value of Rs. 785 to Rs. 828 in the year under report. Mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards rose from an average value of Rs. 583 to Rs. 647. Sales and mortgages of less value than Rs. 100 decreased in number; but the average values were somewhat higher than in the previous year. Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money decreased both as to number of transactions and aggregate value. The decrease under this head has been continuous for some years past.

The receipts, expenditure, and surplus of the Department are contrasted with those of the past year in the following statement:—

		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	North-Western Provinces ...	2,99,243 2 0	1,49,620 8 1	1,49,622 9 11
	Oudh	94 583 8 9	54,190 12 6	40,392 12 3
	Total ...	3,93,826 10 9	2,03,811 4 7	1,90,015 6 2
1891-92	North-Western Provinces ...	3,11,637 2 7	1,53,946 11 8	1,57,690 6 11
	Oudh	90,885 10 6	51,415 11 6	39 469 15 0
	Total ...	4,02,522 13 1	2,05,362 7 2	1,97,160 5 11

There was a satisfactory increase in the Provincial receipts of the Department. The increase took place entirely in the North-Western Provinces, the Oudh figures showing a falling off of Rs. 3,697-14-3. There was a small increase in the expenditure, which was caused by the larger receipts, most of the Sub-Registrars being remunerated by a percentage of the fees. In Oudh the expenditure fell with the receipts. The Provincial surplus now amounts to Rs. 1,97,160-5-11; of this all but Rs. 39,469-15-0 is contributed by the North-Western Provinces.

10.—Municipal.

To the previous laws regulating the working of municipalities in these Provinces was added during the year the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act, 1891, which received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th May 1891.

The year showed no change in the total number of municipalities, which remained at 103. Of these 97 are administered under Act XV of 1883, six only, as last year, being still under Act XV of 1873.

Owing to the territorial redistribution of Revenue Commissionerships, which took place on the 1st April 1891, the divisional totals of municipalities for the year as compared with the previous year are greatly changed:—

1890-91.			1891-92.	
Meerut	26		Meerut	26
Agra	14		Agra	14
Rohilkhand	18		Rohilkhand...	18
Kumaun	3		Kumaun	3
Jhánsi	6		Allahabad	10
Allahabad	5	4		
		1	Benares	6
Benares	7	5		
		2	Gorakhpur	2
Sitapur	9			
Lucknow	3		Lucknow	12
Rae Bareli	3		Fyzabad	12
Fyzabad	9			

Of the 103 municipalities seven have a population of over 100,000, 10 of between 50,000 and 100,000, and 58 of between 10,000 and 50,000. The total population according to the revised figures of the census of 1891 was 3,270,160. The number of registered electors in the various municipalities was 55,052. As the population of the municipalities in which the elective system was in force was 3,174,051, the percentage of registered electors to population was 1·7 as against 2·13 in the previous year.

The elective system has not yet been extended to the six municipalities which were without it in the previous year.

Elections were held in 65 municipalities during the year. Of the persons entitled to vote in the various wards where elections took place, an average number of 26·7 all round actually voted as against 31·2 per cent. in the preceding year. The municipalities in which the largest number of votes were recorded were—

Mainpuri,	where	86·9	per cent. of electors voted.
Dhampur	do.	82·2	ditto.
Fatehpur	do.	94·4	ditto.

On the other hand the public interest in the elections appears to have been slight in—

Jalesar,	where	7·9	per cent. of electors voted.
Mau Rânipur	do.	15·2	ditto.
Meerut	do.	16·1	ditto.
Naupara	do.	18·2	ditto.
Bulandshahr	do.	24·1	ditto.

The same six towns as last year have an *ex officio* Chairman of the Board in the person of the District Magistrate.

In all the other municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applies, the Municipal Boards elect their own Chairman under the provisions of section 18; but as a matter of fact the following six municipalities alone have elected non-official Chairmen :—

Bilsi.	Bhinga.
Fatehpur.	Muhamdi.
Nánpára.	Fyzabad.

The constitution of the boards and committees of the various municipalities as they actually existed at the close of the year 1891-92 is shown by divisions below :—

Division.	*Ex officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut ...	...	43	274	317	67	250	45	272
Agra ...	4	45	173	222	42	180	20	202
Rohilkhand ...	4	42	232	278	33	245	14	264
Allahabad ...	24	49	116	189	43	146	29	160
Benares ...	1	16	87	104	16	88	7	97
Gorakhpur ...	...	9	28	37	8	29	2	35
Kumaun ...	3	7	20	30	6	24	9	21
Lucknow ...	1	34	157	192	35	157	18	174
Fyzabad ...	...	37	149	186	37	149	12	174
Total ...	37	282	1,236	1,555	287	1,268	156	1,399

The following boards held the largest number of meetings during the year :—

	Total number of meetings.
Allahabad	49
Kásganj	38
Cawnpore	36
Hapur	34
Naini Tal	34
Shahabad	33
Chandausi	30

But this comparison does not imply that these boards were necessarily the most attentive to their duties. A number of boards, of which Benares and Fyzabad are perhaps the best examples, work by means of separate committees for the different departments of administration.

In the following municipalities the number of meetings held was comparatively small:—

	Total number of meetings.
Káshipur	5
Bijnor	9
Orai	10
Almora	10
Saháranpur	11

The average number of meetings held in each municipality was 20·5 as against 19·3 in the previous year. Out of a total number of members averaging 15 the average attendance at each meeting amounted to 8·4. Thus the average attendance throughout the Provinces was 56 per cent. of the total number of members. The best attended meetings were held at—

Sikandrabad, where there was an average attendance of 75 per cent. of the members.

Marehra ditto 68·3 ditto.

The lowest figures are shown in—

Dehra, where there was an average attendance of only 33·5 per cent. of the members.

Bareilly ditto 42·5 ditto.

The octroi schedules of the following municipalities were revised during the year, though in no case were the revisions of importance:—

Budaun.	Fatehpur.
Nánpára.	Kairana.
Etáwah.	Jaunpur.
Sultanpur.	Bisalpur.
Firozabad.	Sikandrabad.

In the Naini Tal Municipality the following taxes were imposed: *(a)* an enhanced tax on rentals on houses and lands; *(b)* an additional tax imposed on dogs, horses, and servants; *(c)* a capitation tax of three annas per mensem on all regular inhabitants of the bazár (over the age of 10 years) who do not maintain and use private latrines, in lieu of the capitation tax of two annas per mensem, which was imposed in February 1870 on all persons using the public latrines in the municipality.

Rules for the refund of octroi duty were framed and approved by Government for the Bulandshahr, Sikandrabad, Bánda, Anupshahr, Chunár, Bahraich, Meerut, and Sultánpur Municipalities. Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules were made by the following municipalities:—

Etáwah, for the better control of sale of poisons.	Mainpuri.	General rules.
Muttra, for the burning of corpses.	Cawnpore.	
	Moradabad.	
	Sultánpur.	

The Lalitpur, Balrámpur, Piháni, Sitapur, Hardoi, Nawábganj (Bara Banki), Orai, Kálpi, and Kunch Municipalities made rules as to the registration of births and deaths; and the under-mentioned municipalities made rules for the destruction of ownerless dogs:—

Almora.	Mirzapur.	Bijnor.
Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad	Sambhal.	Dhámpur.
Bulandshahr.	Cawnpore.	Bareilly.
Dehra.	Mainpuri.	Roorkee.
Kásganj.	Jhánsi.	Agra.
Etáwah.	Pilibhít.	Fatehpur-Sikri.
Jaunpur.	Moradabad.	Allahabad.
Atrauli.	Amroha.	Firozabad.
Muzaffarnagar.	Benares.	Háthras.
	Naini Tal.	

In Lucknow a rule was made for the disposal of unclaimed property in the bonded warehouse, and rules were framed in the Chunár, Etáwah, and Sultanpur Municipalities for the assessment and collection of a tax on weighmen. The Sitapur Municipal Board was also authorized to levy a fee on all weighmen and porters practising in the Thompsonganj Bazár.

Act XIV of 1879 (the Hackney Carriage Act) was extended (1) to the Sikandra Rao Municipality and (2) to the Fatehgarh Railway station and the road leading thereto from the Fatehgarh-Farukhabad road and also to such portions of the Fatehgarh-Farukhabad road as lay beyond the limits of the cantonment and municipality of Farukhabad.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act (I of 1891) was extended to the Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore Municipalities; and rules were sanctioned under sections 36 and 37 for the Allahabad Municipality.

The boundaries of the Agra, Bareilly, Chandausi, Sikandrabad, Meerut, and Gonda Municipalities were revised during the year.

The income, expenditure, and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division during the year are shown in the following table :—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	85,190	5,78,445	6,63,635	5,94,755	68,880
Agra	45,800	6,07,392	6,53,192	6,05,849	47,343
Rohilkhand	54,027	4,49,439	5,03,466	4,46,064	57,402
Allahabad	1,14,645	14,23,588	15,38,233	9,92,222	5,46,011
Benares	1,59,682	19,90,682	21,50,364	18,90,639	2,59,725
Gorakhpur	12,857	69,257	82,114	74,312	7,802
Kumaun	12,308	84,180	96,488	91,870	4,618
Lucknow	43,630	3,99,324	4,42,954	3,69,213	73,741
Fyzabad	34,203	2,05,530	2,39,733	2,03,139	36,594
Total ...	5,62,342	58,07,837	63,70,179	52,68,063	11,02,116

NOTE.—To the income and expenditure should be added Rs. 1,50,000, the amount of a loan made to the Naini Tal Committee and expended by them in water and sewerage works during the year. The sum was held apart from ordinary income and expenditure.

The following six municipalities had the largest balances at credit at the commencement of the year :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Benares	1,49,688	Lucknow	26,423
Allahabad	1,01,034	Hardwár Union ...	12,914
Agra	17,878	Saháranpur	11,503

The following had the largest balances at the close of the year. The balances of the first two towns included loan funds held temporarily pending the execution of water-works for which they had been borrowed :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Cawnpore	5 12,187	Pilibhít	17,230
Benares	2,49 900	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad	17,026
Lucknow	51,954	Allahabad	14,192

The total income amounted to Rs. 58,07,837 against Rs. 47,76,959 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,30,878. Including the opening balance, the total assets were Rs. 63,70,179. The year's income was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	23,97,124
Realizations under special Acts	75,827
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation ...	5,65,556
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	10,99,075
Miscellaneous	42,936
Loans and other extraordinary items	16,27,319
Total ...	58,07,837

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 82 municipalities. The other systems of taxation were as follows :—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands in	21
Ditto animals and vehicles in	14
Ditto professions and trades in	23
Tolls on roads and ferries in	5
Water-rate in	1
Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates) in	2
Tax on servants in	1
Stall tax in	1
Site tax in	1
Tax according to circumstances and property in	10

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 26,75,916, as compared with Rs. 24,31,773 of the preceding year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 20,80,766 against Rs. 20,08,955 in 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	11,91,179	12,07,970
Do. II	77,125	81 966
Do. III	1,20,203	1,27,832
Do. IV	1,08,071	1,13,909
Do. V	1,33,647	1,42,404
Do. VI	65,632	53 122
Do. VII	2,51,558	2 87,331
Do. VIII	61,540	66,232
Total ...	20,08,955	20,80,766

The increase is general and is due partly to the full effect of certain enhanced taxes being seen only in the year of report and partly to the ordinary fluctuations of trade. The only large rise is in the income from cloth, the trade in which recovered from the local depression of the previous year.

The following figures show the amount of refunds given compared with the amount of gross imports of the more important articles :—

		(*a*) Amount of gross imports.	(*b*) Amount on which refunds were given.	(*c*) Percentage of (*b*) on (*a*).
		Rs.	Rs.	
Grain ...	1890-91 ...	2,08,16,976	33,69,512	16·1
	1891-92 ...	2,47,81,781	60 00 676	24·2
Refined sugar ...	1890-91 ...	7,80,062	3,66,336	46·9
	1891-92 ...	7,82,620	3,58,394	45·7
Unrefined sugar ...	1890-91 ...	17,62,101	4,41,644	25
	1891-92 ...	15,68,977	4,11,492	26·2
Ghí ...	1890-91 ...	3,14,012	56,165	17·8
	1891-92 ...	3 10,654	53,225	17·1
Oil ...	1890 91 ...	3 30,314	1,18 467	35·8
	1891-92 ...	3,99 008	1,58,317	39·6
Tobacco ...	1890-91 ...	3,56 649	77,053	21·5
	1891-92 ...	2,93 417	85,940	29·2
Drugs, gums, &c.,	1890-91 ...	45,36,327	7,85 287	17 3
	1891-92 ...	46 08,228	6,97 567	15·1
Cloth ...	1890-91 ...	2,13,74,356	39,37,390	18·4
	1891-92 ...	2,49,62,871	41,22,833	16·5
Metals ...	1890-91 ...	52,56,243	12,08,133	22·9
	1891-92 ...	58,70,879	14,06,841	23·9

The large refunds under grain and oil-seeds show that the export trade in these commodities, which was unusually brisk at the beginning of the year, was not hampered by the octroi. Unrefined sugars were dealt with less than in the preceding year, possibly owing to the predominating activity of the grain market. There was

a bad crop of tobacco, and the stores of previous years were exported locally for sale in the districts; this accounts for the higher percentage of refunds. The larger imports of cloth and metal appear to represent a replenishment of stocks, and were possibly connected with the exceptional amount of the grain exports. The figures given above seem to warrant the inference that the refund system adapts itself to trade with facility. The total sum paid in refunds of octroi tax amounted to Rs. 5,95,150 or 22·2 per cent. of gross octroi, as compared with Rs. 4,22,818 or 17·3 per cent. in the previous year.

The net average consumption per head of population of the more important articles stood as follows:—

		Mds. s. c.
Grain	1890-91	6 3 10
	1891-92	6 21 15
	Government standard	7 0 0
Sugar	1890-91	0 35 11
	1891-92	0 33 12
	Government standard	0 33 0
Ghí	1890-91	0 3 9
	1891-92	0 3 9
	Government standard	0 4 0
Oil	1890-91	0 2 15
	1891-92	0 3 5
	Government standard	0 4 8
Tobacco	1890-91	0 3 14
	1891 92	0 2 14
	Government standard	0 4 0
		Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1890-91	1 4 11
	1891-92	1 5 9
	Government standard	1 4 0
Cloth	1890-91	6 1 5
	1891-92	7 4 3
	Government standard	Re. 4 to 6 0 0
Metals	1890-91	1 6 7
	1891-92	1 8 10
	Government standard	...Re. 1-8 to 2 0 0

In all but cloth there is a more general approximation to the Government standards. These were exceeded, as is invariably the case, in several municipalities. The more marked cases of excess consumption of grain were—

	Actual figures.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(1) Kálpi	15 15 0	7 0 0
(2) Dhámpur	15 0 14	
(3) Kosí	10 25 15	
(4) Kásganj	9 32 3	
(5) Najíbabad	9 27 3	

These are in the main explicable from local causes.

The principal instances of over-consumption in cloth were—

	Actual figures.	Government standard.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Almora	35 11 1	6 0 0
(2) Etah	17 5 0	
(3) Nánpára	14 15 3	
(4) Agra	14 8 5	
(5) Muzaffarnagar	14 8 2	

Four of these are headquarter municipalities, and Nánpára is the local market for part of Nipál. All are largely resorted to by the surrounding population for petty purchases on which it is not the purchaser's while to claim refund.

As to the income from other heads of taxation the receipts from (1) tax on houses and lands, (2) tax on animals and vehicles, (3) tax on professions and trades,

(4) tolls on roads and ferries, (5) water-rate, (6) conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates), (7) tax on servants, and (10) tax according to circumstances and property, showed increases; while those from (8) tax on stalls and (9) site tax showed decreases. The details of the receipts as compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tax on houses and land	67,492	74,800	+7,308
2. Ditto animals and vehicles	35,796	30,940	+4,856
3. Ditto professions and trades	1,02,506	1,14,467	+11,961
4. Tolls on roads and ferries...	26,195	27,949	+1,754
5. Water-rate	...	6,936	+6,936
6. Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates) ...	15,630	16,585	+955
7. Tax on servants	2,622	2,993	+371
8. Ditto stalls	280	220	−60
9. Site tax	21,052	7,158	−13,894
10. Tax according to circumstances and property	33,598	34,310	+712
Total ...	3,05,171	3,16,358	+11,187

The total net income from taxation was Rs. 23,97,124 against Rs. 23,14,126 of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was thus 11 annas and eight pies, as compared with the 11 annas and four pies of 1890-91. It was highest in the municipality of Naini Tal, where it fell under the exceptional circumstances of a hill station at the rate of Rs. 4-5-8 per head, and lowest in Bhinga, where it was one anna and nine pies only.

Of receipts derived from sources other than taxation the following are the figures for the year :—

	Rs.
1. Realizations under special Acts	75,827
2. Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalows, &c.	2,57,069
3. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	59,116
4. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	94 425
5. Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions ...	10 482
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	84,951
7. Fees from fairs and registration of cattle	11,177
8. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	30,810
9. Interest of investments	15,600
10. Premium on loans	1,926
11. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	10,99,075
12. Miscellaneous receipts	42,936
13. Loans and other extraordinary items	16,27,319
Total ...	34,10,713

Item 13 includes receipts on loan accounts to the amount of Rs. 15,66,158,* in connection chiefly with various water-supply schemes. The municipalities that borrowed for these purposes were Agra (Rs. 1,25,000, Cawnpore (Rs. 1,00,000), Allahabad (Rs. 3,10,058), and Benares (Rs. 10,00,000). The loans in all these cases were made by the Local Government.

* NOTE.—Exclusive of the Rs. 1,50,000 mentioned in the note to the table on page 83 above.

The following statement shows the percentage of normal municipal revenue, including opening balance, spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1891-92:—

Division.	Normal income of the year, including opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary and debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	6,53,635	11·6	14·5	47·7	3·2	7·1	...	5·7
Agra	5,28,192	11·9	16	37·7	3·2	5·7	9·4	...
Rohilkhand	4,88,966	13·2	16·6	44·4	5·9	6·1	3·8	...
Allahabad	6,28,168	9·3	10·8	51·3	2·1	4·2	16·9	...
Benares	4,70,672	10·6	14	34·4	2·1	3·1	13·5	...
Gorakhpur	82,114	12·1	12·1	54·6	8·2	2·5	...	...
Kumaun	96,488	5·2	8·9	63·5	1·2	...	10	5·8
Lucknow	4,42,954	11·8	17·9	45·7	4·2	2·7	...	...
Fyzabad	2,33,133	14·7	13·8	51·1	2·4	4	...	...
Total ...	36,24,322	11·4	14·6	44·5	3·4	4·7	7·1	...

The following abstract shows the heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal:—

	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges	4,14,471
2. Public safety	5,30,570
3. Do. health and convenience—	
(*a*) Water-supply	17,22,882
(*b*) Drainage	1,01,061
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines,	8,00,229
(*d*) Hospitals and dispensaries	98,201
(*e*) Vaccination	16,989
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	27,822
(*g*) Pounds	23 046
(*h*) Dâk bungalows and saráis	4,955
(*i*) Arboriculture, public gardens, &c.	45,903
(*j*) Registrations of births and deaths	4,689
(*k*) Public works	4,91,441
4. Public instruction	1,23,647
5. Contributions	1,71,975
6. Miscellaneous—	
(*a*) Interest on loans	1,75,629
(*b*) Actual cost of works done for private individuals	11,697
(*c*) Census charges	16,430
(*d*) Miscellaneous charges	56,097
7. Extraordinary and debt—	
(*a*) Investments	9,151
(*b*) Payments to sinking fund	5,000
(*c*) Repayment of loans	3,14,095
(*d*) Advances	808
(*e*) Deposits	1,01,275

The total expenditure, normal and abnormal, amounted to Rs. 52,68,963 against Rs. 47,90,926 in 1890-91. The increase is mainly due to the rise of the figures under water-supply, drainage, and other public works. The following will show the amount

spent under the above heads by the municipalities of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, and Cawnpore:—

	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Lucknow.	Cawnpore.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply... ...	1,59,687	3,00,100	12,22,548	6,043	9,220
Drainage	3,105	3,232	1,890	9,465	10,900
Public works	25,703	41,799	19,943	33,856	32,744

In Lucknow and Cawnpore the expenditure on water-supply and drainage was preliminary to extensive projects which are now in active progress.

The progress made during the year in water-works projects needs only brief recital here.

Agra.—The works were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in August, and as a result of the visit orders were issued (1) for the provision of more standposts and the extension of pipe lines, and (2) for the settling of accounts and permanent provision for working charges. Four series of extensions were proposed towards the end of the year, but nothing definite was sanctioned till after its close. The consideration of the financial position indicated an annual deficit of some Rs. 25,000. To meet this the proceeds of the pontoon bridge tolls were made over to the Board for five years from April 1st, 1892.

In July 1891 the Board were requested to enquire into the quality of the water of wells used for drinking purposes, and to close those which were found suspicious. The Board replied that the wells on or near the pipe lines were brackish and never used for drinking purposes, but that they would have the water of wells on the bank of the Jumna analysed. This was done by the Chemical Examiner, and in October it was reported that these wells had been closed. It was not however till after the close of the year that the work of well-analysis was systematized. The supply of water from the works was constant and good throughout the year. The effect on the health of the city is already marked.

Allahabad.—The Board almost completed the drawing of the loan sanctioned, and were also assisted at the end of the year with a grant of Rs. 23,000 from Government. The Government also made over with effect from the 1st April 1892 the rents of the vegetable market and of certain "reserved" lands and also the surplus of the Mágh Mela (Fair) receipts to the Board. Mention has already been made of the rules made under the Water-Works Act during the year. The collection of the water-rate was delayed by the Board's spending a long time over the assessments. In the end no instalments could be collected during the year.

Arrangements were made during the year for the systematic analysis of all public wells by a specially appointed analyst, and for the closure of those found to be dangerous.

The supply of water has been constant and the consumption large. Eleven months' supply of filtered water pumped to the town amounted to 257,484,252 gallons, or an average daily supply of 780,255 gallons. The quantity of water actually drawn from the Jumna in an unfiltered state was 295,606,582 gallons, or 895,777 gallons a day. The excess over the filtered supply is due to the unfiltered water being used for sand-washing and for cleaning out the tanks and scouring the sludge drains, and also to evaporation. The cost of the filtered water, exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges, has been 2·48 annas per thousand gallons. The military cantonment reservoir is supplied daily by the Khushru Bágh engines. The total quantity of water supplied to the cantonment from the 1st October to the end of the year was 12,327,600 gallons.

The analysis of the filtered water has given almost uniformly good results.

Benares.—Work on the water-supply project was pushed on steadily during the year in spite of the interruption caused by the riots of April 1891; almost all

that remained to be done at the pumping and distributing stations being finished, except the erection of the engines. Pipe laying was not begun till after the close of the year.

The commencement of the year also saw the completion of the assessment of the drainage rate which had been first notified as long before as 1887. The valuation for the assessment of water-rate was also almost completed during the year.

The Board also found that to carry out the drainage works special powers were necessary, and the result of consultations with the Government was the inception of a Drainage Bill which is still before the Legislative Council.

Up to the end of the year the Board had drawn Rs. 10,50,000 in loans and Rs. 6,00,000 in gifts from Government. Since the end of the year further examination has been made of the financial position of the Board, and the water-works have been opened, but it is unnecessary to give details in the present report.

Cawnpore.—In May 1891 the Board rejected the scheme they had accepted 10 months before. But as the Government insisted on the obligation resting on the Board to prepare an alternative scheme which would satisfy the sanitary requirements of the town, they eventually reconsidered their decision, and after many committees and inquiries accepted in January 1892 a water-supply scheme from the Ganges at an annual charge of Rs. 1,68,000 with a pumping station which was eventually fixed at Bhaironghát. The Government lent one lakh towards the work before the end of the year. It also promised a gift of six lakhs to assist the drainage scheme. Four lakhs of the six were actually drawn within the year.

About the same time conferences were held with the Military authorities, who accepted the water-works scheme, but objected in respect of the drainage project to the outfall sewer running through the cantonment. This point is still under discussion. To raise the necessary funds for the schemes the Board in November 1891 resolved that octroi must be imposed, but no further action was taken in this direction till the current year.

Lucknow.—The Board at the end of the previous year had decided to abandon the artesian well scheme and to take the water-supply of the city from the Gumti. The preliminary project was laid before them by the Supervising Engineer in October 1891 and adopted by the Board in November. In February 1892 a rough estimate of cost was prepared, amounting to Rs. 13,75,000. The main features of the scheme resemble those of the Allahabad works; the Lucknow project is however designed to supply a city population of 200,000 and to allow for extensions within the municipal area and also to the cantonment. The project has since been more elaborated, the cantonment has practically joined the scheme, contracts have been given, and the work formally begun; but these are matters for the next report.

Naini Tal.—The committee undertook during the year a water-supply scheme to cost Rs. 40,000; a sewerage scheme for both the bazárs and for the houses along the side of the lake at a cost of Rs. 1,63,000; and the constructions of coolies, sweepers, and jhampánis' lines at a cost of Rs. 27,000. The work was begun in October 1891, contracts being given to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. for the water scheme, and to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the sewerage. The works were under the control of a special engineer deputed for the purpose by the Government. The greater part of the pipe laying and building was completed during the year.

The proposals for meeting the cost of the work and for extensions of the water-supply were not fully considered till after the close of the year.

Mussoorie.—During the year several plans for a water-supply were considered, and the Board finally accepted a modification of a scheme drawn up by Mr. Angus Campbell at a capital cost of Rs. 40,500. They also proposed to spend Rs. 5,000 on miscellaneous sanitary improvements; and to meet these charges they obtained locally

a loan of Rs. 10,000 and from Government a promise of a loan of Rs. 36,000. To meet the annual charges and some recurring conservancy charges which the Board resolved to undertake, the tolls and duties on carriages and animals entering the limits were raised.

A proposal by the Board to take over the Landaur bazár from the Military authorities as part of its sanitary scheme was rejected by the Commander-in-Chief.

The improvements in sanitary matters carried out during the year are noticeable only in the following places :—

In Dehra the Board have had under consideration proposals for an improvement in the water-supply and for the proper conservancy of the civil station. In both cases reference to Government came after the close of the year.

In Bareilly the whole conservancy system was reorganized during the year, the Board undertaking the service of all latrines and the cleaning of all the minor streets and lanes, which had previously been effected by private agency. No night-soil is now removed except from municipal depôts to the fixed trenching-grounds where it is buried. From here it cannot be sold until it is thoroughly deodorized. At first some difficulty was experienced owing to the magnitude of the task having been under-estimated; but the system is now gradually getting into good working order.

In Lucknow the system of surface drainage has been extended. A permanent establishment is also maintained for the purpose of keeping the underground drains clean by clearing them periodically throughout the year. About nine miles of these were cleaned during 1891-92. The drainage of houses is also being improved by connecting it with the main drains; 4,044 feet of stone and brick drains were constructed during the year and 18 wells were cleaned, deepened, and repaired.

In Cawnpore the pitting system has been condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner and has also been found from experience to be very unsatisfactory. The Board have therefore decided on going back to the old trenching system, and have leased 25 acres of land at Juhi for this purpose. This with the municipal land at Sisamau will serve the purposes of the Board until the drainage system is completed. Besides the usual repairs to drains an aggregate length of 303 feet of pucka drains has been constructed. A drainage project for the sadar bazár is now under construction in connection with the water-works and drainage projects. Sewage is to be carried by means of pipes under the canal to the Ganda nála. Until the water-works are completed water for flushing these pipes will be pumped up by a small engine from the canal. House-connections, pail depôts, and latrines will also be included in this scheme.

In Muzaffarnagar the main drains of the civil station which run along the side of the Jansath road were completed and provided with a second masonry wall. The civil station is now perfectly drained. The sanitary arrangements have been very much improved. Some of the most dangerous cemeteries have been closed, and three new cemeteries well away from the town have been opened.

In Hardwár Union the following works were carried out during the year: (1) the construction of a boulder pavement from Harkipairi to Nagaghát alongside the Ganges at Hardwár at a cost of Rs. 5,106, and (2) the erection of 150 seats of iron (movable) latrines on three different sites at a cost of Rs. 5,652.

In Agra no alteration was made in the conservancy system. The night-soil and city sweepings were conveyed across the river to waste land and buried there in trenches. Last year there was hardly any appreciable sale of the manure from these pits, but during the year contracts for the sale of manure aggregating about Rs. 2,600 were made, and the Board anticipate that they will realize an income of something

like Rs. 3,000 from this source during the current year. The flushing of the drains from the water-works mains was carried out wherever this was practicable.

In Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad, in addition to the execution of necessary repairs to the existing drains, some 100 feet of open surface drain was built in mohalla Palra Talab. Some of the lanes were paved and the roads repaired. A large wall was also constructed in mohalla Háthikhána to protect the road from being cut by water during the rainy season. The question of the drainage of the town, which is considered unsatisfactory, is under the consideration of the Board.

In Jhánsi two large drains were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,474 on the Gushainpura and Kotwáli roads for carrying off the rain water of that part of the city. The drainage of the town is considered very imperfect. The supply of potable water is insufficient, and practically none is available for flushing and cleansing of drains. A pipe water-supply scheme is here also under the consideration of the Committee.

In Nawábganj (Bara Banki) the drainage of the town was turned into the Jamuriya nála. The total amount spent during the year on sanitary purposes in this town amounted to Rs. 5,124.

The total cost of the scavengering establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,60,242-1-6 as against Rs. 6,35,756-4-7 in the previous year. The following municipalities paid over Rs. 20,000 under this head:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bareilly	13,579	20,196
Meerut	20,272	21,000
Agra	36,875	32,151
Benares	46,497	43,876
Cawnpore	44,711	50,709
Allahabad	55,223	63,396
Lucknow	72,845	67,793

The results of the vaccine operations carried on in the municipalities during the year were in many cases extremely satisfactory. Where neglect was shown it was remarked on, and Boards were reminded that the superintendence of vaccination was one of the most important duties entrusted to them. In all 141 vaccinators were employed at a total cost of Rs. 16,989; while the number of persons vaccinated reached a total of 108,189 against 95,374 in 1890-91. During the year the Vaccination Act was extended to the following municipalities:—

Dehra.	Bijnor.	Jhánsi.
Roorkee.	Chándpur.	Orai.
Bulandshahr.	Nagína.	Kunch.
Koil (Aligarh).	Najíbabad.	Naini Tal.
Muttra.	Ujhani.	Sitapur.
Brindaban.	Sahaswan.	Hardoi.
Kosi.	Bareilly.	Sandíla.
Agra.	Sháhjahánpur.	Sandi.
Fatehpur-Sikri.	Tilhar.	Lakhimpur.
Firozabad.	Pilibhít.	Muhamdi.
Fatehgarh *cum* Faurukhabad.	Cawnpore.	Gonda.
	Fatehpur.	Rae Bareli.
Mainpuri.	Allahabad.	Atraula.
Etah.	Jaunpur.	Balrámpur.
Soron.	Mirzapur.	Nawábganj.
Kásganj.	Chunár.	Partabgarh.
Marehra.	Benares.	
Jalesar.	Ballia.	

Applications from other Boards were pending at the close of the year, and a large number of extensions have since been notified.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

At the commencement of the year 1891-92 there were 338 towns being administered under Act XX of 1856; during the year the Act was extended to Satrik in the Bara Banki district, and ceased to be enforced in Bheta Gosain in Budaun. Towards the close of the year also the Act was withdrawn by notification from Dhumri, Sirpura, Sarái Girdhari, and Nawábganj Nagaria in the Etah district. The population of all the towns under the Act at the end of the year according to the last census was 1,697,448 and the number of houses assessed to taxation was 220,980. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,18,258-8-10, while the incidence of taxation was Re. 0-3-0 per head of population and Re. 1-7-0 per assessed house. The total income including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year was Rs. 4,20,610-4-7 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,59,462-5-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,147-15-7 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—District Boards, 1891-92.

No alteration was made during the year in the laws (Acts XV of 1883 and III and IV of 1878) which govern District Boards and Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The total number of District Boards in the combined Provinces was 44, and there were four District Committees against five in the previous year. The abolition of the District Committee, Lalitpur, which brought about this reduction, was due to the absorption of the district of Lalitpur in the Jhánsi district consequent on certain administrative changes which were made during the year.

The Boards consisted of 1,561 members; of whom 1,284 were elected, 238 were nominated by Government, and 39 were *ex-officio*. Two hundred and sixty-six Government officials including 56 Europeans were on the Boards. The average number of members on each Board was 34. The office of the Chairman continued to be held in every case by the Magistrate of the district.

The four District Committees consisted of 80 members, of whom 47 were appointed by Government on the nomination of the Magistrate and 28 were members *ex-officio*. Of the total number 31 were Government officials; 17 were Europeans and 68 natives of India.

The average number of meetings held by the District Boards was 12 and the average attendance was 11.

The average number of meetings held by the District Committees was five, attended by nine members.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards and Committees during the year 1891-92:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.		39,477
2. Local rates assignment...		20,25,083
3. Interest—		
(a) On educational securities	4,265	19,935
(b) On dispensary securities	15,670	
4. Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,67,923
5. Education		2,03,959
6. Medical		1,29,277
7. Scientific and other Minor Departments		7,665
8. Miscellaneous		35,541
9. Public Works		9,056
10. Contribution—		
(a) From Provincial to Local	13,08 593	14,14,091
(b) From other Boards,	1,05,498	
11 Deposits and advances		
Total		40,52,007
Balance of previous year		
Grand Total		40,52,007

Expenditure.

	Rs.
(1) General establishment of Local Funds,	52,253
(2) Cattle pound charges	
(3) Education	12,55,641
(4) Medical	4,81,164
(5) Scientific and other minor departments,	6,652
(6) Stationery and printing	50
(7) Miscellaneous	95,623
(8) Famine relief...	
(9) Public works	21,15,036
Total	40,06,419
Closing balance	45,588
Grand Total	40,52,007

No entry has been made in the above statement against "balance of previous year" as the principle followed in these Provinces is that District Boards balances are absorbed into the general revenues—in view of the great extent to which in the majority of cases their finances have to be supplemented from public funds. The entry shown against "closing balance" however is the amount by which the receipts of those District Boards to whose funds assignments from Provincial Revenues were not found necessary, exceeded the expenditure incurred by the Boards.

It will be seen on an examination of the statement that the total income of District Boards was Rs. 26,37,916; and to balance the total expenditure of Rs. 40,52,007 an assignment from Provincial Revenues was required of Rs. 13,08,593. These figures are however not altogether accurate, for the local income includes a calculated allotment from Local Rates after deductions and reservations, and owing to enhancements of the rates in a number of districts the amount of this allotment is no longer correct. The revision of the calculations is in hand, and it is proposed so to recast the financial system as to give the Boards an increased interest in their own budgets.

As mentioned last year matters relating to Education, Medical, Relief, Vaccination, Public Works, and Arboriculture are those with which District Boards are chiefly concerned. The adoption of measures to secure accurate registration of births and deaths within its jurisdiction is also a recognised portion of a District Board's duties. The work done under these several heads may be briefly summarized as under:—

Education.—Much practical interest is taken in this branch of the local administration by the Members of District Boards, and to this cause may be attributed the encouraging record of work done. In almost every district good progress was made. The number of scholars on the rolls of the various schools shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year, the attendance was better, and the examination results were on the whole very satisfactory. The districts which are most noteworthy for the advancement made in education are Budaun, Jaunpur, Farukhabad, Basti, Bareilly, Muttra, Pilibhít, and Mirzapur. On the other hand the progress made in the districts of Garhwál, Almora, Moradabad, Hardoi, and Bahraich was not so satisfactory as could be desired.

Medical Relief.—The various dispensaries were resorted to by a largely increased number of patients; and although the interest taken by members in their working was as a rule less keen than that displayed in educational matters, the administration of these institutions by District Boards (under the general control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) was generally very efficient. In a few instances some difficulty was experienced in realizing the annual income required to be subscribed locally as a condition of the continuance of the Government grant-in-aid. This was markedly the case as regards (1) the Chhibramau dispensary in the Farukhabad district, where the insignificant sum of Rs. 7 only was obtained against estimated contributions aggregating Rs. 300; (2) the Karoli Branch dispensary in the Mainpuri district, which had to be closed owing to the difficulty in realizing the minimum guaranteed income; and (3) the two branch dispensaries at Saidpur and Zamaniah in the Gházipur district. As a set-off to such apathy it is gratifying to note the handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 made by Rája Jang Bahadur Khan of Nánpára towards the permanent maintenance of a Dufferin Hospital in the Bahraich district and the considerable sums contributed towards dispensaries in the Aligarh district. In a number of districts the establishment of female hospitals was effected apart from the District Boards through the exertions of unofficial societies working in concert with the Provincial Association for the medical relief of women in India.

Vaccination.—The returns relating to vaccination submitted by District Boards with their annual reports were closely scrutinized, and it is satisfactory to find that District Boards seem more fully to realize the importance of promoting the movement. The Azamgarh District Board for instance passed a resolution excluding unvaccinated children from the schools under its control, while the districts of Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, and Gonda were conspicuous for the number of people

within their borders who were vaccinated; but the same cannot be said of the Hamírpur, Mirzapur, and Pilibhít districts, where there occurred a falling off in a greater or less degree. On the whole however the work done by the vaccination staff controlled by District Boards—under the general superintendence of the Sanitary Commissioner—was very satisfactory both as regards the number and successful results of the operations performed.

Public Works.—The duties of District Boards in the matter of Public Works were confined, as in the previous year, chiefly to the improvement of district communications on which a total sum of Rs. 3,85,036 was spent—Rs. 65,671 on the construction of new roads, and Rs. 3,19,365 on repairs to existing lines of communication. The expenditure by District Boards on civil buildings amounted to Rs. 91,404, of which Rs. 30,183 represent the outlay on original buildings and Rs. 61,221 on repairs. The funds placed at the disposal of the various District Boards for the above purposes appear to have been utilized economically and with a due regard to the more pressing needs of the districts. Considerable activity on the part of District Board members in supervising road repairs was shown in the Farukhabad, Jaunpur, Bara Banki, Ballia, and Etah districts, while a total indifference to their duties in this respect characterised the members of the Budaun and Rae Bareli District Boards.

Arboriculture.—As mentioned last year the arboricultural operations of District Boards are confined to the extension and conservation of roadside avenues. These were maintained during the year in an efficient state, and yielded a considerable revenue. Their extension also engaged the attention of the various Boards, and this work was carried out as far as funds would permit.

Testing of vital statistics.—The duty of testing vital statistics was discharged by comparatively few members notwithstanding that the Government has lost no occasion of impressing on the several District Boards the great value attached by it to correct registration.

General Remarks.—The difficulty of inducing members to attend District Board meetings has formed a prominent topic in almost every report on the working of these bodies; but as pointed out by the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, this is in a measure to be expected so long as every member of the Local Boards is *ipso facto* a member of the District Board. It is satisfactory to note however that many members who were lax in their attendance at the meetings of their respective District Boards superintended Public Works, Arboriculture, &c., in their tahsíls and otherwise gave valuable assistance to the executive. In no tahsíl was a Local Board's election contested with the spirit that has of late years characterised the exercise of the franchise in municipalities, and probably many years must elapse before this apathy will appreciably diminish.

13.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

In April 1891 a memorial was submitted by the members of the Cawnpore Volunteer Battalion on the subject of concessions to members of the Volunteer force. After obtaining the views of other corps the matter was referred to the Government of India, and was laid before the Committee appointed by that Government to consider and report on the various questions connected with Volunteering in India.

The strength of the active Volunteer forces, compared with the previous year, was—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cavalry	316	313
Infantry	3,050	3,273
Total ...	3,366	3,586

In both arms, therefore, there is an increase of 220 or 6·54 nearly, which is entirely accounted for by the unmounted branch.

The percentage of extra efficients has slightly fallen off in the Cavalry (76·04 against 76·58 in the previous year) and slightly increased in the Infantry (61·08 against 60·32).

There is a large decrease in the number of marksmen, due apparently to the introduction of a new course of musketry. The figures are 46 and 274, compared with 113 and 550 last year, in the Cavalry and Infantry respectively.

The financial conditions of the several corps exhibit a credit balance except in the case of the Cawnpore Light Horse in the 4th Administrative Battalion. The results are on the whole satisfactory.

Statement B shows the condition of the Reserve force. There is a considerable increase in the total strength, *viz.*, from 877 to 1,006, but the percentage of "efficients" has fallen from 93 to 71·81. The endeavours to induce residents to join either the active or the reserve force may be considered successful, and the efforts of all concerned are now principally directed towards maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the corps.

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	16	34	427	477	16	34	427	477	...	39·37	...	...	...	212	67	198	212	67	198
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánand Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	11	158	177	8	11	158	177	...	11·59	...	...	...	92	27	54	92	27	54
Oudh Light Horse ... Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Mailana, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sandila, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahramghát.	1	6	1	8	4	5	55	64	30	41	369	440	34	46	424	504	19·25	22·28	51	13	...	288	142	10	339	155	10
II.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Dehra and Meerut ...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	19	50	414	483	19	50	414	483	...	215·74	...	...	...	222	252	9	222	252	9
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	23	1	1	21	23	...	·90	...	...	...	12	11	...	12	11	...
III.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	1	...	...	1	4	7	46	57	..	...	...	...	4	7	46	57	14·33	...	50	5	2	...	...	...	50	5	2
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	22	56	438	516	22	56	438	516	...	256·51	...	...	...	320	189	7	320	189	7
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	10	6	57	73	...	...	...	...	10	6	57	73	20·9	...	52	8	13	...	...	...	52	8	13
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur Lehra ...	1	...	...	1	8	6	45	59	...	...	...	...	8	6	45	59	6·93	...	37	17	5	...	...	...	37	17	5
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, and Mirzapur.	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	17	17	156	190	17	17	156	190	...	11·76	...	...	...	113	38	39	113	38	39
V.—Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	1	...	...	1	4	5	51	60	..	...	...	...	4	5	51	60	14·50	....	48	5	7	...	...	...	48	5	7
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Saugor ...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	14	31	234	279	14	31	234	279	...	11·25	...	...	...	236	11	32	236	11	32
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	*Nil*	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	10	36	197	243	10	36	197	243	...	26·24	...	...	...	144	79	20	144	79	20
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ..	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	10	58	72	4	10	58	72	...	44·07	...	...	...	68	3	1	68	3	1
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	One company at Bina ...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	19	42	312	373	19	42	312	373	...	17·82	...	...	...	292	39	42	292	39	42
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6	36	12	54	30	29	254	313	160	329	2,784	3,273	190	358	3,038	3,586	...	...	238	48	27	1,999	358	412	2,237	906	439

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—*(concluded)*.

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	40·8	...	44·72	...	81	684 4 3	17,411 8 0	18,095 12 3	17,803 4 8	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	44·78	...	51·97	...	9	2,907 5 5	4,631 0 0	7,538 5 5	5,348 3 1	
Oudh Light Horse ... Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Mailana, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sandila, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Goshainganj, Bahraich, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahramghát.	46·25	46·87	79·68	60·00	8	39	3,597 12 3	22,504 0 11	26,101 13 2	21,340 14 10	
II.—Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Dehra and Meerut ...	...	...	...	46·16	...	30	8,537 11 9	22,133 1 7	30,670 13 5	26,956 9 1	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	43·95	..	52·18	...	1	639 15 6	616 4 0	1,256 3 6	752 3 0	
III.—Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partabgarh	54·59	...	87·91	...	11	...	...	2,352 2 7	2,352 2 7	1,982 2 1	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	43·93	...	62·01	...	34	2,468 3 8	14,397 4 5	16,865 8 1	13,691 3 9	
IV.—Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	48·95	...	71·23	...	16	...	...	10,028 7 0	10,028 7 0	9,407 3 4	
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra ...	44·59	...	62·91	...	1	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunar, and Mirzapur.	...	46·35	...	59·47	...	16					
V.—Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Hamírpur and Orai ...	47·71	...	92·45	...	10	...	209 4 1	944 4 7	1,153 8 8	1,307 6 6	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Saugor ...	...	53 08	...	84·58	...	32	167 5 4	9,656 1 11	9,823 7 3	8,694 9 2	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	*Nil*	...	41·68	...	62·60	...	10	2,466 6 4	8,316 8 6	10,782 14 10	8 271 0 10	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles.	*Nil**	...	49·78	...	94·52	...	5	1,466 15 6	1,583 15 2	3,050 14 8	3,033 10 2	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	One company at Bina ...	...	37·25	...	78·28	...	17	...	8,198 9 0	8,198 9 0	8,006 5 9	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	76·03	61·07	46	274	23,145 4 1	1,22,773 3 8	1,45,918 7 10	1,26,594 12 3	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	98	105	3	4	98	108	...	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun Chandausi, Káthgodám Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	75	77	2	...	75	77	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Unao, Kheri, and Bahramghát.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	159	164	3	2	159	164	...	7·00
II.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Meerut.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	12	141	160	7	12	141	160	...	...
III.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	19	161	192	12	19	161	192	...	1·700
IV.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	46	1	...	45	46	...	...
V.—Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Hamírpur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	73	82	2	7	73	82	...	3·24
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	112	126	2	12	112	126	...	7·00
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	48	52	1	3	48	52	...	1·00
	Total ...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	33	59	912	1,004	33	59	912	1,004	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVE—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachment.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I.—Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	...	...	103	2	103	2	...	...	...	98·09	*...	*...	*...	*...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	...	...	36	41	36	41	...	...	...	46·75	*...	*...	*...	*...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Unao, Kheri, and Bahramghát.	...	...	104	60	104	60	...	79·60	...	63·34	528 5 0	659 15 3	1,188 4 3	751 2 3
II.—Administrative Battalion.															
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Meerut.	...	...	112	...	112	...	...	1	...	70·00	*...	*...	*...	*...
III.—Administrative Battalion.															
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	...	...	...	144	48	144	48	...	...	...	75·00	212 0 6	1,959 5 11	2,171 6 5	1,729 9 0
IV.—Administrative Battalion.															
Gházipur Volúnteer Reserve Company ...	...	...	...	17	29	17	29	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
V.—Administrative Battalion.															
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Hamírpur ...	...	...	38	44	38	44	...	84·03	...	46·21	*...	*...	*...	*...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	105	21	105	21	...	...	...	80·92	*...	*...	*...	*...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company	Chakráta and Nahan	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	100·00	*...	*...	*...	*...
	Total ...	...	...	711	245	711	245	...	...	...	71·81	740 5 6	2,619 5 2	3,359 10 8	2,480 11 3

* Included in account of Active Corps.

14—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village Records—Establishment.*

THE following changes took place in the patwári and kanúngo staff during the year under report :—

	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
Supervisor Kanúngos	3	...
Registrar Kanúngos	1	...
Assistant Registrar Kanúngos	15	...
Patwáris and their Assistants	...	114
Chainmen	3	...

The additions to the number of kanúngos and chainmen were made in the districts of Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, where the staff was insufficient. The decrease in the number of patwáris was brought about by revision of circle arrangements in several districts whereby unnecessarily small circles were absorbed. The total patwári and kanúngo staff at the close of the year stood as follows :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.
Inspectors	4	2	6
Sadr Kanúngos	34	12	46
Naib-Sadr Kanúngos	34	12	46
Supervisor ditto	484	190	674
Registrar ditto	174	43	217
Naib ditto	188	43	231
Apprentice ditto	29	12	41
Patwári Fund Muharrirs	33	...	33
School Teachers	50	26	76
Patwáris and Assistants	21,553	8,440	29,993
Chainmen	472	190	662
Sadr Kanúngos' peons	34	12	46

Revision of patwáris' circles and their pay.—Complete schemes for the revision of patwáris' circles and pay in the districts of Bulandshahr, Etah, Etáwah, Hamírpur, Fatehpur, and Aligarh were sanctioned during the year and are being brought into effect as quickly as circumstances admit. A revised scheme for Dehra Dún was also sanctioned at the close of the year. In carrying out these revisions one object has been to secure that no patwári shall receive less than Rs. 7 or more than Rs. 12 a month, within these limits the salary shall be proportionate to the work and that in no circle shall the work be too light or be excessively heavy.

Patwári Schools.—A school for the instruction of patwáris, their heirs, and candidates for patwáriship was maintained in every district except Garhwál, Almora, Etáwah, and Lucknow. In Etáwah instead of a separate institution a special class was attached to the tahsíli school. The total number of patwáris and assistants at the close of the year was 29,993, of whom 19,795 had passed through the school course and 6,489 had been exempted from examination in previous years. During the present year 912 patwáris passed the examination and 13 were exempted, so that the total number of those who had still to receive instruction at the close of the year was 2,784, or 9·2 per cent. of the total staff.

The total number of pupils who attended the schools during the year was 4,132, of whom 2,241 passed. The results of the tuition given in the schools maintained

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at Bulandshahr, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Cawnpore, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Sultanpur were very satisfactory, more than 70 per cent. of the total number of pupils having passed successfully. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,640 as compared with 21,964 in the preceding year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,911 against 18,010 in the previous year. There was thus during the present year a surplus of Rs. 3,729. At the close of the year the monthly fee was reduced from Re. 1 to eight annas.

Residence of patwáris.—The total number of patwáris residing within their circles during the year was 25,445, or 15 per cent. of the total number employed. Taking the entire province the percentage of resident patwáris to the total number was the same as in the preceding year. The proportion of resident and non-resident patwáris in the several Divisions during the present year differs somewhat from the proportions in the preceding year. The Divisions of Meerut, Rohilkhand, Benares, Lucknow, and Fyzabad show an improvement in the number of resident patwáris, while the Divisions of Agra, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur show retrogression. The decrease in the number of resident patwáris in the latter Divisions is due to the revision of circles and to the appointment of new men for whom suitable quarters have not yet been built.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—There was a distinct improvement in the filing of jamabandis, over 90 per cent. of the total number being filed within one month after the date on which they were due. The comparative area statements were also filed with as much punctuality as in the preceding year. The crop statements were somewhat delayed by the demand on the time of patwáris made by the Census Department.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—The number of fields tested during the year was less than in the preceding year, though it exceeded the minimum of 7 per cent. prescribed in the rules. Most of the Collectors refer to the extraneous work imposed on the kanúngo staff by the census, and to a certain extent it has prejudicially affected the amount of testing work done during the year.

Annual kanúngo examinations.—These examinations were held in the rainy season with the following results:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed in full.	Number passed in part.	Number failed.
Kanúngos	9	5	2	2
Assistant Kanúngos	25	16	6	3
Apprentice ditto	5	3	1	1
Patwári Teachers	3	1	2	...
Patwáris and Assistants	31	13	14	4
Other candidates	154	67	60	27
Total ...	227	105	85	37

A training school for kanúngos was experimentally opened in the Cawnpore office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Collectors of the adjoining districts were asked to send nominees to it. One of the kanúngo inspectors was appointed to instruct the pupils, of whom there were 40. After a three months' course they were examined in the subjects prescribed for the kanúngo examination, and 36 succeeded in passing. There can be no doubt that the men who pass through this training have a more thorough knowledge of the subjects prescribed for examination than the ordinary candidates who come up for examination.

Inspection of districts.—During the year the districts of Aligarh, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etah, Budaun, Hardoi, Sultanpur, and Rae Bareli were inspected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, besides scattered *tahsíls* in other districts which he had occasion to visit, and 16 districts were inspected by Inspectors attached

to the Department. Their inspection notes were forwarded to the Collectors for necessary action.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—The districts of Budaun, Hardoi, Sultanpur, and Rae Bareli were examined by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture preliminary to revision of the present land settlement, and a report on the state of the maps and records and on the estimated increase that would result from a revision of the assessments was submitted for each district. The defects found in the map and records are receiving special attention from the district staff.

Amendments to rules.—A new edition of the patwári and kanúngo rules for the North-Western Provinces was issued at the end of the year. The patwári school rules and pargana-book rules were revised and re-issued and a set of rules for the gradual introduction of map correction in Oudh was also framed.

Supply of forms.—The supply of forms for patwáris was this year effected at a total cost of Rs. 58,737, against an allotment of Rs. 79,000 in the budget. The saving over the budget grant was thus more than Rs. 20,000.

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(2)—*Agricultural Fairs.*

Agricultural shows were held in many districts of the United Provinces and one in the Native State of Rámpur. Most of these were attended by the Assistant Director in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, who delivered lectures on agriculture and explained the uses of improved implements. The number of samples of agricultural produce and of cattle shown at these shows was considerably above that of the previous year. These exhibitions are becoming more and more popular every year, especially in the horse-breeding districts, where the liberal prizes offered by Government and the opportunity afforded of disposing of young stock attract breeders and middle men in large numbers. The organization and arrangements of these fairs are in the hands of Collectors and District Boards; but the Department is always represented when possible, and a place is reserved for the exhibition of improved agricultural implements in actual working.

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(3)—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The circulation of the journal somewhat decreased during the year. In its present form, the journal consists of 20 pages of which the first four contain editorial matter, and the next four are devoted to the translation of the farm and other experimental reports. Extracts from the English journals take up the following four pages and the remaining eight are intended for miscellaneous notes and correspondence; so that it has sufficient readable matter for those who have a taste for agriculture. A nominal subscription of eight annas from the residents of the United Provinces and Re. 1 from the outsiders, exclusive of postage, is charged for its supply.

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(4)—*Forecasts of special crops.*

Forecasts of cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, and indigo were regularly issued during the year. As in previous years, the areas dealt with in them were taken from crop returns filed by patwáris, while the "condition" and "outturn" were based on bulletins received from the members of the Agricultural Association, and other zamíndárs who enrolled themselves as agricultural correspondents of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

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(5)—*Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The seasons of the year under review were not so favourable as those of the preceding year. The rains were quite abnormal during both the kharíf and rabi seasons. The area of the station and the number of permanent experiments remained

the same as in the last year, but the temporary experiments were somewhat altered. Of the experiments tried on the station those on deep ploughing and green soiling are the most instructive. It has been conclusively shown that the simple and inexpensive expedient of sowing and ploughing in a crop of hemp or indigo greatly improves the yield of poor and otherwise unmanured soils; also that the yield of such soils is increased by thorough ploughing with an improved plough. The sugarcane experiments confirm the results noticed in the preceding year's report as to the advantage of taking a second crop from the roots of the last year's crop. These experiments further show that the native way of planting cane is more productive in this country than that practised in West Indies. Several varieties of Canadian wheats and oats which were received from the Agricultural Department of Canada were experimentally tried. The yield of grain was poor; but as a green fodder crop the oats, owing to the luxuriance of the straw, promise to be useful.

(6)—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

The farm was in the hands of Chaudhri Debi Singh, one of the prominent members of the Agricultural Association. The results of the kharíf and rabi experiments were very satisfactory on the whole. A large quantity of soft white Muzaffarnagar wheat was distributed among cultivators in the neighbourhood.

(7)—*Enclosure of waste lands.*

The experiments under the management of the Irrigation Department have been abandoned, as no adequate results were obtained: those under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture at Juhi and Amramau in the Cawnpore district and at Gursikrau and Chherat in the Aligarh district are still in progress.

Juhi.—This plot has now been under observation for nine years. There are now 982 trees on the plot, of which eight are date palms and 400 babuls. The trees, however, are stunted, and it is evident that in most localities their roots have struck into the underlying kankar bed. During the rains the plot is covered with luxuriant vegetation, but the grasses prove to be mainly rain grasses which wither up as soon as the rains are over and will not make nutritious hay. The fact is now conclusively established that the typical úsar grasses cannot be counted on for nutritious fodder and are coincident and conterminous with the rains. It is probable, however, that as the quality of the soil improves through enclosure the character of the grasses on úsar land will gradually change; but as yet the experiment gives no hope of successful financial results.

Amrámau.—This plot was originally treated in the same way as Juhi; but in 1885 the attempt to reclaim it by mere enclosure was given up and the experiment of manuring and deep ploughing was commenced, with the results noticed in last year's report. There was no increase in the reclaimed area during the year under report as the rains were exceedingly unfavourable. Of the 39 acres previously reclaimed 19 were let to tenants for Rs. 150, 11 were cultivated under departmental supervision, and 5 left fallow owing to late rains.

Chherat.—Half of this plot is maintained as a fuel and fodder reserve, and the other half has been set aside for the experiment of reclamation, which has proved successful at Amramau. About 50 acres have already been reclaimed and yield fair crops. The herd of cattle kept at Amramau was removed towards the end of the year to this plain, and 52 cows were bought and added to it. A dairy was established, and in August 1891 Mr. E. Keventer, a Swedish dairy expert, whose services had been engaged for one year, was placed in charge of it. At the commencement, owing to the heat, butter-making could not be carried on very successfully, but it was conclusively shown that cheese-making could be carried on in the rains. As the weather got cooler

and it became possible to make and to transport butter, the demand increased, and after the arrival of the cavalry camp at Aligarh in November became so great that it was with difficulty met. Butter from Aligarh is now regularly supplied to stations in all parts of the Provinces, and it has been shown that, except in the hottest months of the year, the question of transporting it gives little trouble if proper arrangements are made. In the matter of butter-making the dairy has met a distinct want of the European population of the Provinces. The experiments in cheese-making have not been so successful, though a market has been found for all the whole-milk cheeses manufactured. The portion of the Chherat úsar under grass has slightly improved as compared with the previous year. Some success has been obtained in putting down the inferior úsar grass by sowing seeds of better varieties, but so far the feeding properties of the grass on the reserve are poor.

Gursikrau.—The greater part of this plot is kept as a fuel and fodder reserve, but a small portion has been brought under the plough by tenants who have been settled on the estate. The new fields are very difficult to work; the yield of rice crops has been moderately good, but the rabi crops have hitherto completely failed owing to the presence apparently in the soil of certain fungoid germs injurious to wheat and barley. The úsar grass grows very luxuriantly in the rains. There is little demand for it, however, in the green state, and it makes very inferior hay. The coarser grasses find a sale for thatching purposes.

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(8)—*Distribution of wheat seed.*

There was an increase of nearly 11,800lbs. in the distribution of wheat seed supplied from the Cawnpore Experimental Station, the total quantity sent out during the year being 25,871lbs. against 14,075lbs. sent out in the preceding year.

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(9)—*Boring apparatus.*

Well-sinking operations were carried on at Aligarh, Bijnor, and Bulandshahr during the year under report, and 74 experimental borings for wells were made. Two men trained in the use of these apparatus are entertained in the Department of Lands Records and Agriculture, and the demand for their services shows a steady increase.

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(10)—*Museum.*

During the year under report the total number of additions made to the collection of specimens in the Lucknow Museum amounted to 4,739, of which 458 specimens were obtained by purchase, 1,916 were collected by the museum employés, and 2,365 were presented to the museum. The most valuable and interesting of the new specimens were perhaps those added in the Archæological Department as the result of Doctor Führer's excavations at Rámnagar in the Bareilly district.

The number of visitors was 176,126 against 170,055 in the previous year; and the daily average of visitors rose from 465 in 1890-91 to 482 in the year under report. The largest attendance was 9,972 on the 15th November 1891, a Hindu bathing day. The increase of visitors is partly due to the large number of sight-seers attracted by the exceptionally high floods of the Gumti from the 4th to the 8th October 1891. The practice of setting aside one day a month for *parda-nashín* ladies was continued with success, the attendance on these days having risen from 645 in 1890-91 to 676 in the year under report.

A collection of specimens of the artistic metal wares of the Province for the Imperial Institute, London, was made under the direction of the Committee; and a

representative collection of art-wares for the Raipur Museum in the Central Provinces was commenced. The work, which the Committee undertook, of preparing sets of plaster-casts of architectural ornaments and mural decorations from the buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri for foreign museums, proved to be on a larger scale than was expected. It is hoped that during the coming year the various sets of casts that have been applied for will be furnished. The expenditure on the museum amounted to Rs. 12,144 against Rs. 13,379 in the preceding year. The receipts including Municipal contributions were Rs. 1,770 as compared with Rs. 1,921 in the year before.

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(11)—*Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.*

The season was not, on the whole, a favourable one for gardening operations. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy and was badly distributed, the monsoon did not break till the end of July, and nearly half of the whole rainfall was in the one month of August. The fall was too heavy while it lasted, and it did not last long enough. On the other hand, the winter was mild, and little damage was done by frost. The expenditure on the Saháranpur and Mussoorie gardens together amounted to Rs. 19,951 as compared with Rs. 20,144 in the previous year, while the cash receipts were Rs. 16,833 as compared with Rs. 16,323. If to the cash receipts be added the cost of seeds and plants supplied gratis to soldiers' gardens (Rs. 2,518) and to public gardens in India and elsewhere, as well as the indirect benefit to Government from the supply of drugs at reduced rates to the Medical Department, the total receipts amount to Rs. 20,104, and are slightly in excess of the expenditure. The gardens have been for some years practically self-supporting.

Numerous trees and plants of exotic origin are being experimentally cultivated in the gardens or under observation. The distribution and sale to the public of useful and ornamental trees and plants was actively carried on, and in all 78,312 plants and cuttings were distributed as compared with 66,928 in 1890-91. The sale of seeds was on much the same scale as in the previous season. For want of funds no special improvements in the garden or building were carried out during the year.

The failure of the fodder plants and *athyrus sylvestres* confirms the result of the experiments made at Lucknow, that the plant is unsuited to this part of the country. The important experiments made to raise sugarcane from seed are still, as at Lucknow, in the initial stage, no definite success having as yet attended the sowings made in previous seasons. Further sowings, which, it may be hoped, will be more successful, will be made; but it is evident that the experiment is one that it will require *much skill* and patience to bring to a successful conclusion.

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(12)—*Lucknow Horticultural Gardens.*

The season was very unfavourable for gardening operations. Cold and rainy weather in February, which destroyed the mango blossom and rendered the crop one of the poorest on record, was followed by an unusually long period of heat and drought owing to the delay of the monsoon, which did not set in fairly till the very end of July. The usual winter rains failed and hot winds, that proved very injurious to vegetation, began early in March. Still the gardens would not have suffered much from the season but for the disastrous effects of the high flood of the Gumti in October 1891. The arboricultural nursery grounds were under several feet of water for over a week; and nearly all the young trees died; the exotic plantation was similarly submerged, but suffered less; while in the shrubberies and fruit-tree nurseries, several thousand plants and cuttings of ornamental shrubs and a large stock of young limes and other fruit-trees were destroyed. It is estimated that about 7,000 mango seedlings were lost; and much damage was also caused to the plantation of grafted mangoes.

From the gardens 2,529 fruit-trees were sent out, and from the arboricultural nursery 3,369 plants and young trees as compared with 4,599 and 7,030 in the previous year. The falling off is attributed rather to a diminution of the demand owing to the unfavourable character of the season for planting than to the losses in the plantations and nurseries. The demand for acclimatized vegetable and flower seeds, however, increased; of the former 177lbs. of seeds were sold in place of 80; and the receipts from sale of flower-seeds rose from Rs. 886 to Rs. 898.

Numerous experiments were as usual carried on to test the possibility of improving indigenous or acclimatized plants and trees or of introducing new varieties. The cultivation of the paper mulberry, having proved as in previous years an expensive and unprofitable experiment, has been discontinued. The increasing demand for palms and other ornamental plants has necessitated the enlargement of the plant house. Two store sheds ruined by the floods have been rebuilt and the damage done to the fence of the nursery repaired. It is to be regretted that no success has yet attended the attempt to obtain European or Eurasian apprentices.

Notwithstanding unfavourable seasons and damage done by floods, the financial results compare favourably with those of other years. The grant for the gardens is Rs. 15,000 and the whole of this was, as in the previous year, expended. The receipts (exclusive of Rs. 1,500 contributed from Nazúl Funds) were Rs. 12,045 as compared with Rs. 12,146 in 1890-91.

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(13)—*Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—The total length of roads under avenues at the close of 1890-91 was reported as 5,157 miles; but from the district returns received this year it appears that the actual length of avenues was 5,182 miles. To this were added 265 miles of new avenues planted during the year under report, making a total of 5,447 miles of avenues on the 31st March 1892.

The districts in which large additions of new avenues have been made during the year under review are Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Jhánsi, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, and Bara Banki; while in the districts of Dehra Dún, Muttra, Etáwah, Etah, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Unao, Sitapur, Kheri, Fyzabad, and Bahraich operations were confined to the maintenance of avenues planted in previous years.

The following table shows the number of miles under avenues and of the trees planted in each division during the year 1891-92 :—

Divisions.	Length of avenues under operations during 1891-92.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1890-91.	Length of new avenues planted during 1891-92.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1891-92.	Total number of trees planted during 1891-92.
Meerut	509	584	27	611	15,676
Agra	357	875	12	887	15,839
Rohilkhand	457	448	33	481	10,639
Allahabad	859	947	42	989	11,854
Benares	312	520	42	562	9,470
Gorakhpur	137	322	6	328	2,445
Kumaun	39	31	9	40	2,431
Lucknow	401	555	27	582	5,963
Fyzabad	377	900	67	967	7,596
Total ...	3,448	5,182	265	5,447	81,913

The number of miles planted in previous years and under operation in 1891-92 was 3,183 as compared with 3,001 in 1890-91; and the length of new avenues planted and under operation in the year under report was 265 miles against 258 in the preceding year.

The total number of miles under operation during the year 1891-92 was therefore 3,448 as compared with 3,259 in the year 1890-91, an increase of 189 miles.

The number of trees planted in 1891-92 was 81,913 as compared with 82,347 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of 434.

A sum of Rs. 44,363 was spent in the year under report on the avenues planted in previous years; and Rs. 15,624 on those planted in 1891-92, making a total of Rs. 59,987 against Rs. 58,127 in the preceding year.

Private enterprise was utilized in the extension of arboricultural operations in the districts of Bijnor, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, Jaunpur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Gonda, and Bara Banki, and landowners and tenants are reported to have planted trees and maintained avenues on public roads in these districts at their own expense.

Groves.—The number of groves in 1891-92 was 83 as compared with 84 in 1890-91, but the area under groves during the year under review was 563 acres as compared with 523 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 40 acres. The expenditure on groves was Rs. 1,876, or Rs. 536 less than in the previous year, when Rs. 2,412 were spent under this head.

Nurseries.—The number of nurseries maintained was 204 as compared with 195 in 1890-91. The number of trees left in the nurseries at the close of 1890-91 was reported to be 270,064; but from the district returns received this year it appears that the correct number was 269,664: to these were added 110,375 trees in the year 1891-92, making a total of 380,039, of which 133,646 trees were taken out of the nursery and planted during the year, leaving a balance of 246,393 at its close. The expenditure on nurseries was Rs. 9,989 against Rs. 9,591 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 398.

Financial Résumé.—The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of each division during the year under report:—

Divisions.	Receipts.			Charges.			Total.
	Loppings and fellings.	Fruits, grass, &c.	Total.	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries.	Loppings and fellings.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	10,514	1,066	11,580	11,017	2,010	39	13,066
Agra	4,407	1,824	6,231	8,941	1,932	93	10,966
Rohilkhand	1,920	4,812	6,732	7,677	718	29	8,424
Allahabad	2,829	1,119	3,948	15,782	2,148	63	17,993
Benares	1,884	1,271	3,155	5,259	994	197	6,450
Gorakhpur	694	456	1,150	2,136	703	107	2,946
Kumaun	...	180	180	240	860	...	1,100
Lucknow	1,236	753	1,989	4,180	1,868	6	6,054
Fyzabad	1,829	1,555	3,384	4,755	632	76	5,463
Total ...	25,313	13,036	38,349	59,987	11,865	610	72,462

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 38,349 against Rs. 53,563 in 1890-91. The large decrease of Rs. 15,214 is attributed partly to the failure of the fruit crop in some districts and to the small amount of loppings and fellings in others. In some districts considerable clearances of trees had been made in the previous year, and the receipts were in consequence unusually large. The details of the income of the past two years are given below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
From loppings and fellings	36,095	25,313
Sale of fruits and grass	17,468	13,036
Total ...	53,563	38,349

In the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Gonda, and Bara Banki arboricultural operations have been self-supporting in the year under review; while in the districts of Saháranpur, Muttra, Mainpuri, Etah, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Unao the expenditure only slightly exceeds receipts.

The charges during the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,462 against Rs. 71,378 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 1,084. The details of the charges are as under :—

	Rs.
Avenues	59,987
Groves	1,876
Nurseries	9,989
Loppings and fellings	610
Total ...	72,462

The receipts have fallen short of the charges by Rs. 34,113 in the year under report.

FORESTS.

Area of reserved forests in square miles.

Circle.	1st April 1891.	31st March 1892.
Central	1,598	1,733
Oudh	1,204	1,237
School	800*	799*
Total ...	3,602	3,769

* Includes 78 square miles of leased forest.

Areas.—The area of the reserved forests in square miles at the beginning and at the close of the year are compared in the margin.

In the Central Circle the area of the reserved forests increased by 135 square miles. Thirty-three square miles of this increase were, however, nominal only, being due to a recalculation of the areas of the forests in the Ganges Division. Sixteen square miles of district forests known as the Dolmar-Mora forests were reserved, mainly with a view to meet the demands of the Naini Tal Settlement. In the Bundelkhand Division 86 square miles of unclassed forests were formally notified as reserved forests. The increase of 33 square miles in the Oudh Circle was mainly due to the correction of errors in the previous returns. Five square miles which had been placed under the charge of the Forest Department, in the Pilibhít and Bahraich districts, were shown as unclassed forests, pending their formal gazettement as reserved forests. The area of the Oudh Circle, was only known approximately; the necessity for more accurate information with a view to the more systematic working of the forests and the preparation of working plans had been recognised, and the Lieutenant-Governor gladly availed himself of the offer of the Government of India that the survey of these forests should be commenced this cold weather, by the Forest Survey Department. There was little change in the area of reserved forests in the School Circle.

In the Central Circle there were approximately 3,248 square miles of forests, the property of the State, not under the charge of the Forest Department. It was not for the present deemed necessary or advisable to formally reserve these forests, which are spread over more or less inaccessible hills. It has however been brought to the notice of Government that the forests have, in some cases, suffered considerably from khil cultivation, and in the interests of the villagers it has been decided to bring portions of those forests, where the results of the fluctuating cultivation have been most serious, under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Forest Act. The rules which it will then be possible to introduce will, it is trusted, suffice to prevent the destruction of the forests actually concerned, and the action taken will serve as a warning to the villages in the rest of the Division, and make the people more amenable to the instructions of the District Magistrate. The Commissioner of Kumaun has still under consideration the list of pattis in which action is most urgently required. In the Lucknow and Fyzabad Civil Divisions there were 16 square miles of forests, the property of the State, managed by District Officers, and the question that these areas should be reserved, but be left under the management of the District authorities, will be considered when the report by the Board of Revenue is received on the questions raised by the Government of India, with regard to the classification of waste lands into forests, fuel and fodder reserves and pasture lands. It will then also be possible to give full information as to the waste lands still at the disposal of the State, and to arrive at a decision as to their future treatment. The Lieutenant-Governor has now under his consideration an application from Mr. L. Hearsey, a landholder in the Kheri district, to be allowed to bring 16,916 acres under cultivation.

Besides the reserved forests there are also, under the administration of the Forest Department, 147 square miles of protected and unclassed forests as shown in the margin. The area of unclassed forests has been largely reduced by the reservation of 86 square miles in Bánda. The remaining 35 square miles of unclassed forests in the Central Circle consist almost entirely of forests in which zamíndárs hold proprietary rights, but which are held by Government on a perpetual lease subject to the proprietors' rights to timber, fuel, and grazing for their agricultural and domestic requirements, and to the payment to them of 45 per cent. of the net revenue. The proprietary right in these forests will be acquired as opportunity occurs, when they also will be formally reserved. The five square miles now shown as unclassed forests in the Oudh Circle is forest land which has been made over to the Forest Department, but which has not yet been finally notified as reserved forest.

Area of protected and unclassed forests.

Circle.	Protected.	Unclassed.
Central	93	35
Oudh	...	5
School	...	14

Boundaries.—In the Central Circle Rs. 620 were spent on the maintenance of existing boundaries and Rs. 1,234 on new works, the most important of which was the erection of 547 new pillars in the Jhánsi and Bánda ranges. In the Oudh Circle only Rs. 543 were expended on demarcation: none of the boundaries are said to be properly demarcated; but since the close of the year the Conservator has been asked to push on the work of demarcation contcurrently with the survey, the cost being met from existing budget provision. In the School Circle the Conservator has promised to take up the question of clearing the boundary lines of the forests in the Jaunsár Division.

Surveys, Working Plans, &c.—The expenditure on surveys and working plans in each circle is compared below with that of the previous year:—

Circles.	1890 91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1,453	1,590
Oudh	209	430
School	189	170
Total ...	1,851	2,190

The expenditure in the Central Circle represents work done departmentally, and was mainly incurred in bringing the existing maps up to date. The survey of the Lansdowne reserve was completed by the Survey of India. It has already been stated that the survey of the Oudh forests is contemplated. No new working plans were sanctioned during the year, but a scheme for working the bamboo forests in the Central Circle by area on a two years' rotation has been sanctioned. Owing to the change of officers in this circle the contemplated preparation of plans fell through, and the only plan which was completed was that for the Lansdowne reserve which was urgently required to regulate the supply of fuel to the neighbouring cantonment. A working plans officer has been posted to the circle during the cold weather. Experience has shown that most of the existing plans are in need of revision. In some cases owing to absence of sufficiently exact information at the time they were prepared, as to the stock on the ground or as to the demand for timber, the working plans contain provisions which cannot be carried out; in other cases, an unexpected change in the demand, such as may be caused by the opening up of communications requires certain modifications in the system of working prescribed by the plans.

Considerable deviations from the provisions of the plans both of the School and the Central Circles were again pointed out by the Assistant Inspector-General of Forests. Conservators were called upon for explanations. In some cases the necessity for the deviations was satisfactorily shown, but this did not justify Divisional Officers in departing from the directions prescribed in the plan without first obtaining the sanction of the Local Government. In other cases the deviations could not be satisfactorily explained, and they can only be ascribed to a neglect of the orders of Government and of the provisions of the Forest Code. It is unsatisfactory that the omission of Divisional Officers to carry out the provisions of the working plans should have escaped the notice of Conservators.

In the Oudh Circle the working plan for the Kheri sál forests, which has been the subject of much discussion, has now nearly been completed by the Conservator; and the revision of the draft Gorakhpur working plan, which has not met with the professional approval of the Inspector-General of Forests, will be undertaken next cold weather. Working plans are urgently required for the other important forests of this circle, which have recently been opened up by railways, and if possible a working plans officer will also be appointed to this circle during the cold weather.

In addition to the settlement operations consequent on the reservation of fresh areas, it has been found necessary to define the rights exercised in the reserved forests of the Kumaun Division. These forests were originally notified as reserved under section 34 of the Forest Act, when only a rough record of the rights admitted was framed. A Deputy Collector has now been placed on special duty to specify and define the extent of the rights to be exercised.

Establishment.—The Bánda, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur Divisions, which had hitherto been under the charge of the District Officers with the powers of Forest Officers, have been amalgamated into one Division, called the Bundelkhand Division, and have been placed under the charge of an officer of the Forest Department as Divisional Officer. The Bhira Division, which has hitherto been under the charge of the Pilibhít Divisional Officer, has been amalgamated with the Kheri Division. At the close of the year there were, in the Central Circle, four Rangers and nine Foresters holding certificates from the Forest School. The services of one (Mr. Martin) have however been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Extra Assistant Conservator in Berar. Two Foresters were deputed to the School in 1891, and two probationers have been granted stipends and sent to the School this year. The subordinate service in this circle is well reported on by the Divisional Officers.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table shows for each Circle the number and class of cases instituted during 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Circle.		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor produce.	Illegal grazing.	Other offences.	Total.
Central ...	1890-91 ...	20	597	2	55	674
	1891-92 ...	32	418	10	119	579
Oudh ...	1890-91 ...	4	75	82	27	188
	1891-92 ...	14	99	64	19	196
School ...	1890-91 ...	14	53	23	17	107
	1891-92 ...	10	39	27	29	105
Province ...	1890-91 ...	38	725	107	99	969
	1891-92 ...	56	556	101	167	880

It will be seen that there was a slight decrease in the number of cases instituted, mainly under the head of misappropriation of forest produce in the Central Circle. There was a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for injury to the forests by fire in the Central and Oudh Circles. As was remarked by the Conservator, the comparatively small number of prosecutions in the Oudh Circle, when its area is considered, would appear to warrant the conclusion that owing to the laxity or dishonestly of the protective establishment, a large number of offences were not brought to the notice of Divisional Officers.

The results of the prosecutions disposed of within the year are compared with those of the previous year in the next statement:—

Results of prosecutions for breaches of Forest Law.

Circle.	Year.	Cases taken into Court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compromised under section 67.	
		Convictions.		Acquittals.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central	1890 91 ...	48	109	6	14	88	605	955
	1891-92 ...	25	46	18	137	25	546	1,104
Oudh	1890-91 ...	85	137	10	23	85	93	247
	1891-92 ...	61	134	14	52	72	118	230
School	1890-91 ...	15	26	3	3	89	89	264
	1891-92 ...	9	80	2	6	93	92	187
Province	1890-91 ...	148	272	19	40	87	787	1,466
	1891-92 ...	95	260	34	195	57	756	1,521

The results in the Central Circle were eminently unsatisfactory: out of 183 persons prosecuted, only 46 persons were convicted, 137 being acquitted. It was

explained that the acquittals were mainly in the Naini Tal Division, and the cases were mostly fire cases in which it was notoriously difficult to obtain a conviction. In the Oudh Circle there was also a falling off in the percentage of convictions; the results were worst in the Bahramghát Division, where a conviction was obtained only against one person in one case, whilst 10 persons concerned in four cases were acquitted. The most important case in the School Circle was one in which 66 persons were prosecuted for stealing sleepers which had been carried away by floods. In this, however, the illegal action of the police in the preliminary investigation, and the irregular procedure adopted by the prosecution in conducting the case, made it impossible for Government to defend the convictions when they were appealed against before the Panjáb High Court who have acquitted all the accused—a regrettable conclusion to a case in which the persons charged were undoubtedly guilty of theft.

Forest Fires.—The following statement compares the results of the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1890-91:—

Forest Fires.

Circle.		Total area of Circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failure.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1890-91 ...	1,082,756	559,068	51·59	544,897	14,171	2·53	21,376	7·34
	1891-92 ...	1,168,761	700,269	59·91	679,028	21,241	3·03	23,608	6·47
Oudh ...	1890-91 ...	770,316	495,101	64·27	466,750	28,351	5·72	12,808	4·96
	1891-92 ...	791,970	634,669	80·12	596,539	38,130	6·00	19,233	5·81
School ...	1890-91 ...	461,809	403,250	87·30	402,875	375	·09	5,057	2·09
	1891-92 ...	460,890	406,100	88·11	403,674	2,426	0·59	5,873	2·79
Total ...	1890-91 ...	2,314,881	1,457,419	62·95	1,414,522	42,897	2·94	39,241	5·17
	1891-92 ...	2,421,621	1,741,038	71·89	1,679,241	61,797	3·54	48,714	5·39

There was a large increase, amounting to 283,619 acres, in the area over which protective measures were taken, mainly in the Central and Oudh Circles. Owing to the failure of the winter rains and the long dry hot weather, the year was unfavourable to successful fire protection. The character of the year was also the cause of a slight rise in the cost of protection, which, however, did not exceed 5·39 pie per acre.

The best results were obtained in the School Circle at the smallest cost. The least satisfactory feature in the returns for this circle is that eight fires are put down to incendiaries, no evidence justifying a conviction, however, being forthcoming. The cost of the operations per acre attempted was highest in the Central Circle, where, however, there was, compared with the previous year, a reduction from 7·34 pie to 6·47 pie. There were 78 forest fires, of which 45 occurred in the Naini Tal Division. The largest fire, extending over nearly 4,000 acres in the Kumaun Division, appears to have been due to negligence in burning a fire-line. In the Ganges Division, for the second year in succession, there were no fires.

The Oudh Circle is responsible for 62 per cent. of the whole area burnt. The poor results were entirely due to the complete failure of the measures taken to protect the forests in Pilibhít and Bhira; in the former Division 25,271 acres, or nearly half of the area attempted, were burnt: in the latter fires extended over 9·84 per cent. of the area attempted. In Kheri there were no fires for the second year in succession: this result was very satisfactory, even though it has been obtained at the

high cost of 12·96 pie per acre. In Bahraich and Gorakhpur the area burnt was only 140 and 225 acres respectively. The results in Pilibhít were fortunately, so exceptional as to require special investigation. The statement given in the margin shows that though the area burnt has not before been so large as in the present year, the results have continuously been bad, worse than in any other Division in the Provinces. These results were due either to carelessness and want of energy on the part of the forest staff, or to an inefficient system of fire-lines. In the School Circle the Government have, on the application of the Conservator, sanctioned rewards for specially good work in the matter of fire conservancy and in extinguishing fires, with most excellent results. The question of prohibiting the annual firing of the unrestricted compartments of the Puranpur forests, with a view to the efficient protection of the restricted compartments, had been referred to the local Revenue authorities for their opinion. It had also been proposed to define the compartments within which right-holders shall exercise their rights. This will make it possible to insist on the performance by the right-holders of the duties imposed upon them by section 78 of the Forest Act.

Statement showing the result of fire conservancy operations in the Pilibhít Forest Division for six years.

Division.	Year.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Percentage of area burnt to area attempted.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	
Pilibhít.	1886-87 ...	43,779	20,342	46·46
	1887-88 ...	43,778	7,500	17·13
	1888-89 ...	43,778	20,372	46·53
	1889-90 ...	43,778	16,375	37·40
	1890-91 ...	43,735	9,688	22·15
	1891-92 ...	51,519	25,271	49 05

The experiment of firing the chír forests in the early part of the hot weather, with a view to preventing a fire later on when the damage would be more serious has not yet proved successful.

Grazing.—The receipts on account of grazing dues and the sale of fodder grass in each circle are compared with the receipts of previous year in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	35,611	35,391
Oudh do.	50,305	52,726
School do.	18,679	34,190
Province ...	1,04,595	1,22,307

The percentage of the area closed to grazing in each circle to the total area was 50·72 for the Central Circle, 41 for Oudh, and 29·23 for the School Circle.

The grazing rules for the Saháranpur and Dehra Dún Divisions have had to be abandoned; provisional rules have been introduced, and the Conservator has been requested to devise, in consultation with the Revenue Officers, a fresh and simpler system.

Natural Reproduction.—There is general evidence of the excellent reproduction going on in areas protected from fire and grazing, but the Central Circle does not exhibit in some forests apparently that marked superiority of reproduction in the closed over that in open portions which was anticipated.

In the Oudh Circle also, protection from fire and grazing in some localities has unduly favoured the reproduction of inferior species at the expense of the more valuable sál. It is under consideration whether intermediate light thinning will not be required to prevent the suppression of the sál tree.

Generally speaking, there seemed to have been but little seed. Sál flowered well in the Oudh and Central Circles, but the seed formed too early in the hot weather to have a fair chance of germinating.

Artificial Reproduction.—The expenditure on artificial reproduction during the past two years is compared in the margin. The cultural operations in the Bundelkhand Division, which have now been carried on for some years, have been a complete failure, and the area has been abandoned.

Circle.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	2,719	2,166
Oudh ...	2,803	636
School ...	1,303	3,644
Province ...	6,825	6,446

The Conservator has been requested to start an experimental plantation of date-palms, as it is believed that the dry climate of Bundelkhand will prove more suitable to them than the moister climate of Saháranpur or Lucknow.

Works of Improvement.—Climbers were cut over an area of 45 square miles in the Central Circle, 23 in the Oudh Circle and 12 in the School Circle; the cost averaged only Rs. 35 per square mile in the first two circles, but amounted to Rs. 100 per square mile in the School Circle.

Communications and buildings.—The outlay in each circle on communications and buildings during the year is given in the statement below, which also compares the provincial expenditure with that of the previous year:—

Communications and buildings.

Circles.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	37,274	15,819	1,647	54,740	19·80
Oudh	13,630	13,103	1,223	27,956	6·96
School	10,060	9,191	1,081	20,332	7·32
Total ...	60,964	38,113	3,951	1,03,028	10·78
Total, 1890-91 ...	47,596	36,845	3,382	87,823	9·56

In the Central Circle 20 miles of new cart road were made at a cost of Rs. 9,709, and 54 miles of paths at a cost of Rs. 1,967. The most important work was the Airadeo cart road, the cost of which however was heavy, amounting to Rs. 1,535 per mile. Rupees 4,651 were also spent on the repairs of the Kalaghar-Boxar cart road. The expenditure on communications must always be heavy in this circle, but cannot be avoided.

The chief item of expenditure under this head in the Oudh Circle was Rs. 7,062 expended on bridges in the Kheri district. The most important work in the School Circle was the widening and repair of 29 miles of the Chakráta-Tons road at a cost of Rs. 2,002.

The next statement shows the number of buildings in each circle:—

Circle.	Rest-houses for controlling staff.	Quarters for subordinates.	Officers' stores, revenue depôts.
Central	48	101	56
Oudh	60	52	76
School	28	21	73
Province	136	174	205

Two new rest-houses were constructed in the Central Circle.

Outturn and Working.—The following abstract shows the timber, fuel, and minor produce removed from the forests during the year and the agency by which it was removed:—

Total outturn of the Forests.

	In cubic feet (000's omitted).							
	Class.				By whom removed.			
	Total outturn.	Regeneration fellings.	Amelioration fellings.	Unclassed fellings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.								
Timber ...	9,72,	5,58,	1,41,	2,73,	14,	7,55,	45,	1,58,
Firewood ...	26,24,	3,98,	1,03,	21,23,	1,66,	10,92,	6,	13,60,
Minor produce,	Rs. 2,40,789	...	...	...	Rs. 8,428	Rs. 1,83,509	Rs. 47,157	Rs. 1,695
Oudh Circle.								
Timber ...	22,11.	1,76,	2,33,	18,02,	2,88,	6,05,	10,80,	2,38,
Firewood ...	27,25,	8,	15,60,	11,57,	14 01,	8,58,	2,85,	1,81,
Minor produce,	Rs. 1,65,590	...	...	...	Rs. 28,282	Rs. 1,17,461	Rs 13,735	Rs. 6,112
School Circle.								
Timber ...	10,22,	8,40,	1,64,	18,	2,72,	6,61,	89,	...
Firewood ...	23,24,	12,86,	47,	9,91,	2,53,	5,07,	15,64,	...
Minor produce	Rs. 63,231	...	...	...	Rs. 3·267	Rs. 50,876	Rs. 9,088	...
Gross Total.								
Timber ...	42,05,	15,74,	5,38,	20,93,	5,74	20,21,	12,14,	3,96,
Firewood ...	76 73,	16,92,	17,10,	42,71,	18,20,	24,57,	18.55,	15,41,
Minor produce.	Rs. 4,69,610	...	...	...	Rs. 39,977	Rs. 3,51,846	Rs. 69,980	Rs. 7,807

Timber to the amount of 4,205,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 7,673,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 4,69,610 were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—Timber 4,195,000 cubic feet, fuel 6,447,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 4,14,982. The quantity of timber and firewood removed by Government agency and by purchasers during the year is compared with that similarly removed in the previous year in the following table:—

		Government agency.			Total.	Purchasers.			Total.
		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.		Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	
		Cubic feet (000's omitted).							
Timber ...	1890-91 ...	36,	7,50,	2,75,	10 61,	7,15,	4,85,	5,74,	17,74,
	1891-92 ...	14,	2,88,	2,72,	5,74,	7,55,	6,05,	6,61,	20,21,
Firewood ...	1890-91 ...	1,58,	14,52,	2,53,	18,63,	14,72,	5,61,	6,47,	26,80,
	1891-92 ...	1,66,	14,01,	2,53,	18,20,	10,92,	8,58,	5,07,	24,57,

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the total quantity both of timber and of fuel removed by Government agency and by exporters, amounting in the case of timber to 240,000 cubic feet and in the case of fuel to 266,000 cubic feet. There was however a satisfactory increase in the quantity of timber removed direct by purchasers, noticeably in the Oudh Circle, where the increase amounted to 120,000 cubic feet; while the quantity removed by Government agency decreased from 750,000 cubic feet to 288,000 cubic feet.

In the Central Circle the departmental operations were limited to the removal of fuel in the Naini Tal Division and of fuel and timber in the Bundelkhand Division. The most remarked features of the year were the diminished outturn in Kumaun and the increase in the outturn of timber and in the exports of bamboos in Bundelkhand. The decrease in Kumaun was said to be due to restricted fellings having been necessitated by the excessive fellings of previous years and to a diminished demand for produce in the east of the Division; while the progress made in Bundelkhand was ascribed to the introduction of separate management.

In the Oudh Circle the most important features were the substitution of direct sale for departmental felling, mainly in the Bahraich Division; the large decrease of 461,374 cubic feet in the outturn of Kheri, which, however, is counterbalanced by the increase of 523,602 feet in Bahraich; the restricted operations at Bahramghát; and the failure of the Department to fulfil the contract for the supply of fuel to the Railway from the Pilibhít and Bhira Divisions. The decrease in the outturn of timber from the Kheri forests was put down to there having been no sleeper works. With regard to the decrease in the sale in timber at Bahramghát, the Conservator has expressed an opinion that the saw mills have done the work for which they were intended, and that in future it will be far more profitable to sell the wood standing in the forests. He has been asked to report separately in connection with the present position of the saw mills and of the prospect of contractors being forthcoming in sufficient numbers who will offer for the standing timber a price which will make it more profitable not to saw up the timber at Bahramghát. The question will then be considered whether the machinery at Bahramghát should not be disposed of, and whether it will not be possible to abolish the Division and reduce the establishment, placing the drift operations in charge of a trustworthy Ranger under the control of the Deputy Conservator.

The value of the timber and fuel in stock in the Departmental depôts at the beginning and the end of the year is shown in the following table :—

Depôt stocks of timber and firewood.

Circle.		At beginning.		At end.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Central	Timber ...	1,809	552	1,464	1,084
	Firewood ...	3,428	3,945	1 734	5,533
Oudh	Timber ...	1,096 483	7,65,824	984,073	6,44,879
	Firewood ...	364,649	22,102	360,797	16,689
School	Timber ...	231,098	1,56 950	232,387	1,97,544
	Firewood ...	15,942	2,914	133,347	24,919

The produce of the forests and its estimated value are shown in the next statement :—

(000's omitted from cubic feet and rupees.)

		Central Circle.		Oudh Circle.		School Circle.	
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	1890-91 ...	9,61,	3,59,	23,30,	6,53,	9,04,	3 85,
	1891-92 ...	9,72,	3,27,	22,11,	3,60,	10,22,	4,23,
Firewood	1890-91 ...	17,51,	59,	23,82,	78,	23,14,	98,
	1891-92 ...	26,24,	68,	27,25,	82,	23,24,	1,26,
Grazing and minor produce.	1890-91 ...	...	2,02,	...	1,44,	...	68,
	1891-92 ...	...	2,41,	...	1,65,	...	63,

Financial.—The receipts, expenditure, and surplus during each of the last five years are given below:—

Receipts, Expenditure, and Surplus.

Circle.	Receipts.					Expenditure.					Surplus.				
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	4,60,450	5,32,833	5,92,294	5,80,384	5,33,274	2,37,543	2,54,400	2,59,920	2,49,568	2,76,366	2,22,907	2,78,433	3,33,023	3,30,816	2,56,903
Oudh ...	4 29,870	5,39 654	6 88,556	7,08 967	7,58,967	3,14,439	3,16,879	4 32,127	4,02,716	4,01 137	1,15 431	2,22,775	2,56,429	3,06,251	3,57,830
School ...	3,57 ,964	3,90,315	4,32,660	3,48,528	4,39,272	2,77,592	2,67,470	2,71,104	2,66,613	2,77,717	79,472	1,22,845	1,61.556	81,915	1 61,555
Total ...	12,47,384	14,62,802	17,14159	16,37,879	17,14,159	8 29,574	8,38,749	9,63,151	9,18,897	9 55,220	41,7.810	6,24,053	7,51,008	7,18,982	7,76,293

The following tables give the chief financial details of the year's operations:—

Receipts and Expenditure under the headings of Departmental Timber Operations, other Revenue and Formation, &c., of Forests.

Circle.		Departmental timber operations.			Other revenue.			Formation, protection, and improvements.	Net surplus.
		Receipts	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1890-91 ...	42,584	31,320	11,264	5,37,800	1,05,085	4,32,715	1,13,163	3,30,816
	1891-92 ...	44,451	35,736	8,715	4,88,823	1,15,076	3,73,747	1,25,554	2,56 908
Oudh ...	1890-91 ...	4,32,805	2,34,255	1,98 550	2,76,162	96,412	1,79,750	72,049	3,069,251
	1891-92 ...	4,51,931	2 75,098	1,76,833	3,07,036	61,643	2,45,393	64,396	3,57,830
School ...	1890-91 ...	1,82 671	1,54,284	28,387	1,65,857	40,920	1,24 937	71,409	81,915
	1891-92 ...	2 59,345	1,57,587	1,01,758	1,79,927	38,873	1,41,054	81,257	1,61,555
Total ...	1890-91 ...	6,58,060	4,19,859	2,38,201	9,79,819	2,42,417	7,37,402	2,56,621	7,18,982
	1891-92 ...	7,55,727	4,68,421	2,87,306	9,75,786	2,15,592	7,60,194	2,71,207	7,76,293

Details of Receipts under the principal budget heads.

Circle.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.		Confiscated drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	42,584	44,451	5,32,607	4,81,040	1,564	1,695	15	...	3,614	6 088	5,33,274
Oudh ...	4,32,805	4,51,931	2,37,103	2,76,759	26,892	16 839	1,855	...	10,312	13,439	7,58,968
School ...	1,77,763	2,56,704	1,47,395	1,54,796	7,041	3,959	12,240	8,179	4,090	15,634	4,39,272
Total ...	6,53,152	7,53,086	9,17,105	9,12,595	35,497	22 493	14,110	8,179	18,016	35,161	17,31,514

Expenditure on Conservancy and Works.

Circle.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated drift and waif wood.	Rent on leased forests.	Live stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central,	1890-91,	21,238	27,087	...	539	13,692	44,911	33,434	1,755	1,42,656
	1891-92,	23,631	26,387	6	507	13,157	54,740	36,193	1,367	1.55,988
Oudh ...	1890-91,	2,11,116	10,105	7,887	...	8,872	26,804	23,979	2,881	2,91,644
	1891-92,	2,06,078	11,027	8,292	...	8,710	27,957	22,061	10,252	2 94,377
School,	1890-91,	1,01,550	1,446	3,003	11,150	5,749	16,108	16,397	* 17,360	1,72,763
	1891-92,	1,07,448	3,112	1,679	12,554	3,792	20,331	20,813	† 11,207	1 80,936
Total ...	1890-91,	3,33,904	38,638	10,890	11,689	28,313	87,823	73,810	21,996	6,07,063
	1891-92,	3,37,157	40,526	9,977	13,061	25,659	1,03,028	79,067	22,826	6,31,301

* Includes Rs. 1,384, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

† Includes Rs. 1,778, being expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

Expenditure on Establishments.

Circle.	Salaries.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	87,890	97,723	13,100	15,419	5,922	7,236	1,06,912	1,20,378
Oudh	91,160	85,662	14,136	13,944	5,779	7,154	1,11,075	1,06,760
School	81,854	84,332	7,426	7,020	4,570	5,428	93,850	96,780
Total ...	2,60,904	2,67,717	34,662	36,383	16,271	19,818	3,11,837	3,23,918

The financial results are eminently satisfactory, showing as they do the largest surplus on record. The receipts in the Central Circle alone show a falling off, and the surplus of the Oudh Circle was not only the highest on record for that circle, but was larger than has ever been yielded by either of the other circles. It was largely due to the sale of timber stock in the Kheri Division and to the increased receipts from Bahraich, which with improved communications promises to become from a revenue point of view the most important Division in the circle, if not in the Provinces. The falling off of revenue in the Central Circle was chiefly due to the diminished receipts of the Kumaun Divisions, but with the exception of Bundelkhand every Division in this circle showed a smaller surplus. The excellent results in the School Circle were due to the large receipts from the Jaunsár Division, of which the surplus was higher than that of any Division in any of the circles.

The balances of revenue outstanding in the Oudh and School Circles were large, amounting to Rs. 36,524 and to Rs. 47,645 respectively.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following figures represent the receipts on account of *Mines* and *Quarries* for the year 1890-91 :—

	Demand.			Collections.			Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mirzapur	52,872	11	6	52,872	11	6	...		
Almora	6,569	1	10	6,569	1	10	...		
Garhwál	3,170	4	5	3,170	4	5	...		
Naini Tal	151	0	0	134	12	0	16	4	0
Total ...	62,763	1	9	62,746	13	9	16	4	0

TRADE.

Registration of traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Foreign traffic with Tibet and Nepál;

(2) Inland traffic of a portion of the province carried by road;

(3) Inter-provincial and internal traffic carried by rail.

Foreign traffic.

The total value of the traffic, which the Provinces transacted with Tibet and Nepál during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,10,02,257. The following table shows the total amount of imports and exports during 1891-92 and 1890-91; the averages for the 10 years 1881—91, with some detail of the principal articles interchanged, are also given :—

Direction of traffic.		1891-92.	1890-91.	Average of 10 years, 1881—91.
Import from Tibet.				
Total import—				
Weight	Mds.	68,164	50,162	69,002
Value	Rs.	5,52,970	4,79,135	5,55,254
Import of Borax	Mds.	30,014	11 421	30,860
Ditto Salt	,,	31,656	28,772	33 300
Ditto Wool	,,	6,082	9,525	4,509
Import from Nepál.				
Total import—				
Weight	Mds.	27 73,306	24,14,028	31 85,983
Value	Rs.	64,34,052	59,22,255	64,34,282
Import of Grain	Mds.	8,92,940	12,91,618	12,20,730
Ditto Oil-seeds	,,	1 41,800	1,09,494	2,00,242
Ditto Timber	,,	15,92 953	9,08,802	13,90,456
Ditto Firewood	,,	16,806	10,784	2,24,434
Ditto Drugs, Gums, and Spices	,,	48,163	40,029	65,927
Export to Tibet.				
Total export—				
Weight	Mds.	50,879	39,953	63,965
Value	Rs.	2,67,719	1,90,244	2,66,460
Export of Grain	Mds.	43,594	35,519	57,315
Ditto Cotton goods	,,	783	261	472
Ditto Sugar	,,	1,554	1,961	4,462
Export to Nepál.				
Total export—				
Weight	Mds.	2,35,802	2,33,947	2,26,785
Value	Rs.	37,47,516	33,94,945	31,55,565
Export of Cotton goods	Mds.	35,351	31,538	31,994
Ditto Metals	,,	5,280	6,917	5,373
Ditto Salt	,,	60,501	58,084	57,013
Ditto Provisions	,,	64,019	62,819	57,494
Ditto Sugar	,,	23,997	19,803	25,058

The traffic of the present year has been on the whole of an average type. The only items, fluctuations in which require notice, are wool, grain, and timber. The import of wool, though considerably less than the import in the preceding year, is still much above the average. The decrease in the import of grain is due to a scarcity of food grains in Nepál, which led the Nepál Darbár to prohibit the export of rice grown in the sub-Himálayan strip on the Nepálese border, the produce of which is usually imported freely into these Provinces. The increase in the import of timber compared with 1890-91 is due to the fact that the trade in this article had not fully recovered last year from the effects of the restrictions which the Nepál Darbár considered it necessary to impose in 1889-90 on the sale of timber to secure the State from loss by fraud.

Inland Road Traffic.

In the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 a cordon of posts was maintained all round the provincial boundaries of the North-Western Provinces to ascertain the traffic transacted by road and rivers with the neighbouring British Provinces and Native States. In 1879-80 the traffic carried by the Ganges and Jumna Canals and all the principal rivers of the province was registered. In the next three years the traffic of most of the metalled and a few of the unmetalled roads was registered chiefly in connection with proposals for the construction of new Railways on metalled roads. From 1884 to 1890, the registering establishment was reduced owing to financial pressure and other causes and the only road and river traffic that was registered by the Department was the foreign traffic with Tibet and Nepál, the traffic with Bengal by the river Ganges and Gogra, and the traffic of the Dúns. The statistics collected from 1877 to 1883 gave information as to the trade which the province as a whole transacted at that time by road and river and of the amount of goods which passed on certain channels of communication, but the figures are now more or less obsolete. They are also to some extent incomplete. In 1891 steps were taken to bring the information for one part of the country up to date and after consultation with district officers registration was started on all the principal routes in the following eight districts which lie in the corner of the Gogra-Ganges doáb. This tract was chosen as its traffic had a special bearing on the proposed Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur Railway :—

Rae Bareli.	Partabgarh.	Jaunpur.	Gházipur.
Sultanpur.	Fyzabad.	Azamgarh.	Ballia.

The posts were located close to the boundary of each district so as to exclude from registration, as far as possible, the local traffic of the district. Trained muharrirs were employed at each post, and their work was inspected at unexpected intervals three times during the year by an Inspector attached to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Short distance traffic, *i.e.* traffic which was confined within a circuit of 10 miles, was recorded separately from the traffic proceeding a longer distance. A classified list of articles was furnished to each registration clerk, and he was required to register the actual weight of all articles which sell by weight and the number and estimated weight of those which usually sell by number. The weight of the former class and the number of the latter class were as far as possible ascertained by him, by looking into the invoices which accompanied the goods, and in the absence of invoice recourse was made to a table of average weights carried by different means of conveyance supplied by the District Officer and to inquiries made from the cartman. The estimated weight of articles selling by number was chiefly based on the carrying capacity of the different means of conveyance.

The following table shows the total traffic of each district. The short distance traffic, *i.e.* traffic which was confined within a circuit of 10 miles, is not included in the figures :—

District.	Direction.	Cotton.	Cotton goods.	Grain.	Metals.	Oil-seeds.	Provisions.	Salt.	Sugar.	Wood.	Other articles which sell by weight.	Estimated weight of articles which sell by number.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rae Bareli	Import,	3,659	8,634	23,722	6,486	12 582	7,455	38,510	71,687	7,637	48,461	1,394	230,227
	Export.	5,427	1 796	288,349	1,505	70,030	25,909	6,979	4,610	11,886	55,862	3,801	476,154
Partabgarh,	Import,	6,910	10,937	21,589	6,689	5,308	3,690	27,792	26,487	2,519	30,594	441	142,956
	Export,	6,501	3,755	92,208	3,838	79,561	4,660	652	91,519	1,663	41,095	972	326,424
Sultanpur,	Import,	8,608	14,221	59,370	10 747	14,400	17,916	73,248	29,464	24,417	91,185	1 842	345,418
	Export,	398	1,942	99,265	5,797	58,677	15,679	31,682	108,374	22,559	71,834	4,381	420 588
Fyzabad ...	Import,	2,823	2,920	250,591	2,819	31,400	56,526	7.091	308,827	116,626	175,510	13,935	969,068
	Export,	22,861	6,833	56,365	7,779	5,673	43,517	106,897	78,227	38,753	84,331	867	452,103
Jaunpur ...	Import	21,874	3,097	197,012	15,668	71,761	3,923	1,102	271,444	117,383	90,130	4,085	797,479
	Export,	21,840	8,250	70,642	14.909	11,080	3,301	53 407	454,955	11,583	77,040	3,488	730,495
Azamgarh,	Import,	27,783	35,778	797,409	17,265	8,457	28,008	68,314	39,883	44,048	93,759	4,821	1,165,525
	Export,	685	14,446	192,227	11 683	67,847	4,934	10,855	213,877	76,312	95,929	11,220	700,015
Gházipur ...	Import,	607	11,284	472,617	5,465	16,185	3,828	39.420	109,208	14 480	79,402	11,863	764 359
	Export.	5,862	38,712	136,049	7,679	123,921	3,491	13,227	34,241	12,199	115,172	6,037	496,590
Ballia ...	Import	2,648	4 895	23,340	2,118	4,004	244	1,446	2,133	334	7,498	624	49,284
	Export,	320	689	80,581	903	10,418	1,614	4,084	47,212	1,604	25,832	3,428	176,685

Rail-borne Traffic.

THE traffic carried by rail was registered on the block system described in previous reports.

Returns were regularly received two months after the end of each quarter of the year from railway offices, showing the traffic transacted by the several internal blocks or registration divisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the seaport towns, other British Provinces, and the Native States of India, as well as the inter-divisional traffic. These have been published with a short review for the information of merchants and others interested in them.

The number of registration divisions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was during the year reduced from seven to six as owing to the incorporation of the districts of Jalaun, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur in the Allahabad Division, the Jhánsi block was absorbed in the Allahabad block.

The Lucknow-Sitapur line was during the year extended from Golagokaran to Pilibhít to effect a junction with the Bareilly-Pilibhít line, and a branch of the Bengal North-Western Railway was opened from Gonda to Gogragháat. The station on the former line from Seramau to Pilibhít were included in the Rohilkhand block and the stations from Mailani to Golagokaran in the Oudh block. The branch from Gonda to Gogragháat was included in the Oudh block.

The total traffic which these Provinces transacted with the neighbouring British Provinces, ports, and Native States during the year amounted to 54,876,803 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,47,57,240 against 45,141,203 maunds valued at Rs. 28,27,74,808 in the preceding year; the exports amounting to 31,567,664 maunds and the imports to 2,33,09,139 maunds; the exports and imports in the previous year being 20,344,233 maunds and 24,796,970 maunds respectively.

The increase in exports is principally accounted for by larger exports of wheat and other grains, linseed, and sugar; the decrease in imports is entirely due to a smaller import of grain, all the other important articles of import showing considerable increase during the year:—

Import.

	Mds.
Total decrease ...	1,487,831
Decrease in the import of grain,	4,411,111
Increase in cotton goods ...	103,164
Ditto metals ...	149,024
Ditto salt ...	130,379
Ditto kerosineoil ...	93,720
Ditto coal ...	2,560,061

Export.

	Mds.
Total increase ...	11,223,431
Increase in the export of wheat	8,447,235
Ditto other grains,	1,281,223
Ditto linseed ...	1,042,260
Ditto sugar ...	516,197

The conditions of the two years were very dissimilar. The spring harvest of 1890 was poor and the autumn harvest was exceptionally bad in many districts. The food stocks were greatly reduced and during the latter part of 1890-91 prices had risen in consequence to a very high level causing an extraordinary import of grain from the Panjáb, Rájputána, and Behar, while the wheat trade of the Province with the ports was unusually depressed.

The spring harvest of 1891 proved very fair and the area under cultivation was unusually large. The exhausted stocks were replenished and the import of grain from outside which was still being carried on vigorously in the first quarter of 1891-92 was gradually checked. On the other hand bad harvests in Europe created a brisk demand for wheat at the Indian ports and led to an exceptionally large export of wheat from these Provinces. The autumn harvest like the preceding spring harvest was a good one, and prices, notwithstanding the large export of wheat, were generally lower in the third quarter of the present year than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. In the succeeding quarter they fell still further, and the prices of rice and millets in these two quarters were lower than in the adjoining province of the Panjáb and in the Rájputána States. The import of these grains was thus checked. The short crop of Russian linseed and the fall in the rate of exchange greatly stimulated the export of linseed from India, and during the year these Provinces exported fully 50 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The effect of this large export of wheat and linseed was felt in the import of cotton goods, metals, and other articles which these Provinces receive from outside.

The traffic which the United Provinces transacted by rail with each port, each British Province, and the Native States of Rájputána, Hyderabad, and Mysore separately during the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is shown in the following table:—

	Import into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Export from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	1,107	1,095	26,361	25,978	16,035	25,182	3,08,132	4,34,902
Bombay ...	392,991	408,008	32,38,098	37,18,215	762,044	740,045	48,44,281	43,46,437
Sind ...	821	1,612	9,370	19,776	214,092	219,073	11,30,423	11,87,613
Bengal ...	8,079,193	9,400,715	1,47,00,433	1,45,76,559	2,421,672	2,270,484	1,29,61,011	1,43,48,600
Panjáb ...	6,579,786	3,552,460	2,69,67,127	2,23,38,307	5,116,151	6,627,938	2,55 05,175	3,05,58,600
Central Provinces ...	559,112	818,751	28,18,271	43,16,386	721,389	930,633	45,95,361	51 07,090
Berar ...	34,994	38,029	5,97,450	6,02,113	143,297	124,912	12,65,185	11,15,088
Total ...	15,648,004	14,220,670	4,83,57,110	4,55,97,334	9,394,680	10,938,267	5,06,09,568	5,70,98,330
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India.	5,413,385	5,140,356	1,72,94,402	1,61,00,899	3,523,568	4,434,824	1,79,11,210	2,05,11,676
Nizam's Territory ...	354	179	4,024	2,567	5,064	5,010	1,16,822	1,96,861
Mysore ...	39	69	560	620	5,717	2,948	1,13,237	60,796
Total ...	5,413,778	5,140,604	1,72,98,986	1,61 04,086	3,534,349	4,442,782	1,81,41,269	2,07,69,333
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	833	1,075	20,532	26,842	37,540	41,421	7,05,177	8,43,026
Bombay ...	683,088	657,232	1,24,45,285	1,25,69,524	1,735,157	5,998,352	1,65,36,647	2,32,58,088
Karáchi ...	128 943	145,765	6,22,629	7,59,206	14,870	9,894	79,270	71,631
Calcutta ...	2,922,324	3,143,793	5,38,64 531	5,29,55,525	5,627,637	10,136,948	6,40,93,804	7,47,04,315
Total ...	3,735,188	3,947,865	6,69,52,977	6,63,11,097	7,415,204	16,186 615	8,14,14,898	9,88,77,060
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,796,970	23,309,139	13,26,09 073	12,80,12 517	20,344,233	31 567,664	15,01,65,735	7,67,41,723

The exports from these Provinces principally consist of cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, tea, hides, and skins among the raw produce; and ghí (clarified butter), indigo, shell-lac, and saltpetre among the manufactured articles; while the imports are principally made up of mineral products, such as coal, metals, salt, and kerosine oil and manufactures of cotton and wool. There is some import of raw cotton, wool, and stick-lac for factories which have been established in these Provinces and a small export of cotton and woollen-goods and of metal-wares manufactured in these Provinces. There is also a large trade in coarse grains with the neighbouring Provinces, the direction of which depends very much on the harvests in the different Provinces. The aggregate value of the traffic in the articles already named during the year under report was 83 per cent. of the total trade, the remaining 17 per cent. being chiefly made up of railway materials, provisions, and miscellaneous articles which are not registered in detail.

The following table compares the traffic in each of these articles in 1891-92 with their traffic in 1890-91 and the average of the preceding five years :—

	1891-92.	1890-91.	Average 1886—91.
		Export.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton	4,71,122	1,214,234	1,394,939
Wheat	9,908,142	1,460,907	3,630,366
Other grains	3,199,710	1,918,487	2 689,261
Oil-seeds	5,004,735	3,412,239	4,692,418
Sugar	4,888,434	4,372,237	3,658,341
Tea	17,073	13,717	14,751
Hides and sinks	270,818	346,445	260,905
Ghí	228,941	256,853	204,775
Indigo	44,857	33,389	43,263
Shell-lac	100,573	88,219	89,042
Saltpetre	206,002	195,637	185,310
Opium	72,161	81,282	85,557
Cotton and woollen goods	153,386	140,480	123,804
Metals	242,061	212,113	155,901
		Import.	
Cotton	206,431	136,464	139,742
Cotton goods	933,936	830,772	840,102
Wool	25,110	15,005	15,606
Woollen goods	21,003	26,372	21,957
Coal	9,133,415	6,573,354	6,303,855
Metals	1,223,594	1,074,570	892,931
Salt	3,968,746	3,838,367	3,782,873
Kerosine oil	4,46,367	3,52,647	2,05,489
Grain	3,414,180	7,825,291	3,838,197
Stick-lac	160,900	1,15,461	132,278

The following figures show the value of traffic per head of population in the several divisions of the province during the present year, the calculation of value being confined to the articles mentioned in the last paragraph :—

Divisions—	*Value per head.* Rs.
Meerut	10·8
Rohilkhand	6·9
Agra	9·3
Allahabad	17·3
Benares and Gorakhpur	4·5
Oudh	3·7

The most important feature of the present year's trade was the large export of wheat from these Provinces to the ports. The wheat crop of 1891 in these Provinces was gathered on a much larger area than in any recent year, and its condition though somewhat spoilt by the late winter rains was on the whole very fair. On the other hand there were unusually poor harvests in Europe. In England the seasons had been altogether unfavourable. The state of the crops in Southern Europe was worse

still; while the failure of crops in eastern Russia had assumed the form of a regular famine and it was expected that the export of wheat from that country would be stopped. Prices consequently rose by nearly six shillings between the four months January to April; and in May there was a further rise of two shillings, bringing the price to over forty shillings a quarter—a rate which had not been reached in any month since the year 1884. The rise of price in Europe, coupled with a fall of over one penny per rupee in exchange, led to an unusually large export of Indian wheat to Europe in which these Provinces had a large share.

The exports of wheat from these Provinces during the present year are the largest on record, the only years the trade of which in any degree approaches the present year's traffic are 1883-84 and 1885-86, when 8,497,924 and 8,173,575 maunds were exported. More than 50 per cent. of the total exports were sent from the Meerut Division, 14 per cent. from Oudh, about 12 per cent. each from Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions, and 10 per cent. from the Allahabad Division.

The exports from Oudh and Rohilkhand went almost wholly to Calcutta, those of Allahabad were equally divided between Calcutta and Bombay, while the greater portion of the export from the Meerut and Agra Divisions was directed to Bombay nearly 10 per cent. of the exports from Meerut were consigned to Delhi :—

	Total exports.	Exports to Calcutta.	Exports to Bombay.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Meerut	5,013,164	1,571,823	2,933,448
Agra	1,135,506	227,629	866,841
Allahabad	968,682	442,523	463,675
Rohilkhand	1,191,693	1,085,880	64,004
Oudh	1,422,133	1,375,770	27,958

The wheat trade increased to an extent that caused apprehension in some quarters of the possible effect of this drain on the food resources of the country. The statistics of the trade are however opposed to this view: showing as they do that the increased export of wheat was accompanied by a diminished import of other food-grains.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads Branch.

The total expenditure during the year under review in the Buildings and Roads Branch was Rs. 67,84,998, as compared with Rs. 54,83,856 in 1890-91 and Rs. 45,41,885 in 1889-90. Rupees 11,47,580 of the outlay incurred this year, however, was on Water-Works. This sum, though passed through the Public Works Budget for convenience, was really expended in the Municipal Department, and should therefore be omitted for purposes of comparison with previous years and the expenditure of 1891-92 be taken at Rs. 56,37,418, instead of Rs. 67,84,998. The cost of Establishment was Rs. 9,96,320 excluding, and Rs. 11,57,891 including, the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops. The percentage of establishment on outlay was for all heads 17·67; but omitting the expenditure on Water-Works, which, as already stated, was not spent through the Public Works Department, the percentage amounts to 22·19, against 24·71 in 1890-91 and 27·70 in 1889-90. Tools and plant cost Rs. 38,967 against Rs. 45,895 in the previous year.

The system of public works agency for the execution of local works has given rise to no difficulties, and has been carried on as smoothly and satisfactorily as hitherto. The upper subordinate establishment, which had been found insufficient for the requirements of the province, has been increased with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The proposed modification of the circles of superintendence (rendered necessary by the reorganization of the territorial limits of certain revenue divisions), which was referred to in the last report, was duly carried into effect on the 1st April 1891.

Under the new arrangements the Allahabad Division was found unworkably large, and it was decided to form it into two divisions from the 1st April 1892.

The only other administrative change during the year, requiring notice, is the formation of a temporary special division at Naini Tal in connection with the new tonga road, the construction of the Ramsay Hospital, and the carrying out of the water and sewerage scheme. The division is intended to meet a purely temporary need, and will be abolished at the close of 1892-93.

Report.

The total expenditure incurred during the year, under all Branches of the Public Works Department [Buildings and Roads] amounted to Rs. 67,84,998 against Rs. 54,83,856 in 1890-91. The expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,54,948
Provincial	40,60,376
Local	20,16,044
Contribution	5,53,630
Total ...	67,84,998

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment the figures are divided off thus :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Original Works		35,60,264	
Repairs		20,75,691	
Establishment		9,96,320	
viz. Original Works—			
Imperial ...	Military Works	...	
	Civil Works	72,612	
	Total ...		72,612
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	6,83,039	
	Communications	3,35,815	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,99,757	
	Total ...		21,18,611
Local ...	Civil Buildings	1,18,491	
	Communications	7,08,582	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	946	
	Total ...		8,28,019
	Contributions ...		5,41,022
	Total, Original Works ...		35,60,264
Repairs—			
Imperial ...	Military Works	5,050	
	Civil Works	46,846	
	Total ...		51,896
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings	3,23,285	
	Communications	9,01,658	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	7,521	
	Total ...		12,32,464
Local ...	Civil Buildings	54,573	
	Communications	7,04,417	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	19,279	
	Total ...		7,78,269
	Contributions ...		13,062
	Total, Repairs ...		20,75,691

Establishment—

	Rs.
Imperial	28,576
Provincial	5,73,381
Local	3,94,800
Contribution	—437
Total, Establishment ...	9,96,320
or including Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops	1,61,571
Total, Establishment ...	11,57,891

The total of Rs. 9,96,320 under Establishment is Rs. 45,305 less than the amount [Rs. 10,41,625] expended during 1890-91: in addition, Tools and Plant cost Rs. 38,967.

The percentage of establishment to outlay was, for all heads, 17·67 against 24·71 in 1890-91.

Revenue Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1891-92, as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1890-91, was as follows :—

	Service.	1891-92. Revised estimate.	1891-92. Actuals.	1890-91. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military	500	384	1,362
	Civil Works	...	...	...
	Total ...	500	384	1,362
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	15,000	14,671	15,284
	Sales of produce	24,000	12,890	12,569
	Ditto houses, lands, &c.		1,735	20,841
	Ditto old materials		5,003	2,869
	Ditto tools and plant		687	1,079
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College.	...	...	...
	Ferry receipts	4,000	12,534	4,670
	Unclaimed deposits	800	2	877
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,500	6,166	2,922
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	52,100	83,200	95,472
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts ...	30,600	23,735	30,605
	Total ...	1,30,000	1,60,623	1,87,188
Incorporated Local Fund.	Rent of buildings	2,500	2,720	1 143
	Sales of ditto	7,200	23	1,703
	Ditto tools and plant		683	1,079
	Ditto produce		4,948	5,121
	Ditto old materials		1,352	533
	Value of material received from old buildings ...	...	239	36
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	360	286	122
	Unclaimed deposits	...	...	75
	Total ...	10,000	10,251	9,812

The actuals for the year were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 30,758, and Rs. 42,562 in excess of the actuals of 1890-91.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	6,300	
	Civil Works	1,52,800	1,59,100
Provincial		40,47.000	
Local		20,35,000	60,82.000
GRAND TOTAL ...			62,41,100

The actual expenditure distributed by funds was—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military Works	6,305	
	Civil Works	1,48,643	
			1,54,948
Provincial		40,60,376	
Local		20,16,044	
			60,76,420
Contributions			5,53,630
	GRAND TOTAL		... 67,84,998

Distributed by service and main head of accounts the expenditure was as in the following table:—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense accounts.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Military works ...	...	5,050	1,180	...	75	...	...	6,305
Civil works	72,612	46,846	27,396	...	1,789	...	...	1,48,643
Total ...	72,612	51,896	28,576	...	1,864	...	...	1,54,948
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	6,83,039	3,23,285						
Communications ...	3,35,815	9,01,658	5,73,381	1,61,571	22,164	—47,815	...	40,60,376
Miscellaneous public improvements.	10,99,757	7,521						
Total ...	21,18,611	12,32,464	5,73,381	1,61,571	22,164	—47,815	...	40,60,376
Local (Incorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	1,18,491	54,573						
Communications ...	7,08,582	7,04,417	3,94,800	...	14,956	...	...	20,16,044
Miscellaneous public improvements.	946	19,279						
Total ...	8,28,019	7,78,269	3,94,800	...	14,956	...	...	20,16,044
Contributions ...	5,41,022	13,062	—437	...	—17	...	...	5,53,630
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,60,264	20,75,691	9,96,320	1,61,571	38,967	—47,815	...	67,84,998

The final grants and actual expenditure are compared below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial ... Military ...	6,300	6,305	5	...	+·08
Civil	1,52,800	1,48,643	...	4,157	—2·72
Provincial	40,47,000	40,60,376	13,376	...	+·33
Local	20,35,000	20,16,044	...	18,956	—·93
Total ...	62,41,100	62,31,368	13,381	23,113	—0·16
			9,732		

and the lapses under the different main heads were as follows:—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess or short outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Net short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military	...	+50	—20	—25	+5	...	...	+5
Imperial { Civil ...	—488	—2,754	—804	—111	—4,157	...	...	—4,157
Provincial ...	+19,411	—27,836	+2,952	—19,636	—25,109	...	+38,485	+13,376
Local ...	—31,381	+7,269	+2,200	+2,956	—18,956	...	...	—18,956
Total ...	—12,458	—23,271	+4,328	—16,816	—48,217	...	38,485	—9,732

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches amounted to Rs. 62,31,368 or, inclusive of contributions, to Rs. 67,84,998 against a budget grant of Rs. 62,41,100, and that this expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial ... { Military ...	6,305
Imperial ... { Civil Works ...	1,48,643
Provincial	40,60,376
Local	20,16,044
Contribution	5,53,630
Total ...	67,84,998

Taking the three main heads of Original Works, Repairs, and Establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original Works	35,60,264
Repairs	20,75,691
Establishment	9,96,320

Of the total sum expended on Establishment, one-fourth was spent on direction and control, and about three-fourths on construction proper; the details are as follows:—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	1,89,078	or 16·33
Accounts	65,880	,, 5·69
Construction	9,02,933	,, 77·98
Total ...	11,57,891	,, 100·00

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants:—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense.	Percentage of establishment charges— To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ... { Military Works ...	6,300	6,305	1,180	5,050	18·73	18·71	23·37
Imperial ... { Civil Works ...	1,52,800	1,48,643	27,396	1,19,458	17·93	18·43	22·93
Provincial Buildings and Roads	38,97,000	38,98,805	5,73,381	33,03,260	14·71	14·70	17·36
Thomason College Establishment	1,50,000	1,61,571	1,61,571	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	20,35,000	20,16,044	3,94,800	16,06,288	19·40	19·58	24·58
Contributions	6,50,911	5,53,630	—437	5,54,084	...	...	...
Total ...	68,92,011	67,84,998	11,57,891	55,88,140	16·80	17·06	20·72

Tools and Plant.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	... ...	75	
	Civil Works	... ...	1,789	1,864
Provincial	... ...	... ...		22,164
Local	... ...	... ...		14,956
Contribution	... ...	... ...		−17
		Total ...		38,967

This is ·57 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 67,84,998, and ·69 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 56,35,955 on Works and Repairs.

The usual financial statistics of production and distribution are appended to this report. They show clearly the expenditure incurred under the different heads—Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

The following works of importance or special interest were under construction during the year:—

Additions and alterations to the Central Telegraph Office at Agra.—The Telegraph Office at Agra was originally a private dwelling-house purchased by Government for its present purpose. The building, in addition to providing office room for a large staff of signallers, provides living accommodation for the Sub-Assistant Superintendent. Provision has also to be made for a military training class.

Owing to the roofs of all the rooms being practically on one level, the light and ventilation of the office and of many of the rooms were defective. The timbers were decayed and the roof leaked badly. The walls were disfigured with numerous wires. In carrying out the improvements to the building the various roofs have been placed on different levels, thus permitting the introduction of clerestory windows for the purposes of light and ventilation. Roof skylights have been also provided for a similar purpose. The partition walls, dividing the office into three rooms have been replaced by large archways, and the office now consists of one large lofty room well lighted and ventilated. The wires have been removed from the walls and are now placed in underground troughs. The defective timbers have been replaced by tastefully painted rolled-iron beams. A dado of silicate paint, five feet high, has been given to each of the rooms. By remodelling the parapets, cornices, buttresses, &c., the appearance of the building has been considerably improved, and a certain amount of architectural effect obtained. The work cost Rs. 13,796 against an estimate of Rs. 13,803. The Director-General of Telegraphs, who lately visited Agra, expressed his approval of the building in its new shape.

Extension of the Thomason Hospital at Agra.—The Thomason Hospital at Agra is a clinical hospital; owing to the large influx of students and patients within recent years the accommodation has become insufficient. The sanctioned project now being carried out for its extension includes a dispensary, with its adjuncts of operating theatre, dispensing rooms, rooms for minor surgery, &c.; it also provides separate wards, private and public, for 50 patients. The wards are built on the modern cottage system, with a wide space between each to allow of free circulation of air.

The scheme comprises the following:—

(1) Main dispensary block.

(2) Public ward.

(3) European ward.

(4) Two private wards.

(5) Two sets of servants' quarters.

(6) Enclosure wall and gates.

(7) Improving the existing European ward and converting it into a ward for infectious diseases.

(8) Minor improvements to the existing block of the Thomason Hospital.

(9) Hospital Assistants' quarters.

The site selected for the new buildings is about four acres in extent. It is contiguous to, and east of, the Thomason Hospital. The cost of the site alone was about Rs. 50,000. The buildings and huts formerly on it have been dismantled and removed, with the exception of the foundations of the building known as the "Gummat," which have been utilized as foundations for one of the private wards. The site is an old ravine that had been filled up and levelled, and as made earth and débris of old buildings were found to a depth varying from 11 to 22 feet, it has been necessary to carry the foundations to these depths. In order to reduce the cost of foundations, piers connected by arches have been used. The pier bases have been made sufficiently large to have to bear a uniform pressure of less than one ton per square foot. The mortar used in the work is pure kankar lime burnt at site and thoroughly ground in mortar mills worked by a steam engine. The tenacity of the mortar after 60 days was found to be 180lbs. per square inch. The bricks and tiles used have been manufactured departmentally at site.

The architecture is Gothic modified to suit the climate. The walls are of brick, plastered internally and pointed externally. The pillars, window traceries, &c., &c., are of grey sandstone. The roofs are of Allahabad tiles. Special arrangements have been made for flushing the floors, and in addition to ordinary ventilation, ventilators at floor level have been provided. The total expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 89,980 against an estimate of Rs. 1,04,975.

The Jubilee Hospital at Sháhjahánpur.—This hospital consists of an administrative block, two wards north and south of it, with covered passages leading to them from the administrative block; separate Dufferin wards surrounded by an enclosure wall; quarters for an Assistant Surgeon and Female Hospital Assistant, and the usual quarters for compounders and servants. The administrative block is a handsome building in the semi-Gothic style, pointed externally. The roofs of the main rooms are tiled with double Allahabad tiling, and those of the verandahs and four corner rooms are of jack arches on rail girders. The inner walls of all the rooms are carefully finished off and painted. The block contains an operation room, office, ophthalmic room, store-room, and two sets of prescribing, compounding, and waiting rooms for male and female out-patients, divided off by dwarf walls. The four corner rooms will serve as a retiring room for the Civil Surgeon, a room for lunatics, and two rooms for surgical examination and dressing male and female cases.

The two wards are lofty gabled buildings, forming detached north and south wings of the main block. Their roofs are of double Allahabad tiling. Each ward has three well ventilated rooms with a continuous front verandah. Each room has an enclosed courtyard at the back with a cook room and latrine. Of the three rooms the two large ones can each hold six beds and the small one four, so that each ward can accommodate sixteen patients, and the two together thirty-two patients; both buildings can be extended if necessary.

The Dufferin wards consist of four well ventilated rooms, each capable of containing four beds, or sixteen beds in all. Each room has a double verandah (the inner one being private) and a separate enclosed courtyard with cook room and latrine. The wards are gabled and tiled with double Allahabad tiling and can be extended if necessary. The Assistant Surgeon's and Female Hospital Assistant's quarters are both on the same plan, with inner courtyards and proper zanâna accommodation. The Female Hospital Assistant's quarters are provided with a private entrance into the compound of the Dufferin wards. The outhouses are neatly built and have a tiled roof.

The foundations of the hospital were laid in April 1891, and the hospital and Dufferin wards were formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th March 1892. The total expenditure on this work is Rs. 26,917 against an estimate of Rs. 33,201.

School for the education of the sons of Talúkdárs at Lucknow.—The Talúkdárs have contributed amongst themselves a sum of money sufficient for the establishment of a separate school at Lucknow to meet their wants. The institution consists of a main building comprising lecture rooms, library, and billiard room; quarters for resident students, Hindu and Muhammadan; a common or preparation room; quarters for masters of both religions and a house for the European Principal. At present quarters have been provided only for 9 Muhammadan and 12 Hindu students, but the buildings are capable of extension. The main building was designed by Mr. Housden, and is a simple but effective specimen of Oriental architecture. The other buildings have been designed of a similar character, and the general effect is undoubtedly good without being pretentious. The foundation stone was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th March 1890, but not much work was done before the year 1891-92. During that year every effort was made to complete the buildings, with the result that on the 8th March 1892 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was able to declare the buildings open. The total cost of them has been Rs. 1,33,742, nearly the whole of which has been expended during the year under review.

"La Martinière" Schools for boys and girls at Lucknow.—At the school for boys in the buildings known as "Constantia," very little or nothing, in the way of systematic repairs has been done since the building was made over to its present uses after the Mutiny. Having been constructed early in this century in the careless and unscientific manner adopted in all the buildings of that period in Lucknow, it now stands in need of thorough and careful repair throughout. For this purpose 20 separate estimates have been prepared, amounting in all to Rs. 1,44,120. These estimates have all been formally sanctioned, but funds have only been provided for five of the more urgent ones, which have been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 26,156.

Similarly 11 estimates were prepared for repairs to the girls' school in the "Khurshed Manzil" building. These were all sanctioned and the works carried out at a cost of Rs. 22,178. Further additions to this building have been designed and are now under the consideration of Government.

Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal.—This building was commenced in October 1890, and a full description of it was given in last year's progress report; during the current year it has been practically completed. The forecast made has been fulfilled, and the hospital was advertised for the reception of patients from 1st May 1892.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of labour, owing to the unusual amount of work which was in progress during the year in Naini Tal, and labour had again to be imported from the plains in the North-Western Provinces and from the Panjáb.

The furniture has all been made on the spot by Panjábi carpenters, and their work does them great credit. Water has been laid on to the main building, and each dressing room and bath room has its own supply.

The flooring of the first floor consists of Horbury's patent arched flooring supported on iron girders. Concrete is laid on the arched floor, and the whole of the floors in all the buildings have been asphalted. There has been an excess on the estimate of about Rs. 13,000 owing to the abnormal state of the labour market above referred to.

Dismantling and rebuilding the north wing of the High Court at Allahabad.—This portion of the building having cracked seriously in several places, and shown other signs of weakness, was condemned and pronounced dangerous. The cause of failure was the insufficient width of the original foundation (the weight on the subsoil

being found to be over two tons to the square foot), and the defective system of the roof drainage. The roof drainage was taken down through the main walls in 2¾ inches cast-iron pipes, and was discharged into masonry drains below floor level which converged into the four corners. These drains were found to be blocked up and cracked, and the water had percolated through and saturated the substratum on which the foundations were laid. The dismantling was done very carefully, each stone having been numbered, so that it could be placed back in its original position. Whilst carrying out the work the roof drainage was altered and the water shot over the drip cornice. The entire cost of the work was Rs. 40,546 or Rs. 3,078 in excess of the estimated amount.

Constructing a new dispensary at Jhánsi.—This is a contribution work, the amount of the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 54,806. The project comprises the following buildings:—(1) main block, (2) male ward, (3) female ward, (4) Assistant Surgeon's quarters, (5) compounders, and (6) servants' quarters. The main block contains the following accommodation:—Two rooms each 17¼′ square for dispensing purposes. One office room 19′ 6″ × 16′. One room for stores and medicine 19′ 6″ × 16′. One eye-ward 20′ × 16′. One operating room 20′ × 16′. The two wards are of the same design as the main block, and are similarly constructed: they provide the accommodation noted below:—

Two rooms each	12′ square.
Ditto	21¼′ × 10′.
Ditto	11¼′ square.

Each ward is provided with a separate cook-house, latrine, and a courtyard at the back.

During the year under review the main block and male and female wards have been completed at a cost of Rs. 44,000.

The architecture employed is Muhammadan, and is pleasing in appearance and well proportioned. The brick work is relieved by a facing of well dressed stone work let into the outer verandah walls, with ornamental arches springing from carved stone pillars. A stone balcony resting on carved stone brackets runs all round the verandah and main walls, above which is an ornamental parapet.

The two centre rooms are roofed with domes, and the others are vaulted: the line of roof is broken by the two end rooms being somewhat higher than those immediately next to them.

Constructing the Iskwari Memorial Hospital for females at Benares, in connection with the Lady Dufferin Memorial Fund.—The main building consists of a dispensary, operating rooms, and a store room on the lower floor with quarters for the lady doctor and matron in the upper storey. There is also a ward for *pardah* women, to accommodate four patients, and a general ward for 38 women, and out-offices, with a high enclosure wall and gate.

The architecture employed is not of any pure order, as it embraces both Muhammadan and Hindu features; it may be called of a Saracenic type.

The work was commenced in June 1891. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 28,913 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 65,500.

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Cawnpore.—The main building is estimated to cost Rs. 15,862. It consists of a porch, reception dispensary, operating, office, store, dressing, eye, and three bath rooms; also two wards for six patients each. The roofs of the verandah and small rooms are flat, and that of the main room is of double Allahabad tiling. The wards have a courtyard at back containing a cooking room and latrine: the roofs are of double Allahabad tiling.

The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 13,527. Quarters for a lady doctor and nurses will be required, but funds are not at present available.

Bridges over the river Hindan.—Interesting and important work was done during the year on two large bridges over the Hindan river at Ghaziabad in the Meerut district, and at Titávi in the Muzaffarnagar district.

At the Ghaziabad crossing the existing bridge is being replaced by a new girder bridge, the iron work of which was specially designed and constructed in England under the orders of the Secretary of State. The old superstructure, five spans of 90 feet, is being removed, and is to be replaced by the new girders and roadway from England. The piers remain untouched, except that they will be raised about 6 feet to give more headway in high flood.

The Titávi bridge is an entirely new one, and has been designed practically on the same lines as the one at Ghaziabad. There will be five spans of 90 feet. The girders and roadway will be the same as for the Ghaziabad bridge. The girders are rivetted lattice, and the roadway, 14 feet clear, is carried on Westwood and Baillie's patent steel troughs placed longitudinally on cross girders resting on the lower flanges of the main girders. The piers rest on single elliptical shaped brick wells carried down about 10 feet into a thick stratum of hard clay. The cost of a single complete span placed in position has been Rs. 10,000. This is for the iron work alone. The piers will come to about Rs. 8,000 and each abutment Rs. 1,200.

The Sidhpur bridge.—The Aligarh and Anúpshahr road crosses the Káli Nadi in the Bulandshahr district at the 18th mile near the village of Sidhpur. In 1880, the bridge of three spans of about 50 feet each was destroyed, by a flood which undermined the piers and breached the north approach in several places, but left the abutments uninjured. After this catastrophe, the traffic was passed over by a temporary pile bridge in the dry weather and a ferry in the rains. In 1887 the Nawáb of the neighbouring town of Chitari expressed a desire to restore the bridge at his own cost, and the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops designed and constructed the iron work for a single span girder bridge to be supported by the old abutments. Work was started in February 1891. The erection of the main girders was begun on the 29th April 1891 and completed on the 8th July 1891. The bridge and its approaches were opened to the public on the 14th May 1892.

The abutments and wings are of block kankar, massive and strong, but of no great height, being only 23 feet from low water level to underside of girders. The girders used are of the Whipple-Murphy type with pin-jointed connections. They measure 170 feet between centres of bedplates and are 20 feet in height. The lower booms are divided into 17 sections of 10 feet each, and are formed of flat links placed on edge, the number and thickness of these links varying in each section according to its distance from the abutment. The upper boom is 150 feet in length, and is composed of two built channels 12 inches broad, placed back to back, 10 inches apart, and rivetted to a top flange plate. The upper and lower booms are connected by sloping channel iron struts at the ends, vertical struts of I section at 10 feet intervals, and ties and counterbraces of flat iron. The two main girders are 18 feet apart, and are braced together and stiffened at the top by light lattice girders supported by sloping struts fastened to the verticals, and between these upper lattices diagonal ties of round iron have been introduced to resist wind pressure. The roadway of rammed kankar is supported on buckle plates resting on cross and longitudinal girders. The cross girders are 10 feet apart, and are suspended by stirrups from the pins of the lower boom. The longitudinal girders are of lighter section, and are rivetted between the cross girders at 4 feet intervals, to stiffen the lower frame and take the ends of the buckle plates. The sides of the roadway are finished off with curb plates and wheel guards and a light hand rail. The north, or Anúpshahr end is placed five inches lower than the south, or Aligarh end, and is supported on rollers to allow of expansion. With a range of about 100° between the present daily maximum and minimum temperature, the movement of the bridge has been found to be about $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an inch.

The iron work was erected on an earthen centering or embankment 15 feet wide, in which an opening 20 feet in length, crossed by a rough wooden trestle bridge, was left for the escape of the water in the stream. The earth was raised to the height of the cross girders, well rammed and brought to an even surface. On this, planks and buckle plates were laid, and on these the cross girders were placed at the requisite intervals as the work proceeded. The erection was begun from both ends of the two main girders simultaneously, and the work proceeded evenly on both sides, triangle by triangle, to its termination. The upper lattices, struts, and wind ties were fixed as the work proceeded, and the upper booms were fitted together at the same time with service bolts, so that the girders became transversely self-supporting as the work progressed. When the whole structure had been thus erected from abutment to abutment the rivetting of the upper boom, &c., was begun, and it was not till this was completed that the supports were withdrawn and the centering removed. The whole of the iron work, except the buckle plates, weighing some 2,500 maunds, was thus erected in 2½ months at considerable risk, owing to the near approach of the rains. As a matter of fact, a mere thunder shower in May 1891 raised the water level 5 feet, and for some hours placed the girders in jeopardy by causing the sides of the centering to slip. The work was carried out by an intelligent native blacksmith contractor, to whom it does great credit, under the supervision of the ordinary staff of the Division, and with a very inadequate supply of plant, consisting of two crab winches, two screw jacks, a couple of masts, some pulleys, and ropes and chains.

The waterway of the bridge being insufficient to pass more than the ordinary floods, an escape 2,450 feet in length, with its sill 3 feet below highest known flood level, has been left in the north approach to prevent any undue strain on the bridge itself. The down-stream slope of the embankment at the escape has been pitched with block kankar.

The whole of the work, abutments, iron work, and approaches has been completed, with the exception of some small items, at a cost of Rs. 56,196. Of this Rs. 27,540 has been contributed by the Nawáb of Chitári, and the balance, Rs. 28,656, has been provided by Government.

Construction of two pontoon bridges on the Rámpur-Bareilly road.—Orders were issued in May 1891 to keep the Bareilly-Rámpur road open throughout the rains. This meant that floating bridges must be constructed over the Dukra Bukra and Kitcha rivers, two large streams well known for the violence of their floods during the rainy reason. With this view it was arranged that on the Rámganga pontoon bridge at Bareilly being taken up as usual in June, the pontoons should be moved up to the Kitcha and Dukra Bukra crossings.

On the 15th June 1891, the breaking up of the two pontoon bridges, at Sirdárnagar and Gaini ghâts on the Rámganga, was commenced. At the same time the sites for the two pontoon bridges, for the Kitcha and Dukra Bukra rivers at Dejora were selected, and the construction of the approaches started. Basket anchors and materials were collected at both the sites, and workshops started for carpenters and smiths. By the 1st July 1891 the pontoons were floated up in pairs, each pair being freighted with materials for its roadway and one bay : they arrived at the respective sites in about three days' time, and construction was commenced at once. The distance traversed was about 21 miles, but owing to the low state of the river progress was necessarily slow and difficult.

On the 15th July 1891, the first flood came down both the Kitcha and Dukra Bukra rivers, and carried away the temporary boat bridges which had been erected for the ordinary cold weather traffic. The pontoon rafts were then ready, and the rise in the streams allowed them to be moored in position, and the construction of the intermediate bays to be started. On the 27th July 1891 both the pontoon bridges were opened for traffic. The Kitcha bridge consisted of 20 pontoons and

the Dukra Bukra bridge of 17, with one spare pontoon left in reserve. For the Kitcha bridge three buoys were used for mooring the nine middle pontoons, three pontoons to each buoy; the 11 end pontoons were held by basket anchors. For the Dukra Bukra there were two buoys for the six middle pontoons, the 11 end ones being held by basket anchors. Each buoy had three basket anchors and each pontoon one.

The bridges did their work excellently and withstood the first high flood on the 6th August 1891, which inundated the surrounding country and breached portions of miles 16 and 17 of the road. As soon as this flood subsided, divertion roads were at once made round the breaches and communication restored. The velocities under the bridges were taken during this flood and found to be seven and a half feet per second for the Kitcha, and six feet per second for the Dukra Bukra river.

On the 30th August 1891 another flood occurred much higher than the last. This the Dukra Bukra bridge withstood, but the Kitcha bridge was carried away after the buoys had dragged their anchors and floated down on to the bridge, one by one. The Dukra Bukra bridge had a strong shore mooring consisting of a wire cable passed behind the front saddles of each pontoon and extending along the entire length of the bridge; the cable was securely fixed to both banks and no doubt saved the bridge. There was no second wire rope to similarly secure the Kitcha bridge; all that could be done was to fasten the end pontoons to trees on the bank, by six-inch Manilla ropes. This was, however, of no avail. The ropes snapped like whip-cord, the bridge broke loose, and floated away bodily with the mallahs on it. About two miles down-stream one end of the bridge fouled the west bank of the river and four pontoons were separated and stranded. The rest of the bridge floated down another mile or so; it was then diverted by the mallahs into a narrow creek, a sort of short cut to the Rámganga, and there stranded. Four more pontoons were run aground here and damaged: thus eight pontoons were more or less damaged, and the girders on them twisted so that they could not be used again. The work of dismantling was at once commenced, and the District Engineer, Moradabad, wired to to send down six pontoons with roadway on them to assist in the reconstruction of the bridge. The pontoons were separated and floated up, and the Kitcha bridge reconstructed and opened for traffic a second time on the 15th September 1891. Two boats were put on for ferrying purposes immediately the pontoon bridge was carried away. In addition, in three days' time, there were enough pontoon rafts at the crossing to promptly ferry over any number of men and horses, in case of emergency.

About the 6th October 1891, the two bridges were broken up and a sufficient number of pontoons sent down to Sirdárnagar ghát for the Rámganga bridges at Bareilly. The fair weather bridges were then put up over the Kitcha and Dukra Bukra.

The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 13,115 against an estimate of Rs. 13,233.

Protecting the right bank of the Gogra river at the Guptar Park in Fyzabad.—The "Guptar Park" at Fyzabad, in addition to the natural beauty of its surroundings, possesses considerable claims to historical and antiquarian interest. It derives its name from the "Guptar" temples which occupy the site of very ancient shrines celebrated in Hindu mythology. Below these temples, between them and the old fort, and bordering the southern bank of the Gogra river, were summer houses, palaces, and gardens of the nobles of the court of the Muhammadan Nawábs of Oudh. This site, and the remains of some of the old buildings, have now been converted into the "Guptar Park," a public park and recreation ground for natives and Europeans. Of late years the Gogra river has taken more and more of a "set" towards the bank of the park. Protection by spurs proved unavailing, and now the whole bank is being regularly sloped off towards the river, and protected by block kankar pitching throughout its length. The work will cost nearly Rs. 17,000, of which about one-half has been executed this year.

Hawalbágh and Baijnath cart road.—This road was described in the annual Administration and Progress Report of 1890-91. During the past year the work has been steadily pushed on, and it will probably be completed by November 1892. Two iron bridges, each over 60 feet span, have been erected over the Kosi and Lodh rivers. Most of the earthwork is completed as well as the culverts and retaining walls. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,11,086.

Suspension bridge over the Gola river at Káthgodám.—This bridge has been completed this year at a cost of Rs. 15,380. It is remarkable for its length, 245 feet, which was the cause of a great deal of trouble, care, and skill having to be expended in the erection of the main chains, which had to be effected without any special appliances. The iron work was designed and supplied by the Superintendent, Canal Foundry, Roorkee, and is very suitable and satisfactory.

The new cart road from the Brewery to Naini Tal.—This road, which was described in last year's report, and which was commenced in November 1890, was inspected by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th June 1891, when it was complete and open to cart traffic.

Owing to the certainty of slips occurring during the rainy season, it was closed to cart traffic during the months of July, August, and September, but was again opened on the 1st October. The road stood its first rainy season well. During the winter of 1891-92 metal was collected on it, which was consolidated during February and March. Only one coat of 4½ inches of limestone was laid, as the scarcity of water rendered consolidation a matter of considerable difficulty. The second coat will be laid during the ensuing rainy season. An expenditure of Rs. 1,72,439 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 1,63,958.

New 2nd class road from Deoria to Padrauna, Gorakhpur district.—In the year 1883, when the Bengal and North-Western Railway was under construction, this project was proposed by the District Board as a railway feeder road. It is important both from a commercial and administrative point of view, as it serves as a feeder for all the trade of the Sidhua-Jobna pargana, and also connects the Padrauna tahsíli and Kassia (the headquarters of a revenue sub-division) with the railway line at Deoria station. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 64,508 against an estimate of Rs. 65,015.

New 2nd class road from Pharenda railway station viâ *Tirmohanighát and Mahárájganj to Sinduria, Gorakhpur district.*—There is a large traffic in rice and forest produce from Butwal in Nepál close to the frontier and from Mahárájganj, *viâ* Tirmohanighát, on the Rohan nadi, to Pharenda station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The road will serve this traffic, and, as it passes through the Government forests in the north of the district, will also afford easy access to the railway for timber, &c. The Rohan nadi, and the Hullan, both large affluents of the Rapti, will be crossed by fords, as the cost of bridging them would, at present, be prohibitive. Rupees 9,182 were expended against an estimate of Rs. 44,942.

Extension of the Fyzabad, Basti, and Gorakhpur road from Belwa Bazár to Kattra and Lakarmandi railway station, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Basti district.—The Fyzabad, Basti, and Gorakhpur road starts from Gorakhpur, and originally ended on the left bank of the Gogra. The two miles of road which formed the approach to that river were always in danger of being washed away, and eventually one mile was completely destroyed. It was, in consequence, decided to make a diversion running straight into the station of Kattra, with a branch to Lakarmandi. The earthwork on the main line, with all the bridges (excepting two small ones), was finished; and kankar collection in more than three miles completed. The work on the branch lines is in abeyance, pending the settlement of the question in regard to the retention of the present site of the Lakarmandi railway station, which is

threatened by the encroachment of the river Gogra. The expenditure to 31st March was Rs. 47,082, and during the year Rs. 27,203 against an estimate of Rs. 74,364.

Lalitpur roads.—It was considered necessary to construct new, and improve existing, roads in Lalitpur, a district hitherto isolated and a resort for dakáits. A special grant of Rs. 75,000 was accordingly given by Government in April 1891 for the purpose. No less than 12 roads were proposed by the District Board and approved by Government, and surveys and the preparation of the necessary projects were undertaken. The result of the operations was fairly satisfactory, considering that surveys had to be made for six roads in a most unhealthy and inaccessible portion of the country, and at the worst time of the year. In addition to this, projects and surveys were subsequently taken in hand for the remaining six works. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 59,603. Metalling portions of the Bangaria and Balabehat road, and concreting the ghâts on the Kanpura and Pali road, were completed, as was also the construction of a railway feeder road from Dehálwara station to the Lalitpur-Jakháura 3rd class road: the construction of a feeder road to the Byrotha railway station may also be said to have been practically finished. A commencement was made on the remaining roads.

A brief account of all works of sufficient importance to require notice is given below.

Imperial Services.

Military.

No work of sufficient importance to require notice was carried out during the year.

Civil.

Opium.—The additions and alterations to the opium godown at Etáwah have been practically completed, with the exception of a small portion of tiling which remains to be done. The expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 9,661 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,959.

An expenditure of Rs. 550 was incurred in collecting materials and excavating foundations for the new opium godown to be constructed at Rae Bareli. The work had to be suspended for want of funds, the estimated cost amounts to Rs. 11,887.

The construction of quarters for two Assistants and one Engineer in the Opium Factory at Gházipur which was in progress last year, has been finished at a total cost of Rs. 12,826. There are the usual outhouses and stabling.

The verandah of caking room No. 7 in the Opium Factory at Gházipur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,806. It consists of a shed 257 feet long by 20 wide, on iron pillars and trusses, with a corrugated sheet iron roof and a stone paved floor.

Additions to opium buildings at Salempur, Gorakhpur district. Estimate Rs. 12,682. Expenditure Rs. 8,620. The work which consists of a weighing godown and offices is well in hand.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

1st Circle.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—The re-roofing of the combined tahsíli and thána at Sarai Míran, in the Farukhabad district, was completed, with the exception of internal and external plaster, at a cost of Rs. 6,693 against an estimate of Rs. 7,351.

The additions and alterations to the Collector's kachahri, &c., at Sháhjahánpur were taken in hand and a new building for a treasury (part of the project) was completed. The girders and materials for the main building were also purchased. An outlay of Rs. 5,122 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 9,332.

The purchase of the dispensary at Sháhjahánpur for a tahsíli was completed at the full estimated cost of Rs. 10,000.

Materials for the construction of a distillery at Budaun and for the enlargement of the sadar distillery at Moradabad were collected at a cost of Rs. 3,752 and Rs. 3,403 for the two works respectively. The pencil designs for these works have not yet been approved.

Police.—The construction of a 1st class police station at Moradabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,374 against an estimate of Rs. 7,817.

Educational.—An expenditure of Rs. 7,268 was incurred on special repairs to the Thomason College building at Roorkee against an estimate of Rs. 10,700 for the work.

Communications.

The reconstruction of bridge No. 1 on mile No. 12 of the Muttra-Kásganj and Bareilly Trunk Road in the Budaun district was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,290 against an estimate of Rs. 10,350.

Reconstructing the bridge over the Hindan river at Gháziabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Meerut district.—The work on this bridge was well advanced, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,137 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 1,09,855.

The work of special collection of metal on the Muttra-Kásganj and Bareilly road, in the Aligarh district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,128 against sanctions aggregating Rs. 14,584.

Contribution Works.

The only work requiring notice in this circle was the construction of Pleaders' chambers near the Judge's Court at Meerut, the expenditure on which amounts to Rs. 8,804 against an estimate of Rs. 9,975.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Under this head Rs. 2,452 were spent in completing the Shámli town drainage scheme in the Muzaffarnagar district at a total cost of Rs. 12,000 against an estimate for a similar amount.

2ND CIRCLE.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—Further progress has been made on the tahsíli buildings at Kichha in the Naini Tal district, noticed in last year's report. The total expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 13,755, of which Rs. 5,688 were spent during the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 16,615.

The new quarters for menial establishment and outhouses of Government House at Naini Tal were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,202; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,001, and the estimate to Rs. 13,189.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Cemetery at Sariya Tal (Naini Tal) was all but completed during the year. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 9,020 against an estimate of Rs. 9,493.

Law and Justice.—The construction of the new Civil Court at Fyzabad, for which materials were collected last year, has been held in abeyance, the provision of accommodation not having yet been finally decided upon.

Jails.—An expenditure of Rs. 8,308 was incurred during the year in connection with the Sansiah Settlement at Sultánpur, but none of the works carried out call for special notice.

Police.—The only important work under this head was the construction of three barracks in the police lines at Rae Bareli, which were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,091 against an estimate of Rs. 9,890.

Educational.—The additions and alterations to the Normal School at Lucknow were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,423. Two new class rooms have been built as well as additional sleeping accommodation for boarders, also new quarters and out-offices for the Head Master, as well as increased cook house arrangements for 30 Hindu and 40 Muhammadan pupils.

Miscellaneous.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 2,004 were collected for the construction of a combined office for the Divisional and District Engineers at Fyzabad, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 10,094.

Communications.

The construction of the dâk bungalow at Ránikhet was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,867 against an estimate of Rs. 10,494.

The girder bridge over the Kalsa river, in the Naini Tal district, was also completed. The estimate for the works amounts to Rs. 11,909, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,619.

3RD CIRCLE.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—Certain additions and alterations to the Government House stables at Allahabad were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,809. The long range of stables running north and south, parallel with the Park Road, was reconstructed. All the floors of the stalls were stone-flagged.

Government House, Allahabad, was supplied with water at a cost of Rs. 12,398.

Re-roofing upper corridors of blocks 2 and 3 and re-modelling the roof drainage of the four blocks of public offices at Allahabad. Estimate Rs. 11,647. Total expenditure Rs. 11,548. Work finished.

Making fireproof the record room in the upper floor in the Board's office. Estimate Rs. 8,042. Total expenditure Rs. 8,059, and during the year Rs. 1,855.

Constructing iron record racks in the Board's office. Estimate Rs. 17,352. Total expenditure during the year Rs. 14,000. Work nearing completion.

Constructing new tahsíli buildings at Meja and Soraon in the Allahabad district. Estimated to cost Rs. 16,240 and Rs. 16,187, respectively. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,981 on the former and Rs. 5,882 on the latter.

Constructing a new tahsíli at Orai in the Jalaun district. Estimate Rs. 15,723. The main block has been finished; other portions of the work are well in hand. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 9,000.

Law and Justice.—Dismantling and rebuilding the north wing of the High Court at Allahabad. The circumstances under which this wing of the building was dismantled and rebuilt are given in the narrative portion of this report. The work was finshed at a total cost of Rs. 40,546 against an estimate of Rs. 37,468.

Additions to the record room and providing iron racks in the Judge's kachahri at Gorakhpur. Estimate Rs. 30,311. A total expenditure of Rs. 21,046 was incurred on this work.

Public Improvements.

Miscellaneous.—Raising the old bund and making a diversion bund along the Gogra river in the Azamgarh district, was finished at a total cost of Rs. 12,222.

The restoration of the Ruxa tank in the Lalitpur district was undertaken originally (in 1868) as a relief work, but was not finished. Work has been resumed and a total expenditure incurred of Rs. 6,458 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,217.

Contribution Works.

The Ishwari Memorial Hospital for females at Benares in connection with the Dufferin Fund was undertaken, and an expenditure of Rs. 28,913 incurred during the year, against an estimate for Rs. 65,500.

The construction of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Mirzapur was commenced late in the year, and an expenditure of only Rs. 2,866 incurred up to the end of March 1892, against an estimate of Rs. 33,128. The foundation stone was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh, in March 1891.

A new dispensary at Jhánsi, estimated to cost Rs. 54,806, was in hand. Three of the chief blocks of buildings have been finished at a total cost of Rs. 44,000, which represents the expenditure up to 31st March 1892, of which Rs. 17,782 were spent during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 13,527 was incurred on the Lady Dufferin Hospital building at Cawnpore during the year. The work is well in hand. The main building is up to verandah roof level, and the compound wall is up to string course under coping on three sides.

A Muhammadan boarding house at Jaunpur, commenced last year, has been completed during the year under review. The cost was entirely defrayed by the Muhammadan community of Jaunpur, and the structure was made over to the Educational Department for occupation in September 1891.

The construction of a 1st class road from Mahoba railway station, on the Indian Midland Railway, to the borders of the Charkari State, Hamírpur district, estimated to cost Rs. 22,785, was in hand; the expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,562, and the total outlay up to 31st March 1892, Rs. 21,107. The road will connect Charkari, the capital of a Bundelkhand State, with Mahoba, and acts as an important railway feeder, and the total cost of its construction has been defrayed by the Charkari Darbár. The earthwork, collection of metal, construction of culverts, and one mile of consolidation, has been finished this year. Five miles of consolidation remain to be done, which will be taken in hand next rains.

Provincial Trunk Roads.

Constructing a road from Khanderao gate to the railway station at Jhánsi. Estimate Rs. 11,428. Expenditure during the year Rs. 3,154. Completed at a cost of Rs. 11,820.

Extension of Fyzabad, Basti, and Gorakhpur road from Belwa to Katra and Lakarmandi railway station, Basti district. Estimate Rs. 74,364. Expenditure during the year Rs. 27,203. The work has been remarked upon at some length in the narrative portion of this report.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

1st Circle.

Civil Buildings.

Educational.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,086 was incurred on the construction of a new Tahsíli School at Kásganj in the Etah district against an estimate of Rs. 9,388.

The additions to Hume's High School at Etáwah were partially completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 5,302 incurred against an estimate for Rs. 7,158.

The superstructure of a school and boarding house at Mowana in the Meerut district was completed, and a sum of Rs. 4,485 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 7,393 for the work.

The additions to the boarders' quarters in the Zila School at Bijnor were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,056 against an estimate of Rs. 7,284.

Medical.—Work to the extent of Rs. 5,635 was carried out on certain additions and alterations to the Sadar Dispensary at Mainpuri. The total estimate is Rs. 16,630, but only a limited amount of money is available for the work each year.

An expenditure of Rs. 8,469 was incurred in constructing a dispensary at Nagína in the Bijnor district against an estimate of Rs. 9,907.

The new wards in the Sadar Dispensary at Bareilly were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,417 against an estimate of Rs. 7,537.

Contribution Works.

Out of an estimated cost of Rs. 10,256 for new buildings in connection with the Dufferin Hospital at Saháranpur, a sum of Rs. 2,512 was expended in constructing new wards and quarters for a Hospital Assistant.

Communications.

Raising and metalling the Jasrana and Mustafabad roads in the Mainpuri district. This road is seven miles long. The bridging, metalling, and earthwork have been nearly completed. The expenditure was Rs. 9,792 against an estimate of Rs. 12,882.

Conversion of the Raya and Math railway feeder road from 2nd to 1st class in the Muttra district. This work is near completion. The expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 13,650 against an estimate of Rs. 16,829.

Metalling the Agra and Fatehabad road in the Agra district. In progress. Out of a total length of about 20 miles sanctioned, metal for 6½ miles has been collected, and Rs. 7,999 spent against an estimate of Rs. 30,950.

Raising and metalling the Etáwah, Awah, and Jalesar road in the Etah district. Still in progress. Work to the value of Rs. 12,555 has been done against an estimate of Rs. 15,417.

The construction of an approach road on the Mainpuri side to the iron girder bridge at Madanpur over the Káli Nadi on the Fatehgarh and Bewar road in the Farukhabad district was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,445 against an estimate of Rs. 10,192.

An iron girder bridge over the Isan Nadi near Tirwa on the Sarái Miran and Tirwa road in the Farukhabad district, was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 82,000, and materials to the extent of Rs. 1,600 were collected.

The construction of a lattice girder bridge over the Singhur Nadi, and filling up the dip in the 9th mile of the Etáwah and Mainpuri roads, in the Etáwah district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,422 against an estimate of Rs. 20,205. The bridge is of three spans and consists of a lattice girder 42½ feet span in the centre and two plate girders, each 32 feet long, over the two side bays.

The reconstruction of the Powell's bridge, on the Church road at Saháranpur, was completed at a cost of Rs. 58,448 against an estimate of Rs. 59,029. There was some difficulty in sinking the large single wells which form the foundations of the bridge owing to débris of the former bridge being met with. The difficulty was however overcome by steady work and constant pumping. The bridge is of three spans, *viz.* two side spans of lattice girders 60 feet long, and one centre span lattice girder 80 feet long.

Reconstructing the Amadpur Nála bridge on the Gagalheri and Bhagwánpur road in the Saháranpur district. Work to the extent of Rs. 7,000 has been done and the girders are ready; amount of estimate Rs. 16,198.

Reconstructing the Sila Nála bridge on the Lakhnaur and Manglaur road in the Saháranpur district. The girders have been erected, and an expenditure of Rs. 8,806 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 9,790.

Metalling the Shámli and Kairána road in the Muzaffarnagar district was in progress ; the expenditure incurred was Rs. 24,082 against an estimate of Rs. 31,994.

Work to the extent of Rs. 19,525 was done on metalling three miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road in the Muzaffarnagar district against an estimate of Rs. 38,350.

The construction of the Titávi bridge over the river Hindan on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road in the Muzaffarnagar district was in progress. The sinking of abutment No. 1 and of piers Nos. 1, 2, and 4 was completed. The sinking of pier No. 3 and abutment No. 2 are in hand, also the wells of the wing wall ; girders and iron work have been received, and the west approach is all but completed. Expended Rs. 44,531 against an estimate of Rs. 78,934.

Raising and bridging the Khatauli and Jansáth road in the Muzaffarnagar district was in hand. Two culverts and two-thirds of the earthwork have been finished at a cost of Rs. 6,037 against an estimate of Rs. 8,094.

The construction of the Pandrawal and Atrauli feeder road in the Bulandshahr district is very nearly completed. Expenditure Rs. 8,667 : estimate Rs. 8,706.

The construction of the Karula bridge, on the Chándpur and Seohora road, in the Bijnor district was completed at a cost of Rs. 52,453 against an estimate of Rs. 53,400 for the work.

Little more remains to complete the work of metalling the Bisaula and Asufpur railway feeder road in the Budaun district, on which a sum of Rs. 15,885 has been spent against an estimate of Rs. 18,767.

The conversion from 3rd to 2nd class of the Ujháni and Saheswán road in the Budaun district was carried to completion at a cost of Rs. 9,716 against an estimate of Rs. 9,890 for the work.

The special repairs to the Khundu Nadi bridge, in mile No. 12 of the Bareilly-Pilibhít road in the Bareilly district was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,579 against an estimate for the same amount.

The improving of the Pilibhít and Neoria road in the Pilibhít district was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,196 against an estimate of Rs. 8,186 for the work.

The construction of a 2nd class railway feeder road, from Chuka to Puranpur in the Pilibhít district was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,169 against an estimate of Rs. 22,099 for the work.

The construction of a 2nd class railway feeder road from Puranpur to Dhanoraghát in the Pilibhít district is in progress, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,646 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 19,323.

The metalling of a portion of the Moradabad and Sambhal road in the Moradabad district has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,907 against an estimate of Rs. 7,090 for the work.

Re-building the damaged portions of the Haidramani bridge in the 8th mile of the Panhiti and Kásganj road in the Aligarh district has been practically completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 29,407 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 22,400.

The total estimate for restoring the Káli Nadi bridge on the Aligarh and Rámghát road in the Aligarh district is expected to be about Rs. 30,000, and materials to the extent of Rs. 1,535 have been collected.

The construction of a bridge over the Kurwan Nadi on the Aligarh, Khair, and Tappa road in the Aligarh district is in progress, and Rs. 2,544 have been spent against an estimate of Rs. 8,218.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The only work of importance carried out under this head was the special repairs to the drainage works at the Pandhoi and Dhamola Nadis in the Saháranpur district, in connection with which two revetments and a flood escape weir were built, and work to the value of Rs. 12,201 carried out against an estimate of Rs. 12,426.

The excavation of the Somna drainage cut in the Aligarh district may also be mentioned. Rupees 18,207 have now been spent out of a total of Rs. 22,831 sanctioned for the work.

2ND CIRCLE.

Civil Buildings.

Medical.—The new Dispensary at Bahraich, noticed in last year's report, was completed at a cost of Rs. 26,503, of which Rs. 10,642 were spent this year.

Communications.

The construction of the Bhikiasain suspension bridge and bridle road was commenced during the year. About ¾ths of the earthwork of the road was finished, and materials collected for the bridges and foundations dug. Estimate Rs. 21,463; outlay Rs. 4,502.

The suspension bridge over the Gola river in the Naini Tal district was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,629. Estimate Rs. 15,380.

The masonry and iron work of the bridge over the Pindar river at Nand Keshri in the Garhwál district was completed. The roadway is being filled in. Estimate Rs. 12,278; outlay Rs. 9,479, of which Rs. 4,483 were spent during the year.

The bridge over the Eastern Nayar river at Ghiroli in the Garhwál district was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,186 against an estimate of Rs. 9,987.

Materials have been collected and foundations dug for the bridge to be constructed over the Vishnu Ganga river, at Taya, in the same district, at a cost of Rs. 1,503. The estimate for the work is Rs. 11,415.

On the Bunnie and Mohanlalganj road in the Lucknow district, which is being converted into 1st class, little remains to be done. Bridges and culverts have been completed. The earthwork and collection of metal for consolidation were nearly finished. Estimate Rs. 33,053; outlay Rs. 28,187, of which Rs. 11,545 were spent during the year.

Collection and consolidation of metal on miles 16 to 19 of the Rae Bareli and Sultanpur road in the Rae Bareli district, which were in progress last year, have been completed, while miles 20, 21, 23, and part of 22 have received one coat of metal. One more culvert and five irrigation drains have also been completed. The work has been suspended for want of funds. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,604 out of an estimate of Rs. 31,687. An expenditure of Rs. 21,182 has been incurred.

The metalling of 14 miles of the Unao and Rae Bareli road in the Unao district was completed at a cost of Rs. 24,087, of which Rs. 8,198 were spent during the year. The estimated cost of the work amounted to Rs. 25,063.

During the year the 15th mile of the Bari and Biswan road in the Sitapur district was consolidated, leaving 3½ miles still to be done. For want of further funds the work has been held in abeyance. Estimate Rs. 33,145; outlay Rs. 22,494.

The Hardoi and Kanauj road, in the Hardoi district, has been raised throughout and been partially metalled and four culverts have been constructed; the estimate amounts to Rs. 39,951. Three miles have received two coats of metal and the rest one coat. The expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 28,421, of which Rs. 12,356 were spent during the year.

Further progress was made in metalling the Sitapur and Mehndighát road between Baghauli and Madhoganj in the same district. The road has been raised throughout, and one culvert constructed as provided in the estimate. Two coats of metal have been laid over two miles and one coat over the rest. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 15,207 against an estimate of Rs. 19,215.

The road from Nawábganj to Lakarmandi railway station, Gonda district, is being raised and metalled. It is a very important line of communication, carrying all the produce of the district to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station at Ajudhia opposite the Lakarmandighát crossing. The road has been raised and bridged, and one mile metalled. Estimate Rs. 36,136; outlay Rs. 20,680.

The raising and metalling of the Lucknow and Muhammadabad road in the Bara Banki district, which was in progress last year, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 11,918 against an estimate of Rs. 13,037.

Miscellaneous.

Four barracks for coolies and sweeper at Naini Tal are under construction for the Naini Tal Municipality, and are designed to accommodate 360 men in all. Two have been completed and a third commenced. The expenditure has been Rs. 14,215 against an estimate of Rs. 26,489.

3RD CIRCLE.

Civil Buildings.

The only work requiring notice is the building of a new boarding house for the Zila School at Fatehpur, which was finished at a total cost of Rs. 10,000 against an estimate of Rs. 9,782. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,213.

Communication.

An iron girder bridge over the Bara nadi on the Khaga and Kishenpur road in the Fatehpur district, estimated at Rs. 23,576, was finished, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,243. The bridge is of a lattice girder type, and is 80 feet long, and was obtained from the Roorkee Workshops: as the bridge has now been completed the greater portion of the traffic, which hitherto was conveyed by country boats, will be taken to the East Indian Railway.

Improving the Deoria and Padrauna 2nd class road, Gorakhpur district. Estimate Rs. 64,508. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,579. Work finished. This is a railway feeder road in connection with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

A new 2nd class road from Deoria to Barhaj, Gorakhpur district, estimated to cost Rs. 21,312, was under construction. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,198. This road, which is also a railway feeder, has been looked upon by the Railway and Civil authorities as being of sufficient importance to justify their recommending its being made into a 1st class metalled road; its length is about 17 miles.

A 2nd class road from Pharenda railway station, Bengal and North-Western Railway, *viâ* Tirmohanighát and Mahárájganj to Senduria, Gorakhpur district, estimated to cost Rs. 44,942, was undertaken. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,182. Compensation for land has been paid, and the earthwork in the first eight miles has been finished.

Metalling the first eight miles of the 2nd class road from Uska to the Nepál frontier, estimated to cost Rs. 37,699, was undertaken in consequence of the extensive traffic on this portion of the road which serves as feeder to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The expenditure was Rs. 18,310.

On rebuilding a bridge over the Ami Nadi on the Basti and Menhdawal 2nd class road, Basti district, a total expenditure of Rs. 24,094 was incurred up to the 31st March 1892 and during the year Rs. 12,093. A masonry bridge formerly crossed this river, but owing to defects in design and construction the abutments gave way and the arches had to be dismantled. The present work is for reconstructing the abutments and erecting an iron girder bridge with a 12 feet roadway. The girders have been obtained and carted to site. The road is an important one, as it connects the sadar station of Basti with the large town of Menhdawal: material has been collected and the work is well in hand.

On metalling the first 14 miles of the Ráni-ki-Sarái and Phúlpur road in the Azamgarh district there was an expenditure during the year of Rs. 9,915 against an estimate of Rs. 23,801. More than half of the road has been metalled and a good deal of the metal collected for the remainder. Ráni-ki-Sárai is a large ganj or mart close to Azamgarh on the Allahabad, Jaunpur, and Deoriaghát road. Phúlpur is an important town from which there is already a metalled road to Sháhganj railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

An iron lattice girder bridge was erected over the Básu Nadi, Gházipur district. The bridge is of two spans, one of 65 feet and the other of 16 feet. The larger is a lattice girder and the latter of rolled iron joists. The former was obtained from England through the Secretary of State for India, and is very neat in appearance and of excellent quality, and cost Rs. 155 per foot run. Roadway 12 feet. The estimated cost was Rs. 10,455. The expenditure this year Rs. 1,815.

The raising and bridging of the Korantadih and Lathadui road from a 4th to 2nd class road, in the Gházipur district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,758, has been finished. The road may practically be said to be a new one, and is 11 miles long. It is a feeder road from Rasra, a large sugar mart in the Ballia district, to Kotwa Ghát (Korantadih) on the Ganges, opposite Buxar East Indian Railway station.

Converting the Kheta Sarái and Kutáhan road, in the Jaunpur district, at a cost of Rs. 13,915, from an unraised to a raised and metalled road, was in hand, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,440. The earthwork, bridging, and culverts have been finished, about two miles of consolidation completed, and the metal for the whole length has been collected. This road will connect Kutáhan, a tahsíli town, with Kheta Sarái on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The work of metalling the Phepna and Rasra section of the Ballia-Rasra road, Ballia district, has been finished. The estimate amounted to Rs. 25,178, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,999. Work finished. It places Rasra, a large town and tahsíli, in metalled communication with Ballia.

Metalling the Ait and Kunch road, Jalaun district, length nine miles, was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,489 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 23,486.

Converting the Orai and Kunch 2nd class road into a 1st class road, in the Jalaun district, was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,008. An expenditure of Rs. 4,807 was incurred in collecting metal during the year.

Converting the existing road from Hamírpur to Rath, Hamírpur district, from an unraised to a raised road, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 38,096. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,788, for which sum about three-fourths of the earthwork has been executed and nearly the whole of the materials for the construction of culverts collected. When completed the road will greatly facilitate traffic between Hamírpur and Rath, the chief market in the district.

Constructing the Hissar khurd to Sairwas 3rd class road, and the Bar Hazárighát 3rd class road, Lalitpur district, were commenced. The amount of the estimates was Rs. 12,358 and Rs. 15,561 respectively, and the expenditure Rs. 1,737 on the former, and

Rs. 2,298 on the latter. Both of these are strategic roads in a hilly part of the district which has hitherto been very isolated. They form part of the scheme for which a special grant was given. As work was commenced in February, nothing beyond collecting materials, clearing jungle, and a little earthwork could be done.

The Guna and Madanpur 3rd class road, in the Lalitpur district, was sanctioned, the estimate amounting to Rs. 28,800. Nothing beyond a beginning could be made during the year, and only a small expenditure of Rs. 243 was incurred. The road runs along the south-east border of the district and, except in one place, will be unbridged. It is over 17 miles in length and is crossed by some 28 drainage lines, and nine of the larger ones will have causeways.

The construction of the Betna and Jakhlaun 3rd class road, in the Lalitpur district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,211, was also undertaken. An expenditure of Rs. 7,306 was incurred in collecting materials for the culverts and causeways. The length of the road is over 14 miles, and will place many large villages in connection with the Jakhlaun station on the Indian Midland Railway. The earthwork is about three-fourths completed.

Metalling the Lalitpur and Mahroni road (1st class) to the boundary of the Tehri State, Lalitpur district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,578, was proceeded with. The road is 26 miles in length and will be raised, bridged, and metalled throughout. Up to the 31st March 1892 an expenditure of Rs. 47,464 was incurred, of which Rs. 15,088 were spent during the year.

Raising and improving the Gujarwara and Banpur 2nd class road, Lalitpur district, was begun. The road which is nine miles in length will be raised and bridged throughout, but not metalled. All the earthwork and culverts have been finished at a cost of Rs. 7,978. The estimated cost is Rs. 29,924.

An expenditure of Rs. 7,513 was incurred during the year on raising and bridging the first 18 miles of the Naraini and Kartal road, Bánda district, against an estimate of Rs. 17,602. All the earthwork has been finished and the culverts are being proceeded with. A second project for extending the road to the borders of the district is under preparation.

Metalling the north circular road from Sukul to Baoli, Bánda district, was started rather late in the year, so that only Rs. 2,154 could be spent in collecting metal against an estimate of Rs. 13,608.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 83,200 against Rs. 95,472 in 1890-91.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for laden boats in the Ganges from Allahabad to Renelganj at the confluence of the Ganges and Gogra and a minimum depth of four feet secured.

The works were of the ordinary character and require no special notice. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,338.

Ganges River and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1891	49,974
Collections in 1891-92	10,593
Total, Receipts ...	60,567

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works and collection establishment:—

	Rs.
(a) In the Civil Department	2,695
(b) Ditto Public Works Department	11,625
Total ...	14,320

Unexpended balance on 31st March 1892 Rs. 46,247. Navigation was satisfactorily maintained throughout the season.

Ferry Funds.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts in the Civil Department...	6,17,138	...
Ditto Public Works Department	12,534	6,29,672
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department... ...	22,352	
(a) Works and maintenance	1,00,360	
(b) Share of Public Works establishment	23,083	
(c) Ditto Tools and Plant	1,505	
Total Expenditure		1,47,300
Surplus		4,82,372

Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (collected in the Civil Department)		42,291
Expenditure by the Civil Department	20,822	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on—

	Rs.	
(a) Works and Maintenance	53,962	
(b) Share of Public Works establishment	12,411	
(c) Ditto Tools and Plant	809	
		67,182
Total Expenditure ...		88,004
The expenditure therefore exceeded the receipts by ..		45,713

The corresponding excess in 1890-91 was Rs. 51,577.

Works of public utility.

There was an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 2,07,523 (or Rs. 36,104 less than the previous year's outlay) incurred during 1891-92 on works of public utility by private individuals at their own cost. Appendix H shows the nature and number of the works constructed in each division, of which the most important are detailed in the following table :—

District.	Name of individuals.	Description of works.	Amount.
			Rs.
Saháranpur ...	Suraj Mal, Seth	Dharamshála	75,000
Gonda ...	Maháráni Indra Kunwar of Balrámpur ...	Masonry Female Hospital ...	40,000
Hardoi ...	Kabergír Param Hans	Masonry well	4,000
Muttra ...	Seth Keshab, Patwári	Ditto	3,000
Farukhabad ...	Lála Bhawani Shankar	Dharamshála	3,000
Meerut ...	Jawahir Lal, son of Dina Mal, and Ranjít Singh, son of Jawahir Lal of Feroznagar.	Masonry tank	2,825
Benares ...	Bagha Mal and Badri Das	Masonry well	2,500
Kheri ...	Bábu Sheobakhsh Rai, Pleader ...	Ditto	2,200
Bara Banki ...	Chaudhri Imam Ashraf	School	2,000

(b)—Railways.

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c)—Canals.

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year under review is shown for each work and for each class of work in the following statement:—

TABLE A.

Class.	Works.	During the year 1891-92.								Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	8,890	1,926	20	—930	...	...	9,906	720	10,626	41,88,776
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,44,343	32,321	2,105	—1,345	...	8,372	1,69,052	6,741	1,75,793	2,87,31,937
	Lower Ganges Canal.	1,52,490	33,677	2,099	28,849	...	9	2,17,106	16,034	2,33,140	3,35,32,949
	Agra Canal ...	20,491	4,581	299	— 209	...	...	25,162	1,355	26,517	91,88,854
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	49,613	10,232	667	4,503	...	...	65,015	4,353	69,368	34,56,093
	Total ...	3,66,937	80,811	5,170	31,798	...	8,381	4,76,335	28,483	5,04,818	7,49,09,833
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,36,834
	Rohilkhand Canals	8,819	2,001	...	2,251	...	...	13,071	412	13,483	17,00 223
	Bijnor Canals ...	4,864	1,119	...	...	...	...	5,983	157	6,140	93,266
	Bundelkhand lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	13,683	3,120	...	2,251	...	...	19,054	569	19,623	25,12,721
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	282	—34	...	...	...	...	248	—5	243	1,75,134
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	282	—34	...	...	...	...	248	—5	243	2,81,452
	Total, Minor Works	13,965	3,086	...	2,251	...	...	19 302	564	19,866	27,94,173
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,89,792	85,823	5,190	33,119	...	8,381	5,05,543	29,767	5,35,310	8,18,92,782

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 7,65,43,647 direct, and Rs. 53,49,135 indirect, charges. Of the direct charges Rs. 7,37,02,495 have been provided from Imperial and Rs. 28,41,152 from Provincial Funds. The reduction in expenditure on "Works" is due to the completion of the subsidiary works in connection with the Nadrai Aqueduct during the previous year, and the increase under "Suspense" to the purchase of kankar for river training works at Narora and the collection of materials for the Pandu Nadi aqueduct on the Cawnpore Branch Extension.

Mileage of channels sanctioned and completed.—The following table compares the mileage of channels completed at the end of the year with the mileage sanctioned :—

TABLE B.

Canals.	Mileage sanctioned.		Mileage complete on 31st March 1892.				
	Canals.	Distributaries.	Canal.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Navigation escape and mill channels.	Total.
Betwa Canal	182	379	168	343	18	15	544
Ganges ditto	463	3,009	437	2,524	1,031	85	4,077
Lower Ganges ditto... ...	566	2,457	557	2,104	615	77	3,353
Agra ditto	109	600	109	565	46	35	755
Eastern Jumna ditto... ...	130	641	129	644	331	16	1,120
Dún Canals... ...	...	74	...	74	3	...	77
Rohilkhand ditto	20	344	20	344	3	2	369
Bijnor ditto	...	38	...	38	...	...	38
Jhánsi Lakes... ...	...	38	...	38	...	...	38
Hamírpur ditto	...	28	...	28	...	...	28
Total ...	1,470	7,599	1,420	6,702	2,047	230	10,399

There was an actual increase of 241 miles of channel during the year, *viz.* distributaries 11 miles, drainage cuts 227 miles, escapes and mill channels three miles, but, owing to the distributaries from the Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes having been incorrectly reported in the previous year as 81 instead of 66 miles, the increase is reduced to 226 miles.

Closure of productive works estimates.—The general estimates of the four productive public works were closed on the 31st March 1891. Since that date all expenditure on these works has been charged against the open Capital account.

On the Betwa Canal the expenditure to the end of the year has been Rs. 41,88,776 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 44,83,776.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—Table D gives the revenue actually realized and the charges against revenue during the last two years :—

TABLE D.

	1890-91.				1891-92.				Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.	
Realizations—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates and miscellaneous revenue.	74,478	53,34,729	1,70,429	55,79,636	1,00,833	58,05,316	1,75,746	60,81,895	+5,02,259
Indirect revenue	...	11,06,969	86,284	11,93,253	...	11,45,807	86,284	12,32,091	+38,838
Total ...	74,478	64,41,698	2,56,713	67,72,889	1,00,833	69,51,123	2,62,030	73,13,986	+5,41,097
Charges—									
Direct charges...	1,05,268	24,57,876	1,64,774	27,27,918	96,485	24,08,818	1,61,218	26,66,521	−61,397
Indirect ditto ...	9,589	1,70,180	11,644	1,91,413	8,445	1,66,325	12,914	1,87,684	−3,729
Total ...	1,14,857	26,28,056	1,76,418	29,19,331	1,04,930	25,75,143	1,74,132	28,54,205	−65,126
Net revenue ...	−40,379	38,13,642	80,295	38,53,558	−4,097	43,75,980	87,898	44,59,781	+6,06,223
Interest charges	1,58,344	27,72,545	...	29,30,889	1,58,801	27,90,554	...	29,49,355	+18,466
Profit or loss ...	−1,98,723	10,41,097	80,295	9,22,669	−1,62,898	15,85,426	87,898	15,10,426	+5,87,757

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	−1,98,723	−1,62,898
Productive „	10,41,097	15,85,426
Minor „	80,295	87,898
Total Profit ...	9,22,669	15,10,426

The Betwa Canal, the only "Protective" work, was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,62,898, a decrease as compared with the loss of last year's operations of Rs. 35,825. The profit from "Productive" works increased by Rs. 5,44,329, and that from minor works by Rs. 7,603. From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 15,10,426 after paying interest charges, as compared with Rs. 9,22,669 in 1890-91 and Rs. 1,16,267 in 1889-90.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—Table E shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest to the end of 1891-92 :—

TABLE E.

	Protective works.	Productive works.	Minor works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1891-92 ...	3,75,217	12,65,19,556	54,80,371	13,23,75,144
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	6,16 586	5,36,76,560	39,39,014	5,82,32,160
Net revenue	−2,41,369	7,28,42,996	15,41,357	7,41,42,984
Interest charges to end of 1891-92	13,55,829	6,34,57,904	...	6,48,13,733
Net revenue, deducting interest charges ...	−15,97,198	93,85,092	15,41,357	93,29,251

The charges on protective works, the Betwa Canal, have exceeded the receipts by nearly 16 lakhs. Since the opening of the canal in 1885 the rainfall has each year been very favourable in the tract of country protected by it, and canal water in consequence has never been in great demand.

The net revenue from Productive works to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by close on 94 lakhs.

Provincial Contract.—Under the contract with the Government of India, the Provincial Government retains the direct revenue from Productive works and Minor Irrigation works, and pays interest to the Imperial Government as noted below :—

(i) On the old Capital outlay from Imperial Funds on minor works and navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

(ii) On the total Capital outlay from all sources on Irrigation Major works, less outlay from 1st April 1887 on the new Nadrai Aqueduct chargeable to Capital account.

The contract terminated on the 31st March 1892. The results for the five years of the contract are given below :—

Financial results of the Provincial contract for the five years ending 1891-92.

TABLE F.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Direct Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive works, gross earning ...	42,15,527	45,36,617	45,04,222	53,34,729	58,05,316
Minor ditto	1,44,946	1,59,958	1,58,682	1,70,429	1,75,746
Total ...	43,60,473	46,96 575	46,62,904	55,05,158	59,81,062
Expenditure Provincial—					
Productive works, working expenses ...	20,05,729	22,07,047	23 06,771	24,57,876	24,08,818
Minor works, capital account ...	3,263	—61	—473	16,192	19,302
Ditto, working expenses ...	1,39,360	1,28,735	1,53,556	1,64,774	1,61,218
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue ...	40,862	23,220	34,044	72,757	1,02,123
Total ...	21,89,214	23,58,941	24,93,898	27,11,599	26,91,461
Net revenue	21,71,259	23,37,634	21,69,006	27,93,559	32,89,601
Interest charges payable to Government of India.	27,25,887	27,42,154	27,61,353	27,79,928	27,97,868
Surplus or deficit	—5,54,628	—4,04,520	—5,92,347	+13,631	+4,91,733
Anticipated deficit to be met by transfer from Land Revenue (Imperial).	6,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	...	...

The contract figures were—

	Rs.
Revenue	55,40,000
Charges, Rs. 22,98,000	
Interest ,, 26,91,000	49,89,000
Anticipated net revenue ...	5,51,000
Total net revenue for five years	27,55,000

The actual results for the five years were—

Revenue	2,52,06,172
Charges, Rs. 1,24 45,113	
Interest ,, 1,38,07,190	2,62,52,303
Net revenue ...	—10,46,131
Anticipated deficit, owing to the failure of the Nadrai Aqueduct, to be met by transfer from land revenue	12,00,000
Difference ...	1,53,869

The province was therefore, so far as canals are concerned, a loser by the contract of Rs. 26,01,131, as shown below. The figures are given for all the years of the contract, those given in previous reports being incorrect through erroneous calculation.

Year.	Contract figures.	Actuals.	Deficit during the year.	Deficit to end of year.
	Net revenue.	Net revenue, allowing for anticipated deficit.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	5,51,000	+45,372	5,05,628	5,05 628
1888-89	5,51,000	+95 480	4,55,520	9,61,148
1889-90	5,51,000	—4,92,347	10,43 347	20,04,495
1890-91	5,51,000	×13,631	5,37,369	25,41.864
1891-92	5,51,000	+4,91,733	59,267	26,01,131
Total ...	27,55,000	+,153,869	...	26,01,131

Table G gives for the last 11 years the net profits on the Capital outlay calculated on realizations. There is an increased profit of ·71 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and of 1·71 as compared with 1889-90 :—

TABLE G.

Year.	Capital outlay to end of each year.	Profit from direct revenue.		Profit from total revenue direct and indirect.	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1881-82	* 6,62,06,214	27.66,200	4·18	37,15,831	5·61
1882-83	* 6,76,33,960	32,55 962	4·81	42,05,593	6·22
1883-84	* 6,90,92,987	32,57,533	4·71	42,07.164	6·09
1884-85	* 7,02,83,698	38 16,283	5·43	47,65,914	6·78
1885-86	† 7,51,49.595	20,22,644	2·69	29,72,275	3·96
1886-87	† 7,70,59,223	21,95,857	2 85	31,53,012	4·09
1887-88	† 7,87,67,319	18,26,835	2·32	27-85,495	3·54
1888 89	† 7,99,83 651	19 91,345	2·49	29,51,762	3·69
1889-90	† 8,08,73,972	19,56,782	2·42	30,21,492	3·74
1890-91	† 8,13,57,472	26,60,305	3·27	38,53,558	4·74
Average for 10 years ending with 1890-91.	...	25,74,975	...	35,63,210	...
1891-92	† 8,18,92,782	32,27,690	3·94	44,59,781	5·45

* Excluding Betwa Canal.

† Including ditto.

Net profits on the four productive works.—The following table compares for the past 11 years the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as Productive, also calculated on realizations :—

TABLE H.

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.		Total productive works.	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1881-82 ...	14 91,264	5·44	10,78,142	6·33	3,47,201	4·10	7.79,100	27·12	36,95,707	5·81
1882-83 ...	19,04,100	6·88	11,14,350	4·30	2,98,535	3·50	8,45,532	29·07	41,62,517	6·40
1883-84 ...	19,47,341	6·96	10,25,633	3·82	3 91,443	4·50	7,75,742	26·05	41 40 159	6·24
1884-85 ...	23,68,011	8·43	10 25,231	3·72	5,10,672	5·76	8,08,276	26·37	47,12,190	6·98
1885-86 ...	14,67,781	5·22	6 88,180	2·42	1,87,448	2·11	6,35,706	20·48	29,79,115	4·35
1886-87 ...	17,35,644	6·17	4,23 495	1·41	3,13,552	3·49	6,99,277	22·44	31,71,968	4·51
1887-88 ...	14,68 752	5·20	3,57,769	1·14	2,21,018	2·44	7,16,981	22·86	27,64,520	3·84
1888 89 ...	15,91 785	5·62	4,20 474	1·30	2,10,152	2·31	6,62 475	20·53	28 84,886	3·95
1889-90 ...	15,17,935	5·35	5,79,892	1·75	2,91,009	3·19	5,93,641	17·79	29,82,477	4·03
1890-91 ...	20,37,858	7·14	6,65,425	2·00	3,65,183	3·99	7,45,176	22·00	38,13,642	5·13
Average for 10 years.	17,53,047	...	7,37,859	...	3,13,621	...	7,26,191	...	35,30,718	...
1891-92...	21,86,711	7·61	10,88,343	3·25	3,46,060	3·77	7,54,866	21·34	43,75,980	5·84

The net revenue on all canals is considerably above the average. The improvement is most marked on the Lower Ganges Canal, the net revenue of which has risen from a little over 3½ lakhs in 1887-88 to upwards of 10¾ lakhs in the present year, and the percentage on Capital from 1·14 to 3·25. The net return on the Lower Ganges Canal is the highest with the exception of that for 1882-83.

Assessments and working expenses.—The revenue assessed and the working expenses are given for each canal in Table I :—

TABLE I.

Class of works.	Canals.	Gross revenue assessed.		Charges.				Net revenue.	
		Water, rates, &c.	Share of land revenue.	Works of improvement and maintenance.	Establishment and tools and plant.	Leave and pension allowance.	Total.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective ...	Betwa ...	86,519	...	35,316	61,169	8,445	1,04,930	—18,411	—18,411
Productive	Ganges ...	25,73,932	6,90,076	5,19,003	5,27,657	70,828	11,17,488	14,56,444	21,46,520
	Lower Ganges ...	18,38,756	2,09,586	4,13,440	4 28 350	59 451	9,01,241	9,37,515	11,47,101
	Agra ...	6,16,934	...	1,14,406	1,22,686	16,219	2,53,311	3.63,623	3,63,623
	Eastern Jumna,	7,89,503	2,46,145	1,35,752	1,47,524	19,827	3,03,103	4,86,400	7,32,545
	Total ...	58,19,125	11,45,807	11,82,601	12,26,217	1,66,325	25,75,143	32,43,982	43,89,789
Minor ...	Dún ...	63,103	24,980	26,473	26,625	3,664	56,762	6,341	31,321
	Rohilkhand ...	88,935	50,070	28,235	54,799	7,573	90,607	—1 672	48,398
	Bijnor ...	24,893	8,172	3,600	6,261	852	10,713	14.180	22,352
	Jhánsi Lakes ...	2,205	1,299	7,311	2,501	484	10,296	—8,091	—6,792
	Hamírpur ...	3,248	1,763	1,882	3,531	341	5,754	—2,506	—743
	Total ...	1,82 384	86,284	67,501	93,717	12,914	1,74,132	8,252	94,536
	Total 1891-92	60,88,028	12,32,091	12,85,418	13,81,103	1,87,684	28,54,205	32,33 823	44,65,914
	Total 1890-91	58,63,111	11,93,253	13,10,468	14,17,450	1,91,413	29,19,331	29,43,780	41,37,033
	Increase ...	2,24,917	38,838	...	...	...	...	2,90,043	3,28,881
	Decrease ...	...	...	25,050	36,347	3,729	65,126	...	...

Gross revenue assessed, direct and indirect.—Details of the gross revenue (assessments) for the past 11 years are given in table K :—

TABLE K.

Years.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect. revenue.	Total revenue.
	Occupiers' rate.	Owners' rate.	Plantations.	Water power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	46,55,907	2,66,340	1,10,763	58,723	29,512	38,197	51,59,442	9,49,631	61,09.073
1882-83 ...	48,98,114	3,14,572	1,55,258	69,257	27,655	44 696	55,09,552	9,49 631	64 59,183
1883-84 ...	54,05,911	5,86,003	1,47,199	73,632	33,742	54,618	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736
1884-85 ...	40,03,058	4,05,681	1,56,708	64,630	24,992	52,177	47,07,246	9 49,631	56,56,877
1885-86 ...	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58,165	85,950	26,181	49 038	50,83,385	9 49,631	60,33,016
1886-87 ...	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31 022	50,959	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46.25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	41 80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	46,50,828	4.05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28.263	52.522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64 87,515
1890-91 ...	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58.63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
Average for 10 years ending with 1890-91.	44,70,157	3,95,357	1,62,693	72,268	27,308	50,030	51,77,813	9,88,235	61,66,048
1891-92 ...	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,130	60,88,028	12,32,091	73,20,119

The total direct revenue is the highest recorded with the exception of that for the year 1883-84, of which it falls short by Rs. 2,13,077 or about 3·4 per cent., due chiefly to the occupiers' rate being less by about one lakh and the owners' rate by 1¾ lakh. On the other hand, as against the latter, there is an increase in the indirect revenue of over 2¾ lakhs, and the net result is that the total revenue (assessments) is the highest that has been recorded, exceeding that for 1883-84 by Rs. 69,383 or nearly 1 per cent.

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

The year.—With the exception of a few local showers in April, and light but general rain between the 22nd and 25th of May, practically no rain fell before the 22nd July. The monsoon may said to have set in between 22nd and 25th of that month, but it commenced feebly, and it was not till the 5th and 6th of August that sufficient rain fell to stop demand for kharíf irrigation.

The monsoon rains continued late, in some parts not ceasing until October 6th: the winter rains on the whole were late and below the average. Demand for water for rabi irrigation consequently did not commence until the latter part of November, but, once set in, did not slacken until the middle of February.

Area irrigated by canals.—The area irrigated by all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, was 2,147,183.

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years:—

TABLE L.

Years.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881-82 ...	772,391	631,216	152,603	254,886	...	13,453	84,466	5,031	558	1,345	1,915,949
1882-83 ...	856,035	606,025	155,887	254,513	...	14,968	79,507	5,416	637	1,187	1,974,175
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	...	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	683,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741 636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	996	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4 183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888 89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114
Average for 10 years ending with 1890-91.	749,982	537,969	155,997	221,446	*22,657	14,676	87,020	6,642	693	1,395	1,798,477
1891-92 ...	832 864	660,963	164,981	223,427	30,606	19,712	96,305	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,043,602

* Average six years.

All canals show an improvement as compared with the average for the 10 preceding years.

With the exception of 1883-84, a year of very scanty rainfall, the area during the year under review was the largest that has been recorded.

Compared with 1890-91 there is an increase of 29,488 acres distributed as below:—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1890-91.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1890-91.
	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	+11,212	+1·36
Lower ditto	+18,331	+2·85
Agra	+12,863	+8·46
Eastern Jumna	−13,995	−5·89
Betwa	−3,347	−9·86
Dún	+2,728	+16·06
Rohilkhand	−1,967	−2·00
Bijnor	+3,240	+37·11
Jhánsi Lakes	+475	+70 58
Hamírpur ditto	−52	−3 10
Total ...	+29,488	+1·46

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is due to the exceptionally large area under sugarcane: on the Lower Ganges Canal to the Káli-Burhganga duáb recovering from super-saturation, caused by the abnormally heavy rainfall of the previous years, the re-opening of the Bewar branch, and to the development of irrigation on the Bhognipur branch, and on the Agra Canal to the late setting in of the monsoon, causing a strong demand for the irrigation of cotton.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal there was a decrease of 13,995 acres, wholly in the rabi. The defect was entirely in the Lower Division, the upper one having an increase, and was due to the late rain in September reducing the area under wheat, while the rain in February enabled the poorer class of crops to mature without canal water.

The falling off on the Betwa Canal is attributed to the low supply in the reservoir in the kharíf, and to the favourable cold weather rainfall.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past six years is shown below:—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	21,830	82,200	104,030
1887-88	24,410	84,099	108,509
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
1889-90	25,856	88,824	114,680
1890-91	13 286	90,849	104,135
Average for five years ...	22,263	86,373	108,636
1891-92	21,338	82,243	103,581

Kharíf and rabi areas.—Table M shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

TABLE M.

Year.	Kharíf. April to September.	Rabi. October to March.	Total area.	Percentage. Kharíf.	Percentage. Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
*1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36·85	63·15
*1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	27·50	62·50
*1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
*1884-85	773,603	843,702	1,617,305	47·82	52·18
†1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
†1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60 27
†1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
†1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
†1889-90	649,737	1 229,666	1 879,403	34·57	65·43
†1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
Average for 10 years ending with 1890-91	694,328	1,104,149	1 798,477	38·61	61·39
†1891-92	765,406	1,278,196	2,043,602	37·45	52·55

* Excluding Betwa Canal.

† Including ditto.

The kharíf area was 37,917 acres or 5·2 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1890-91, while the rabi area was less by 8,429 acres or ·66 per cent.

Crops irrigated.—Table N shows the area of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years :—

TABLE N.

Crops.	1881-82. *	1882-83. *	1883-84. *	1884-85. *	1885-86. †	1886-87. †	1887-88. †	1888-89. †	1889-90. †	1890-91. †	Average for the past 10 years.	1891-92. †
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual—												
Sugarcane ...	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	179,993	245,667
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	113,975	147,944
Indigo ...	319,627	316,145	294,429	392,302	297.314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,632	224,663	267,175	174,544
Cotton ...	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	59,644	88,191
Other crops ...	49,255	69,384	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,088	59,112	72,374	66,585	73,628	109,281
Total ...	541,006	542,068	670,600	619,951	526,315	373,369	415,123	429,416	491,528	529,003	514,422	519,960
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545 153	713 199	736,297	636,935	755,144
Barley ...	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	150 551	108,806
Other cereals ...	102,549	123,383	245,863	168,290	221,088	160 518	217 937	240,247	251,340	296,889	204,527	282,272
Gram ...	49,851	48,400	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	44,221	55,421
Peas ...	21,849	21,752	37,254	7 986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26 092	21 570	25,775
Poppy ...	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	13,689	11,707
Other crops ...	29,419	28,981	262	19,119	38,174	25,119	29,987	19,386	52,911	50,002	32,569	38,850
Total ...	1,209,924	1,233,785	1,471,927	843,702	1,007,417	821,994	904,633	951,092	1,229,391	1,286,534	1,104,062	1,277,975
GRAND TOTAL...	1,915,949	1,974,175	2 297,674	1,617,305	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,879,403	2,014,114	1,798,477	2,043,602

* Excluding Betwa Canal.

† Including ditto.

NOTE.—The areas in table M differ from those in table N owing to sugarcane irrigated during the rabi (221 acres) having been included in the rabi area in the former table.

The area under sugarcane is the largest on record and exceeds that of 1888-89, which has hitherto been the largest area under this crop by 21,422 acres.

There was a decrease of 19,924 acres in the area under rice, as compared with 1890-91. The area that year, however, was the largest that has been recorded and was exceptional owing to the long breaks in the rains during August and September.

There was a falling off in indigo of 50,119 acres, attributed to the losses sustained by cultivators by flooding in the preceding season. The increase in cotton and other kharíf crops is due to the late setting in of the rains.

Area under wheat.—The area under wheat, omitting that irrigated from the Bhábar and Tarái Canals, was 755,144 acres, an increase of 18,847 acres over the previous year, and which has only been exceeded in 1883-84 when it reached 824,982 acres. The area under wheat irrigated from each canal is given below :—

Canal.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole rabi area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	228,321	246,871	350,797	334,572	328,293	67
Lower ditto	149 405	163,241	167,377	225.434	247.744	52
Agra	14,560	19,626	33,585	26,425	33 795	83
Eastern Jumna	73,092	73,096	119,626	102,666	94,176	33
Betwa	9,426	9,768	5,251	10,996	8,698	32
Dún	6,553	5.878	7,576	6 245	8,873	74
Rohilkhand	23,547	23,865	25,741	27,186	28,252	63
Bijnor	2,877	1,738	2,903	1,552	4,076	66
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	482	1,070	343	1,221	1,237	48
Total ...	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,144	95

Tarái and Bhábar Canals.—The crops irrigated by Tarái and Bhábar Canals are given in the following table :—

TABLE O.

Crops.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Annual—				
Sugarcane	671	0·64	1,021	·99
Garden and orchards	776	0·75	534	·51
Total ...	1,447	1·39	1,555	1·50
Kharíf—				
Rice	38,576	37·04	37,279	36·00
Cotton	135	0·13	...	...
Other crops	4,625	4·44	4,539	4·38
Total ...	43,336	41·61	41,818	40·38
Rabi—				
Wheat	27.949	26·84	30,589	29·53
Barley	3,990	3·83	3,320	3·20
Gram	1,411	1 36	1,512	1·46
Oil-seeds	17,920	0·27	16,836	16·25
Other crops	8,082	24·70	7,951	7·68
Total ...	59,352	57·00	60,208	58·12
Total, whole year ...	104,135	100·00	103,581	10·00

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and expenditure.—Table P shows the gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years :—

TABLE P.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	15,816	16,634
Agra Canal	5,966	7,679
Total Receipts ...	21,782	24,313
Expenditure—		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	21,425	19,654
Agra Canal	9,394	9,993
Total Expenditure ...	30,819	29,647
Excess of expenditure over receipts	9,037	5,334

On the Ganges Canal there is a slight increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure, the net result being a loss of Rs. 3,020 against a loss of Rs. 5,609 in the previous year. On the Agra Canal the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 2,314. The increase in revenue is attributed to there having been a better supply in the canal during May and June than in 1890.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of the traffic are given in the following statement :—

TABLE Q.

	1891-92.			1890-91.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	102,808	20,586	123,394	106,813	27,241	134,054
Ton mileage	6,305,399	1,554,918	7,860,317	5,880,965	1,225,861	7,106,826
Value of goods carried ... Rs.	20,54,103	4,29,557	24,83,660	21,31,631	6,86,624	28,18,255
Number of passengers	202	285	487	3,255	641	3,896

On the Ganges Canal there was a falling off in cotton and wheat, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in timber. The large increase in the number of passengers carried was entirely due to the Hardwár Kumbh Mela of 1892.

On the Agra Canal there was an increase in building materials and food grains carried, but a decrease in other commodities.

The length of navigation channels open during the year was—

	Miles.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	412
Agra Canal	123
Total ...	535

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

TABLE R.

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	9 906	27,000	13,000
Major works, working expenses (account head 42)	97,950	1,00,000	1,00,000
Minor works, agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43)	4,130	6 000	6,000
Major works of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue (account head 49)	4,76,335	7,20,000	4,97,000
Total, Imperial ...	5 88,321	8,53,000	6,16,000
Provincial.			
Major works, working expenses (account head 42)	24,20,227	23,63,000	24,22,000
Minor works (account head 43) capital account	19,302	36,200	34,300
Ditto working expenses	1,61,286	1,68,250	1,54,730
Ditto works of which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	1,62.123	1,07,550	1.26,970
Total, Provincial ...	27,02,938	26,75,000	27,88,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,91,259	35,28,000	33,54,000

Under "Imperial" the outlay fell short of the final grant by Rs. 27,679, the greater part of which was under Productive works (account head 49). Rupees 35,648 lapsed on the Upper Ganges Canal, and Rs. 11,138 on the Agra Canal. The expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal exceeded the grant by Rs. 20,106, and on the Eastern Jumna Canal by Rs. 6,015.

The Provincial expenditure was less than the final grant by Rs. 36,062.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" shown in table A was distributed as shown below:—

TABLE S.

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	3,641	...	5,249	...	8,890
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	...	17,660	33,748	92,935	1,44,343
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	22,683	94,340	35,467	1,52,490
	Agra Canal ...	...	4 545	13,733	2,213	20,491
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	3,904	37,283	8,426	49,613
	Total, Major Works ...	3,641	48,792	1,84,353	1,39,041	3,75,827
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).						
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	1,373	7,446	...	8,819
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	4,864	...	4,864
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1 373	12 310	...	13,683
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	282	...	...	282
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarda Canal... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	282	...		282
	Total, Minor Works ...	...	1 655	12,310	...	13,965
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,641	50,447	1.96,663	1,39,041	3,89,792

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal 1⅞ mile of distributaries and 4⅜ miles of drainage cuts were completed and opened during the year. Levelling up the crest of the weir was completed, and materials collected for the construction of discharge sites on the main distributaries and masonry outlets on the Kathaund Branch.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the raising of the Puth bridge was commenced and Rs. 11,586 spent on this work. Two second class inspection houses, one at Asafabad in the Anúpshahr Division and the other at Kaitha in the Aligarh Division, were completed. Only one mile of new distributary channel was opened during the year, but considerable expenditure was incurred in building masonry outlets on existing distributaries.

Sixty miles of new drainage works were completed and opened during the year. In the Northern Division the masonry works and excavation of the Unchagaon and Bhainsani drain were practically completed and the four syphons in connection with that drainage scheme built. The improvement to the Barla Chapar drainage cut and the extension of the Narsen drain were well in hand and have been completed since the end of the financial year. In the Anúpshahr Division the Jhabar and Tissa drains were completed, compensation for land only remaining to be paid. In the Meerut Division three syphons were constructed under distributaries at points where drainage was intercepted. In the Bulandshahr Division upwards of Rs. 60,000 were expended during the year in the improvement of the drainage of the country irrigated by the Mát Branch. The following drains were practically completed and will be ready to come into operation before the rains of 1892: the Siryal, Bilaspur, Gobra, Parauri, and Pisawah. Rupees 11,767 were also spent in improving the Patwaya Nadi, into which the Gobra, Párauri, and Pisawah have their outfall. In the Aligarh Division the Akrabad drain diversion was commenced.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The principal work under "Main Canal" was the construction of a tail fall on the Malhausi escape.

The length of distributaries was increased by seven miles by the construction of minor distributaries in the Bhognipur and of channels to take up the direct irrigation in the Etáwah Division.

One hundred and fifty-three miles of drainage cuts, including Burhganga improvement, were completed during the year. In the Narora Division, Jhabar drain and Bagar nála were practically completed and good progress made on the extension of the latter. In the Etáwah Division, the Dabrauli, Dilagaon, and Gangsi were completed, and the Digpunga, Bijhai, and Kanchausi drains in progress. In the Bhognipur Division four small drains were completed and one is still in progress.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal two tail falls on the Jarna escape were built, and the demarcation of canal land proceeded with. Considerable expenditure was incurred in providing distributaries with masonry outlets, bed bars, and profiles.

The excavation of the Lalpur drain was completed and the masonry works on it were in progress.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the Tharauli distributary remodelling and the new head for the Barauli distributary were nearly finished. New heads for the Pilkhani and Fatehpur distributaries were built and the demarcation of land commenced.

The Naiabas drainage cut was completed, and the extensions of the Tatauli and Rámpur Khurd drains were well in hand at the end of the year.

Rohilkhand Canals.—On the Rohilkhand Canals the chief expenditure was in connection with the remodelling of the Nakatpur distributary of the Bahgul Canal.

Revenue account extensions and improvements.—Under "Extensions and improvements" chargeable to revenue, the expenditure was as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective works	...	Betwa Canal	4,029
Productive works	...	Ganges Canal	1,11,773
		Lower Ganges Canal	62,435
		Agra Canal	13,257
		Eastern Jumna Canal	22,219
		Total ...	2,09,684
Minor works	...	Dún Canals	6,346
		Rohilkhand Canals	8,855
		Bijnor Canals	1,725
		Jhánsi Lakes	4,447
		Total ...	21,373
		Grand Total ...	2,35,086

On the Ganges Canal the chief expenditure was on the Nildhara and Dudhia weirs, masonry spurs and crib bars in the Ganges river, the construction of a scouring channel at the Pathri torrent, and the extension of Dhamat bars Nos. 13 and 14. Four inspection houses were enlarged and re-roofed and the demarcation of canal land proceeded with.

On the Lower Ganges there was no expenditure of any importance, except in the Narora Division on account of the permanent river training works.

On the Agra Canal the most important works were the construction of a new groyne below the Okhla weir, and a ziladár's office at Bichpuri and the formation of a fuel plantation near Okhla.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the chief expenditure was on taking out a new cut in the river Jumna above Khara, erecting outhouses at Ghoona, Babail, and Randole mills, and constructing a second class inspection house at Kheri.

On minor works the chief outlay was on the Rohilkhand Canals on the construction of left Choreli superpassage, Bahgul Canal, providing gates for the Kailas weir, and in erecting a rice husking machine at Satarganj, on the Dún Canals, building patrols' huts and altering the Raipur inspection house, and on the Bundelkhand Lakes on remodelling the Ghugua escape, Barwasagar Lake.

Repairs and maintenance.—Table T shows the expenditure on "Repairs and maintenance" during the year:—

Table T.—Expenditure on repairs.

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	32,153	31,287
Productive ditto	Upper Ganges	3,95,553	4,07,230
	Lower ditto	3,37,748	3,51,005
	Agra	88,964	1,01,149
	Eastern Jumna	1,13,782	1,13,533
Minor ditto	Dún	27,985	20,127
	Rohilkhand	24 981	19,380
	Bijnor	4,049	1,875
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,001	4,749
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal Solani reclamation ...	4,786	3,319
	Ditto other works	2,469	4,465
	Eastern Jumna	2,276	2,169
	Dún	154	150
	Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district ...	...	123
	Total ...	10,37,901	10,60,561

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is due chiefly to part of the expenditure incurred on special repairs necessary after the floods of 1890 having fallen within the present year. Jungle clearance was heavier than usual, and the heavy rain on the upper part of the canal necessitated more than usual being expended in the clearance of distributaries and drainage cuts.

The increase on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the repairs to the noses of groynes injured by the floods of 1891 having been carried out before April in order to take advantage of the low supply in the river. But for this there would have been a considerable decrease in expenditure as compared with 1890-91.

On the Agra Canal the increase is due to expenditure on the Burya nála syphon which blew up during the rains, and to special repairs to bridges and bridge ramps.

(d)—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1891-92, and the extensions and deductions made during the year:—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At end of 1890-91.	Added during 1891-92.	Deducted during 1891-92.	Remaining at end of 1891-92.	At end of 1890-91.	Added during 1891-92.	Deducted during 1891-92.	Remaining at end of 1891-92.
4,744	142	295*	4,591	15,884	578	607*	15,855

* Two hundred and eight miles of line and 607 miles of wire which are in the Panjáb have been deducted from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh figures this year.

During the year 1891-92 seven Government and eight Railway Telegraph offices were opened in these Provinces, while three Government and 27 Railway offices were closed. Statistics in regard to these offices are given in the following table:—

Description of offices.	Number of Telegraph offices open at end of 1890-91.	Add number opened during 1891-92.	Deduct number closed during 1891-92.	Number open at end of 1891-92.	Number of telegrams despatched during 1891-92 from Government offices.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government Offices...	122	7	3*	126	250,485	17,880	3,04,575 12 0
Railway and canal offices.	314	8	27†	295	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	94	14	13†	95	...	...	...
Total ...	530	29	43	516	...	...	...

* Delhi central and local offices transferred to the Panjáb list.

† Includes the offices of the Indian Midland Railway transferred to Railway management, and Gobindpur on the Bengal and North-Western Railway closed.

The following are the Government and Railway offices opened during the year:—

Azamgarh	Government.
Bikapur	
Hardoi	
Lucknow (combined)	
Orai	
Sambhal	
Shahabad	
Colonelganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Gogaghát	
Gonda Kacheri	
Jorwal Road	
Maijupur	
Surji	
Puranpur	Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.
Sirhamau	

POST-OFFICES.

(a)—Imperial Post.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices of all classes and letter boxes which existed, and the postmen and village postmen employed, at the close of the year 1891-92:—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Post-men.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1891	881	1,106	1,393	135	3,515
Opened or entertained in 1891-92	20	355	18	14	407
Closed or discontinued in 1891-92	11	23	9	3	46
Balance on 31st March 1892	890	1,438	1,402	146	3,876
Increase	9	332	9	11	361

During 1891-92 three head offices were reduced to sub-offices, (1) Roorkee, (2) Benares city, and (3) Lalitpur. This was rendered necessary by the abolition of the distinction between disbursing and head offices. One new sub-office was opened on Queen's Road, Allahabad, five branch offices were converted into sub-offices, and one sub-office was converted into a branch office. One sub-office was closed and ten new branch offices were opened. On the whole there was an increase of nine post-offices during the year. There was a large increase in the number of portable letter boxes.

The table given below shows the total number of Imperial post and district dâk-offices existing at the close of the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Particulars.	Imperial post.	District dâk.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1891	881	307	1,188
Opened during 1891-92	9	3	12
Existing on 31st March 1892	890	310	1,200

The number of combined offices rose from 89 in 1890-91 to 92 in 1891-92; the income from which amounted to Rs. 1,23,053-4-0 or Rs. 15,515-2-4 in excess of the

previous year. The number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during 1891-92 was 40,098,448, as against 38,378,366 in 1890-91, being an increase of 1,720,082. The percentage of undelivered articles was 1·96 in the year under report as compared with 1·93 in the previous year. The number of value payable articles posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 111,683, on which the sum of Rs. 3,118,792-8-0 was specified for recovery, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 23,485-3-0. The figures for the previous year were—articles 102,672, amount specified for recovery Rs. 10,55,619-5-0, and commission realized Rs. 20,707-15-0. There was thus a slight increase during the year 1891-92.

There was a slight increase in the number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with that of the previous year; the figures being 17,025 for 1891-92 against 16,656 for 1890-91, of which the insurance fees amounted to Rs. 9,321-14-0 and Rs. 8,262 respectively.

The following statement gives the money-order transactions in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, and shows a considerable increase over the figures of the former year:—

Period.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	885,722	1,63,37,115	2,16,620	1,207,382	2,37,26,819
1891-92	922,879	1,74,71,984	2,32,682	1,279,080	2,52,40,655
Increase ...	37,157	11,34,869	16,062	71,698	15,13,836

The number of land revenue money-orders issued in 1891-92 was 121,631 as against 111,212 in 1890-91, and their value amounted to Rs. 25,98,316 in the year of report as against Rs. 23,61,162 in the previous year, the amount realized being respectively Rs. 34,204 and Rs. 31,070. The number of miscellaneous revenue money-orders issued was 13,036 as compared with 11,069 in the previous year, the value being Rs. 2,66,823 as against Rs. 2,22,768 in the receipts. The commission realized on these was Rs. 3,506 as compared with Rs. 2,890 in 1890-91.

During 1891-92 Rs. 55,171 rent money-orders were issued as against 51,977 in 1890-91. The total value of these was respectively Rs. 7,12,422 and Rs. 6,54,213 and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 11,403 in 1891-92 and Rs. 10,528 in 1890-91.

The following statement shows the Savings Bank transactions during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Period.	Number of accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	13,493	9,542	72,029	32,31,911	47,824	31,94,566	51,94,408
1891-92 ...	17,430	12,719	80,838	40,07,270	53,584	37,88,685	54,25,257
Increase ...	3,937	3,177	8,809	7,75,359	5,760	5,94,119	2,30,849

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold during the year under report was 3,440 of the value of Rs. 32,353 as compared with 4,476 of the value of Rs. 40,325 of the previous year.

The table given below shows the mileage of the lines of all classes over which mails were conveyed during 1890-91 and 1891-92, and shows a net increase of 136 miles in the year under report:—

Period.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runners' lines.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1891 ...	2,147¼	357	1,542¾	4,046¾
Ditto 1892 ...	2,169¼	400	1,613¾	4,182¾
Increase ...	22	43	71	136

During 1891-92 13 cases of highway robbery of the mails were committed, all of which were in British territory, against 10 in the previous year.

The number of complaints against the Department fell from 524 in 1890-91 to 433 in 1891-92.

The scheme by which salt traders remit through the post-offices the price of salt required by them seems to be progressing, judging from the fact that over 40 lahks of rupees were paid into the post-office by salt traders during 1891-92 as compared with 36 lakhs in the previous year.

(b)—District Post.

The subjoined table shows the total number of post-offices and letter boxes which existed, and of postmen and village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1891-92:—

Particulars.	District post-offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1891	344	474	49	691	1,558
Opened or entertained in 1891 92	3	100	1	3	107
Closed or discontinued in 1891-92	...	10	...	3	13
Balance on 31st March 1892	347	564	50	691	1,652
Increase ...	3	90	1	...	94

During the year 3 district branch offices were opened in the North-Western Provinces and 1 in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces 97 letter boxes were newly opened or transferred to the district post from the Imperial Department and 3 were similarly added in Oudh; while only 9 letter boxes were either closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department in the North-Western Provinces and 1 in Oudh.

During the year under report three additional village postmen were entertained in the North-Western Provinces and one postman in Oudh, and three village postmen were brought under reduction in the North-Western Provinces. The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces over which mails were conveyed during 1891-92 was 6,628½ miles as against 6,664¾ miles during 1890-91, and the total length of lines in Oudh was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 1,489 miles. There was therefore a net decrease of 36¼ miles in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

The following statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at, and delivered from, the district post-offices during 1891-92 and in the preceding year :—

Particulars.	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to Imperial post-offices.			Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1890-91	2,031,327	19,182	3,174	3,116,259	62,682	14,344
1891-92	2,321,672	25,662	1,920	3,337,261	64,960	14,682
Increase ...	300,345	6,480	...	221,002	2,278	338
Decrease ...	...	...	1,254	...	...	...
Percentage of increase	14·78	33·78	...	7·09	3·63	2·35
Ditto decrease	...	...	39·50	...	...	...

The above figures show that the number of articles received for delivery from Imperial post-offices largely exceeds the number of those posted for despatch by district post-offices.

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 was as follows :—

	Received for delivery.	Posted.
1890-91	3,193,285	2,053,683
1891-92	3,416,903	2,359,254

The figures of receipt and despatch during 1891-92 show an increase of 70·02 and 14·87 per cent. respectively over those for the previous year, and a much larger increase over the figures for 1889-90. The total number of articles that were returned undelivered by district post-offices during the year 1891-92 was 117,632, which gives a percentage of 3·44 on the total number received for delivery; a result which may be considered as satisfactory.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,82,837 (Rs. 1,48,983 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 33,854 for Oudh), which includes the cost of the district post in Kumaun, managed independently by the local authorities.

The budget allotment for the year including expenditure on account of contingencies was Rs. 1,86,000 or the same amount as in the previous year.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

On 1st April 1891 effect was given to the administrative changes (having mainly for their object the assimilation of Oudh to the North-Western Provinces, but in part also readjusting existing arrangements in the North-Western Provinces) which had been determined on after consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to examine the question by Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd February 1889. The final conclusions of this Government were embodied in its Resolution (Revenue Department No. $\frac{1259}{\text{I—549A.}}$, dated 26th July 1890). In the North-Western Provinces there was a redistribution of the charges of Commissioners. The Jhánsi Division was abolished, and a new division, consisting of the Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh districts, was created. The districts of the Jhánsi Division were transferred to the Allahabad Commissionership and the district of Jaunpur was transferred from Allahabad to Benares. These changes have made necessary a fresh tabulation of divisional statistics of previous years, so that they should correspond with the statistics of the divisions as now constituted. The reorganisation has produced the good results anticipated from it, and has done much to equalize the revenue case work of the divisions.

The harvests of the year under report depended on the rains of 1890 and the winter rains of 1890-91. The monsoon of 1890 was much heavier than its predecessor and gave an average of 51·7 inches against a Provincial average for the previous five years of 44·6 inches. But the rainfall was very unevenly distributed, and varied by as much as 20 inches between sub-divisions of the same district. It was also exceptionally ill-distributed over the rainy season. Heavy and incessant falls in June and July were followed by a long break, the anxiety caused by which was relieved by timely rains in the middle of September. Owing to floods and excessive rainfall the autumn sowings were lost over a large area, and they everywhere suffered from the drought of August and from the impossibility of weeding the crops in June and July. The average outturn of the autumn harvest was worse than that of 1889-90, but an unusually large area was put under spring crops; the winter rains, though light, were generally sufficient; the spring harvest in the western districts was an excellent one, and its outturn was better for almost all crops than that of the previous year. The kharíf harvest of 1891, though the rainy season last year did not begin till the latter half of July, was, with the exception of the cotton crop, exceptionally good. The crops of the calendar year 1891 were therefore decidedly above the average.

Hailstorms in February and March 1891 marred the promise of the ripening crop in a certain number of villages. The districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Jalaun suffered considerably, and it was found necessary to grant remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 90,823. Some remissions were also granted in Etáwah and Pilibhít, where, however, the injury caused by hail was much less extensive. In Basti the poppy crop sustained some damage, but neither there nor in other districts

where hail fell was the loss so serious as to require relief in the form of suspension or remission of revenue.

In the canal-irrigated districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh there were serious and extensive inundations arising from the soil having become water-logged, and being unable to absorb even a moderate rainfall. In all these districts drainage schemes have been sanctioned and are being carried out by the Irrigation Department. The Board of Revenue have urged these schemes upon the attention of the Government, and the subject has been brought to the notice of the Sanitary Board. The largest work is that which will utilize the depression of the Patwaya nála as a drainage line, and will discharge directly into the Jumna the water which now finds its way into the Karon nadi and causes inundations in Bulandshahr and Aligarh. March 1893 is the date fixed for final completion of this work.

Floods occurred along the banks of the Ganges, Ránganga, and Gogra, and in Ballia especially many houses and much property were destroyed. All the districts of the Gorakhpur Division suffered from floods, and special grants of takávi were found necessary. In Azamgarh temporary poor-houses were started to relieve the wants of the destitute, and in Ballia private charity intervened to alleviate the distress caused by the floods. Happily all these districts escaped inundation in 1891 and the distress has disappeared.

In the western divisions—Meerut, Rohilkhand, Agra, and Kumaun—the public health was fairly good, but in the central and eastern divisions—Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur—the year was decidedly unhealthy. In these divisions cholera prevailed in an epidemic form throughout the hot weather and rains, while in the Gorakhpur Division fevers and enteric disease were unusually fatal. It was remarked that while cholera raged in the interior of the Allahabad district the city itself enjoyed a comparative immunity. In Agra also the health statistics have much improved, and these results are attributed by the local authorities in great measure to the new water-supply which has been provided for the two cities of Agra and Allahabad. The very general acceptance of the Vaccination Act by municipalities which has taken place within the last two years will also not have been without effect. The condition of cattle was on the whole good. There was little epidemic disease, though in some districts—especially in Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and the districts of the Kumaun Division—mortality among cattle was heavy. The deaths appear to be mainly due to the scarcity of good and wholesome fodder and to have occurred among the least valuable animals. The Commissioner of Kumaun deplores the apathy of the people in the adoption of preventive measures, but has noticed some tendency on their part to appreciate the advantage of segregating infected herds—a tendency which should be in every way supported and encouraged.

Food grains were exceptionally dear throughout the year, and in all districts the poorer classes felt the pinch of the high prices of food. The kharíf harvest of 1890 was not such as to compensate the small outturn of the previous year. Prices were considerably higher in January 1891 than they were a year before; the high prices were maintained, and in the case of the coarser grains the rates for August 1891 were considerably in excess of those for January. Towards the close of the year the rates for wheat, barley, and gram fell; and this fall was continued so that in April 1892 prices were much easier than in April 1891.

The effect of the high cost of food grains was most marked in the eastern districts and in portions of the Agra Division, which have suffered from a period of agricultural depression. In June, July, and August prices rose to such a height as to cause grave apprehensions of scarcity in the Gorakhpur Division. The Bengal and North-Western Railway, while protecting those districts from famine, has raised the level of prices to which in normal years the people were accustomed.

The demand and collection of arrears from previous years under the principal heads of revenue were as follows:—

STATEMENT I.—*Arrears of previous years.*

Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue on the roll	6,49,556	2,03 906	1,91,577	3,95,483	2,54,073
Ditto not on the roll	12,941	12,161	...	12,161	780
Málikána	846	846	...	846	...
Twelve per cent. cess	30,521	10,323	9,536	19,859	10,662
Acreage cess	1,435	1,162	273	1,435	...
Miscellaneous land revenue, Imperial and Provincial.	119	119	...	119	...
Occupier's rate	76,327	50,656	3,464	54,120	22,207
Owner's do.	8,043	5,456	.175	5,631	2,412
Patwáris' do.	10,115	5,378	2,095	7,473	2,642
Total ...	7,89,903	2,90,007	2,07,120	4,97,127	2,92,776

The balance of land revenue borne on the roll was large, amounting to Rs. 6,49,556 as compared with Rs. 4,50,683 in the previous year. Rupees 2,03,906 were collected during the year and Rs. 2,359 shortly after the close of the year: Rs. 1,91,577 were remitted and Rs. 5,782 are nominal. The outstanding balance is therefore Rs. 2,51,714. Of this, however, Rs. 1,70,886 are mainly due from deteriorated villages in the Agra Division, the assessments of which have been under revision. In accordance with the rules for the revision of settlement all outstanding arrears of revenue will be remitted whenever the revenue of a village is reduced. In the Etah district alone, which shows a balance of Rs. 1,55,927, the Settlement Officer has recommended the remission of Rs. 1,36,414. Settlement operations have now been concluded, and the greater portion of these balances will be removed from the accounts during the current year. Of the remaining outstanding sum, Rs. 35,590 are due from estates under attachment in the Agra Division and in Bundelkhand. Nearly all are deteriorated estates, and a large part of the arrears may have to be remitted.

Of the arrears of occupier's rates, Rs. 22,207, no less than Rs. 19,032 are due from attached and distressed villages in Etah. Since the close of the year the Commissioner has remitted as irrecoverable, owing to want of assets, a sum of Rs. 4,902 due from some of the distressed villages. Instructions have been given that the condition of the other villages should be examined and that these arrears should be either collected or remitted.

The current demand rose from Rs. 5,82,22,102 to Rs. 5,93,65,982 and the total receipts from Rs. 5,75,66,170 to Rs. 5,83,67,373. The principal heads of increase in the demand are—land revenue Rs. 2,48,413; occupier's rate Rs. 5,07,353; and advances under the Agricultural Loans Act Rs. 3,82,357.

The current demands, with collections, remissions, and closing balances, are shown in Statement II attached:—

STATEMENT II.—*Current demands, with collections, remissions, and closing balances.*

Heads of receipt.	Demands.	Collections and remissions.		Total.	Balance.
		Collections.	Remissions.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue on the roll	4,49,75,872	4,43,39,599	...	4,43,39,599	6,36,273
Ditto not on the roll ...	35,999	32,706	...	32,706	3,293
Málikána	1,91,182	1,90,094	616	1,90,710	472
Twelve per cent. cess	49,90,215	49,54,091	...	49,54,091	36,124
Acreage cess	5,91,531	5,90,826	...	5,90,826	705
Miscellaneous land revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	71,133	70,879	...	70,879	254
Occupier's rate	49,76,450	48,29,498	30,300	48,59,798	1,16,652
Owner's do.	3,68,052	3,45,461	8,164	3,53,625	14,427
Sale of State properties	13,437	13,437	...	13,437	...
Ditto waste lands	1,400	1,400	...	1,400	...
Interest on purchase-money... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Profits from State properties (including arrears).	5,76,425	5,53,173	...	5,53,173	23,252
Process fees	41,553	40,933	...	40,933	620
Collections from estates under direct management (including arrears).	59,121	36,279	...	36,279	22,842
Advances under the Land Improvement Act (principal including arrears).	1,05,147	96,476	...	96,476	8,671
Advances under the Land Improvement Act (interest including arrears).	28,208	15,690	...	15,690	12,518
Advances under the Agricultural Loans Act (principal including arrears).	3,94,180	3,32,870	...	3,32,870	61,310
Advances under the Agricultural Loans Act (interest including arrears).	34,490	22,964	...	22,964	11,526
Patwári rate	19,11,587	19,00,997	...	19,00,997	10,590
Total ...	5,93,65,982	5,83,67,373	39,080	5,84,06,453	9,59,529

The demand on account of land revenue borne on the roll has risen from Rs. 4,27,89,447 to Rs. 4,49,75,872, being a net increase of Rs. 21,86,425. This increase is mainly due to the regular revision of settlement in the districts of Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Jalaun: the revised demand which had previously been shown as land revenue not on the roll having been brought on the roll from 1st October 1890.

Excluding nominal items, the collections averaged 98·98 per cent. of the demand against a percentage in the previous year of 99·12. There are 14 districts with a clean balance-sheet, and among them are three—Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Basti—in which the land revenue has been largely enhanced at the recent revision of settlement. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total balance and 73·5 per cent. of the recoverable balance belong to the Agra Division. The Etah district is responsible for no less than 36 per cent. of the recoverable balance, or Rs. 1,04,643. The Settlement Officer has finished the inspection and assessment of the deteriorated

villages in Etah, and his last report is said to be under the consideration of the Commissioner. The Board of Revenue have been instructed that no delay should be allowed to occur in bringing the settlement operations in the Agra Division to a close. It is remarked by the Commissioner that the existence of a revision of settlement in these districts has encouraged malingering and recusancy on the part of the well-to-do, and the Board have observed that default has become chronic, and that the zamíndárs have discovered that the best way to ensure attention to their claims for relief is to refuse to pay their revenue. Orders have been given that as each revision is concluded the question of outstanding balances should receive careful attention; that sums which are really irrecoverable should be remitted or proposed for remission; and that the punctual payment of the revised land revenue should be insisted on. Relief should be given when necessary; it should be given speedily and liberally; but when once it has been given default should be treated with a firm hand.

It is satisfactory to find that the barbed wire fence put up in 1891 at the instance of the local authorities to protect Agra and Muttra villages from the wild cattle of the Bhartpur State promises to be successful. Instructions have since been given to extend the fence.

With regard to the Bánda and Jalaun villages of which the condition since last settlement is said to call for inquiry, the Board have been directed to place their proposals with as little delay as possible before the Government; and to afford such intermediate relief as may be necessary.

The area taken under the Land Acquisition Act was less than in the previous year, and was required mainly for canals and railways. The average rate of compensation per acre paid for the land permanently acquired was Rs. 32-11-1 as compared with Rs. 58-0-8 and Rs. 81-6-2 of the two preceding years. The number of pending cases has risen from 151 to 269, and for this increase Bánda, Bareilly, and Etah are chiefly responsible. The necessary measures have been taken by the Board to ensure the clearance of the pending files, some of which date back as far as 1888 and call for immediate disposal.

The peculiarities of the season, the prolonged dry weather in August and in the beginning of September 1890, and the lightness of the winter rains were the cause of extensive canal irrigation. The demand for occupier's rate rose by Rs. 5,07,353, or 11·35 per cent. The most noticeable increase occurred in the Cawnpore district, where the practice of growing rice sown with the aid of canal water before the rains begin has been found profitable. An extension of rice cultivation is anticipated in the current year, and further information has been called for as to the conditions of the cultivation, whether it is of rice sown broadcast or of transplanted rice, and how many waterings as a rule are required for the crop. The progress made in the Hamírpur and Jalaun districts in irrigation from the Betwa Canal is not unhopeful.

Owner's rates in Bulandshahr and Saháranpur have become merged in the land revenue, and from 1st October 1891 the owner's rate levied on revenue-paying estates in the Muzaffarnagar district has also been abolished. There has, however, been an increase in the demand owing to the same causes which led to an increase in the occupier's rate. The collections of canal rates were on the whole satisfactory, and balances have been sufficiently explained.

In State properties the collections have been good, but it is unsatisfactory that there is again a considerable arrear in Bánda, and from the same villages of Jaspura and Jauharpur. These are reported to be prosperous villages and beyond the range of káns. It is said that an efficient manager has been now appointed and the Collector proposed to carry out schemes of improvement. But even in a favourable year the current demand is not realized, and from the information at present before Government it would seem that the difficulties of management have not been overcome.

The attention of the Board has been called to the matter, and instructions given that if they are satisfied that the rental demand is fair, firmness in its realization is essential.

The stud lands of Gházipur have been now leased for a term of years.

The Board have noted the steady growth in popularity of the system of remitting land and miscellaneous revenue by money-orders. There is an increase in the number and value of land revenue money-orders in all divisions except Benares and Gorakhpur. In the other Divisions all districts, except Agra, Bareilly, and Sháhjahánpur, show an increase. The decrease is most marked in Azamgarh, and is attributed to a general scarcity of money owing to bad harvests. When money is scarce the revenue-payers wait till a demand is made on them and voluntary payments become less frequent. Orders have been given that any practice of paying revenue into the hands of peons such as is said to exist in Azamgarh must be put an end to.

The statistics show that the Rent Law litigation, though less in both suits and applications than in 1889-90, is still heavier than in any other year since the passing of Act XVIII of 1873.

Taking suits and applications together, the number has fallen by 3,217, *viz.*, from 234,029 to 230,812. The decrease took place in Rohilkhand and the eastern divisions. Meerut and Agra show an increase in both suits and applications.

Suits for arrears of rent formed 89·77 per cent. of the total number filed under all classes, the percentage in the two previous years having been 90·88 and 90·09. The special causes to which this large amount of litigation may be due were discussed last year. The decay of the powers and influence of the lambardár; the number of partitions which have been effected in recent years involving smaller properties, and an increase in the number of rent collectors are no doubt active causes. The fact that every year villages pass into the hands of the money-lending classes is not without its influence on litigation. The traditions and training of the moneyed classes make them disinclined to let arrears run on.

The total value of rent money-orders issued during the year is practically the same as in 1889-90, but some districts exhibit remarkable variations. In Meerut there is an increase in value from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 45,000; in Bulandshahr the amount of rent thus remitted fell from Rs. 1,79,000 to one lakh. Concurrently with the increased number of money-orders in Meerut there was a decrease in suits for arrears from 2,896 to 2,316. In Bulandshahr there was a heavy rise in suits for arrears from 3,120 to 4,103. The Collector of Bulandshahr ascribes the decrease in the number of money-orders to more happy relations between landlords and tenants, while attributing the increase in the number of suits to ill-feeling and disputes between the same classes. The effect, if any, on litigation of payment of rent by money-orders may, as the Board indicate, with advantage be further examined. The more general use of printed forms of receipt in payment of rents is very satisfactory, and should be in every useful way promoted.

Instructions have now been issued by the Board defining the classes of cases which should be shown in the returns as compromised and disposed of without trial. The discrepancies noted last year re-appear in the present statistics. For the current year the returns will be based on one and the same principle.

The average duration of contested cases was high in the following districts: Jaunpur, two months six days; Gházipur, two months four days; Ballia, three months 13 days; Azamgarh, two months five days. Ballia is considerably worse than last year, when it was noted that the average duration of two months 16 days in that district was high. The Board have been requested to make the reasons of this long duration in each instance, and especially in that of Ballia, the subject of special inquiry.

Applications show a net decrease of 2,479, *viz.*, from 147,324 to 144,845, which is spread over all divisions except Meerut and Agra. There was an increase of 884

applications under class VI, enhancement of rent. In Bulandshahr, where in some important properties the relations between landlords and tenants have been, and still are, very strained, on the close of settlement operations, applications for enhancement of rent rose from 464 to 1,640. It is satisfactory that in Gorakhpur and Basti the re-adjustment of rent has generally been effected without recourse to the Courts.

The returns of ejectments for the last two years are compared in the annexed table:—

Applications under—	Number.			Percentage of increase and decrease.	Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase and decrease.		
Section 35, class XVIII ...	17,340	17,862	+ 522	3·0	To eject tenants with rights.
Ditto 36, do. XIX ...	59,809	57,875	−1,934	3·2	Ditto tenants-at-will.
Ditto 39, do. XX ...	16,630	16,851	+ 221	1·3	To contest liability to ejectment.
Ditto 40, do. XXI ...	36,821	36,259	− 562	1·5	By landlord for assistance to eject.
Total ...	1,30,600	1,28,847	−1,753	1·3	

The total area in acres which was affected by notices to eject was—

	Total areas which were affected by notices to eject.		Percentage of—
	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Section 35	122,791	122,897	·08 increase.
Ditto 36	262,331	282,508	7·6 ditto.

Applications to eject tenants with rights increased by 3 per cent., though the area affected was practically the same as last year. Applications were most numerous in Benares (1,532), Gházipur (1,498), Allahabad (1,268), Budaun (1,094), Bulandshahr (873), the same districts as were prominent in this respect last year. Ejectment actually took place in 38·68 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued as compared with 36·0 per cent. in 1889-90 and 32·84 of the previous year. The law on this subject is thoroughly understood by the tenants, and it may be safely assumed that none would allow themselves to be ejected if they were able to raise sufficient money to discharge the decree. A continuous rise in the percentage of actual ejectments points to increasing difficulty on the part of the best class of tenants in meeting their engagements. The area from which ejectment actually took place was 43,553 acres; but notwithstanding the large number of ejectments which are made every year, the area held by tenants with rights continues to increase, and has risen in one year by 128,686 acres from 9,938,301 to 10,006,987 acres. The increase is most conspicuous in the Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions, and is there chiefly due to the revision of the settlement record.

There was a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the number of applications for the ejectment of tenants-at-will, though the area affected by the notices was 7·6 per cent. greater than in 1889-90. The Board have drawn attention to the remarks of the Collector of Meerut on the great difficulty of disposing of all contested cases before the end of May. Under the present law the latest date for handing in the application to the Tahsíldár is the 31st March in each year. The landholders have it in their power to apply at any date after 1st January, but they appear to delay their applications until the last few days of March. It has been suggested to the Board

that a return showing the number of applications filed in the tahsils for each fortnight between 1st January and 31st March would be useful. Some conclusion might then be arrived at as to whether there is any real necessity for an amendment of the law and for fixing the latest date for application a month earlier than at present.

The duration of contested and uncontested applications, is in some cases excessive, and the Board have been instructed that in Etáwah, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Gházipur measures should be taken to expedite the disposal of contested cases.

The Revenue Courts had 247,366 suits and applications for disposal, of which they disposed of 230,021 cases during the year. The pending file has risen from 16,623 to 17,345, or almost the figure at which it stood in 1888-89. In Bulandshahr the pending file has increased from 806 to 2,044. Of these cases 1,561 are applications for enhancement of rent, and special measures will be required to ensure that these cases are disposed of in the coming cold weather. The duration of contested applications in this district is also somewhat prolonged.

Statements have been prepared for the first time of applications by tenants to serve notice of relinquishment on the landholder, and of applications by a distrainer for sale of property. The large number of relinquishments in the districts of the Allahabad Division and in Moradabad demand further inquiry. These statistics will gain enhanced value when the statistics of previous years are available for comparison, and in the course of inquiry additional light will be thrown on the state of agriculture and the condition of tenants.

The appellate work of Collectors was heaviest in Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Gorakhpur. Etah is the only district which shows a very large pending file (59 cases). The average duration of appeals rose from one month two days to one month five days. The duration was longest in Azamgarh, Etah, and Benares.

There were 1,514 appeals for disposal by Judges, of which 602 were pending at the end of the year, and of these 280 had been on the file for over three months. The average duration of appeals disposed of by Judges was abnormally high: being seven months as compared with five months and nine days in 1889-90. The duration was highest in Saháranpur—16 months and four days; Muzaffarnagar 17 months and 23 days; Bulandshahr and Meerut over 12 months; Mainpuri and Etáwah over 15 months; Benares 20 months. These figures without explanation are very far from satisfactory, and have been brought to the notice of the High Court.

In the Courts of Commissioners 3,689 appeals were filed as compared with 3,564 in the previous year. Of these 1,000 were transferred to Collectors, and at the close of the year 1,246 cases were pending against 1,611 pending at the close of 1889-90. Forty-eight cases only were pending more than three months. It is noted that the Commissioner of Benares hopes in future to dispense with the necessity of transferring appeals to Collectors.

The procedure of Commissioners in disposing of appeals varies in different divisions. A Commissioner is authorized to reject an appeal either summarily or on perusal of the record. If the appeal be not rejected, a date for the hearing, of which notice is given to the parties, is fixed. While the Commissioner of Allahabad rejected eight appeals and the Commissioner of Rohilkhand 25 only, in Meerut 216 appeals were rejected, in Agra 437, in Benares 408, in Gorakhpur 253; and in the last two divisions 503 appeals were summarily rejected without perusal of the record. These figures will be brought to the notice of Commissioners. It cannot be supposed that the character of this appellate litigation varies much from district to district, or that the grounds of appeal differ much, if at all, from year to year. There seems no sufficient reason for the varying procedure. Cases no doubt occur in which a Commissioner after perusal of the record will deem it unjust to allow the respondent to be troubled further in the suit; but when an appeal is not rejected on some preliminary

point, such as limitation, and when the grounds of appeal warrant the calling for the record, the appeal should ordinarily be decided in open Court in presence of the parties.

The total number of cases disposed of by the Board increased from 2,121 to 3,351: while the pending file at the close of the year was 232 cases against 605 at the close of 1889-90.

There is a decrease in the total number of processes, but an increase in the total arrears, for the realization of which coercive measures were employed. The increase in writs and arrests is mainly attributable to the substitution of legal for illegal and irregular methods of collection. In the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gházipur the Collectors exercised a wise discretion, under the circumstances of the season, in not enforcing absolute punctuality of payment. In Basti especially, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, the postponement of the demand and the comparative absence of coercion, the whole of the enhanced revenue assessed at the recent revision of settlement was collected within the year. Exclusive of the Agra Division, the conditions of which are abnormal, the statistics of processes show pressure of the revenue in the Azamgarh, Cawnpore, and Aligarh districts. Seventy per cent. of the arrests and 42 per cent. of the cases of distress of moveable property in the Province belong to Azamgarh. In Cawnpore cases of attachment of moveables increased from 219 to 469, and although in only 30 cases sale took place, yet the number of attachments points to want of assets. In the tahsíls of Aligarh, which suffered from floods, it was necessary to grant large suspensions of revenue and the arrears were collected with difficulty. These three districts especially demand the attention of their Collectors. The enhanced land revenue of the late settlements in Basti, Saháranpur, and Bulandshahr was collected, it is noticed, without difficulty.

The Board have noted the diminished use made of the power of attachment of the land of a defaulter under section 154, Act XIX of 1873. In many districts, and among them Gorakhpur and Basti, this process was not employed at all. The large number (54) which occurred in Jaunpur were attachments of maháls belonging to the Rájá of Jaunpur made as a preliminary to the annulment of settlement. It is only in exceptional cases that the process is of value as a means of recovering arrears of revenue. Its utility mainly consists in the opportunity which it gives to a Collector of ascertaining the real condition of an estate with a view to the adoption of ulterior measures, either remedial or of severer coercion.

Not much comment is called for by the statistics of transfers. Settlement operations disturb the district returns, cases of transfer being brought at once by the Settlement Officer into the revised record. In Gházipur the large decrease in succession cases is due to the record being made for the mahál instead of for the mauza. The incidence of penalties levied under section 100, Act XIX of 1873, seems to vary from district to district in greater proportion than the amount of the fees payable under section 96 of the Act. The law permits a penalty not exceeding five times the amount of the proper fee. In some districts, as in Aligarh, the full penalty appears to be generally imposed, but in the majority of districts less than the full penalty is taken. The difficulty of realizing these penalties is referred to, and the Board are disposed to think that no fees should be levied in cases in which the mutations having been duly reported by those concerned, the land revenue or annual value of the transferred property is less than Rs. 50. No remedy has been suggested for the difficulty of realizing penalties; and the Government is prepared to consider further any proposal which the Board have to make in this regard.

Partition work has improved since last year, and 221 more partitions were actually carried out. There has been a decrease of 146 in the number of applications filed. The Basti district shows a marked advance, but the pending file of the Gorakhpur Division is still very heavy. In the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts;

in Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and Allahabad of the Allahabad Division, and in all districts of the Rohilkhand Division, the Commissioners' personal attention to this branch of the work is much needed.

The employment of competent amíns at fixed salaries in partition work is engaging the Board's attention, and the Government will receive at the proper time further information on the progress of this experiment.

The number and amount of applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act, though larger than in 1889-90, are yet considerably below the figures of preceding years. The existence of settlement operations undoubtedly disinclines landholders from applying for advances. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion of the Commissioner of Allahabad, which is quoted by the Board, that the benefit of the Act is mainly intended for the smaller landholders who, while willing to improve their property, possess little or no capital. Such men must perhaps be sought out and encouraged; but if the Collector is known to take a personal interest in extending improvements, his Tahsíldárs will follow his example, and applicants will no doubt come forward. As remarked by the Commissioner of Benares, coparcenary bodies of independent small co-sharers will not agree to carry out in combination works of benefit common to all. This cause hinders applications in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. The Board may have observed what can be done in this regard by the active interest of the District Officer in the case of the district of Hardoi in Oudh under the administration of Colonel Horsford.

The need of improved road communication is the chief point brought forward in the reports on the economic history of the districts. The construction of railways has created a want for new feeder roads. During the past year Rs. 75,000 have been granted for roads in Lalitpur, but mainly in order to combat future outbreaks of dakáiti. Roads are required in Hamírpur, and in the Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur Divisions improved communications are, as they have always been, much needed. In Aligarh a number of bridges remain to be constructed or re-built. Now that the Province has been largely provided with railroads, and that schemes for water-supply and drainage in the principal towns have received due assistance from Provincial revenues, larger grants will be available for communications; which, with works of drainage and reclamation of agricultural tracts, must be regarded as having the strongest claim at present on the Provincial balances, and which are essential to the proper working of the many lines of rail with which the Province is furnished.

In Saháranpur settlement operations proper were concluded last year, and Mr. Holmes, the Collector, who was placed in charge in January 1891, has, with the assistance of a Deputy Collector, successfully disposed of the large amount of case work, original and appellate, which remained to be dealt with after the departure of the Settlement Officer, and deserves the acknowledgement which the Board record of his success in dealing with this matter.

In Muzaffarnagar settlement operations have also been completed. The inspection and assessment of the area which remained was finished by Mr. Miller, and the assessment of the Ganges khádir, which resulted in a small net reduction, has now been passed by the Board.

From Jhánsi assessment reports for the whole district have been received and are under the consideration of the Board. The final operations will be carried out under the supervision of Mr. Meston, to whom Mr. Impey after the close of the year made over charge.

In the Kumaun-Bhábar it is expected that Mr. C. H. Roberts will complete the work of revision during the current year. Twenty-two settled and 142 khám villages remain to be dealt with. The revision will, it is anticipated, give an increased rent-roll of Rs. 38,000.

In Garhwál it has been decided that the cadastral survey shall be limited to the southern parganas. The orders of the Government of India on the assessment rules have been received and communicated to the Board. The present scarcity in Garhwál may probably interfere with settlement work: Mr. Partridge, the Deputy Commissioner, being fully occupied in administrative duties.

Further progress has been made in carrying out the scheme for the re-arrangement of patwáris' circles and the revision of patwáris' pay schedules. There remain three districts—Bánda, Saháranpur, and Muzaffarnagar—in which schemes are under consideration. In Bijnor the re-arrangement of circles has been sanctioned, but the scheme will not be introduced till the present settlement of the district expires. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has noted that in the western districts the emoluments enjoyed in the past by the patwáris are larger than elsewhere in the Province, that their position in the village economy is more respected and responsible, and that a higher standard of living prevails. In the revision of the pay schedules of Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur due regard will have to be paid to these considerations. The object of the revision is to apportion fairly both work and pay, and to ensure a fair salary to every patwári. Care must be exercised lest under the guise of equality the salaries of patwáris in various parts of the Province become in reality unequal.

The patwáris and assistants who have still to receive instruction amount to 11·88 per cent. of the total staff, and in Basti is extravagantly high. The Commissioner of Gorakhpur has been desired to give his immediate and best attention to this matter in conjunction with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The number (including candidates) who received instruction during the year amounted to 3,283, but the percentage of students who passed, varying from 95 per cent. in Gházipur to 10 per cent. in Bijnor, is sufficient evidence, even without the remarks of the Collectors, that neither the standard of examination nor the character of the teaching is uniform throughout the Province. It is satisfactory to find that the advantages of these schools are appreciated by patwáris' heirs, and reduction of the fee from Re. 1 to eight annas a month will increase the number of such students. The experiment (instituted at Etáwah of opening patwári classes at the tahsíli schools) needs to be watched, and can only be pursued with the entire approval and support of the Educational authorities. The establishment (recently decided on) of an agricultural school at Cawnpore will further assist the training of kanúngos experimentally started at that place during the year of report.

It has been suggested to the Board that the number of candidates other than heirs should not exceed the number for whom there is reasonable prospect of employment. In some districts, notably Gorakhpur, the number of outside candidates seems to be inconveniently large.

The percentage of patwáris resident in their circles has fallen from 86 to 85 owing mainly to the disturbance caused by revision of circles. There is marked retrogression in Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Gorakhpur, and the attention of the Collectors of those districts has been called to the matter.

The punctuality with which the village papers were filed, notwithstanding the calls on the time of patwáris and kanúngos of census and settlement work, is creditable to the staff.

The accuracy of the village papers as regards the record of rental demands was the subject of special inquiry during the year. The conclusion arrived at was that, while in particular estates and tracts fraudulent understatement of rent probably occurred, yet as a rule the rent-rolls were sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

The difficulty of obtaining a correct record of actual realizations of rent still remains. According to the figures furnished to the Board the percentage of collections to current demand is 82, but this figure is the one matter regarding which the

patwáris' returns are most untrustworthy. The experiment which was tried in two tahsíls, of inviting the landholders to file at the tahsíl lists of their collections, has not been attended with success. The landlords still prefer to adjust their rent accounts without the intervention and presence of the patwári, and no satisfactory means have yet been found to ensure that the patwári shall be informed of all payments.

(b)—Oudh.

It was not until the 1st January 1891 that the control of the Revenue Administration of Oudh was made over to the Board of Revenue, and the year was then too far advanced to allow of the annual returns for Oudh and the North-Western Provinces being assimilated. For the year 1891-92, the administration of both Provinces will be dealt with in one report.

The rainfall was unusually heavy, and measured 54·2 inches as compared with an average rainfall of 38·77 inches. The kharíf suffered from the excessive rainfall in every district, and in the lowlying lands in the valleys of the Ganges, the Gogra the Rapti, and the Gumti great damage was done by floods. In the Bahraich and Gonda districts, however, an excellent rice crop afforded some compensation. Rabi crops were, owing to the destruction of the kharíf crops, sown over a larger area than usual, and as during the early part of the cold weather the soil was, after the heavy rainfall, saturated with moisture, the seed germinated well, and there was every prospect of an excellent harvest; but the frosts of January and February and the heavy rain that fell in some districts in March at a time when the crops were being cut seriously diminished the outturn. In Sitapur and Bahraich, however, the harvest is said to have been above the average; whilst in Lucknow and Unao the sugarcane gave a bumper crop. In the Rae Bareli district Rs. 179 were suspended owing to the damage done by hail, and in Unao a portion of the kharif demand had to be postponed to the rabi. In no other case was it found necessary to remit or suspend revenue owing to damage done by floods or hail. The area recorded as having borne two crops is large, and amounted to 2,9 68,509 acres. The figures are, however, misleading; on much of this land rabi crops were only sown because the kharíf had failed, and, as remarked by the Board, what was in reality misfortune appears disguised as prosperity.

Generally speaking prices, which had reached a high level in the previous year, rose slightly during the year under review. There was a large increase in the exports of oil-seeds and wheat, but in neither case do the figures reach those of the year 1887-88. It is noticeable that, although during each of the last four years there has been a steady increase in the area under rice, amounting altogether to 26 per cent., the quantity exported during the same period has shown an annual decrease, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 41 per cent.

The land revenue demand under all heads was Rs. 1,42,24,921, of which all but Rs. 4,309 was collected. These arrears were mostly nominal. The recoverable outstandings, amounting to Rs. 943 on account of land revenue proper in Unao and Fyzabad, are in process of liquidation. Notwithstanding the inferior harvests of the year the revenue was collected with fair punctuality and without resort to the severer forms of coercive processes, and only 16 persons were imprisoned and 14 estates attached.

It has been suggested to the Board that definite instructions should be issued for the annual revision of the *behris*, or slips showing the exact demand due from each co-sharer in the village and the revenue payable at each instalment. Deputy Commissioners are changed, and, as is pointed out by the Board, it would be a matter for regret if these lists, which have been prepared with considerable labour in the Hardoi district, were to become useless for want of revision. It was only a

few years ago that great difficulties were experienced in this district in collecting the revenue, owing to the minute sub-division of shares in the numerous villages which are held on bháyachára tenure, and the consequent difficulty of ascertaining the exact portion of the revenue demand payable by each sharer.

A further expression of the Board's opinion has been requested on the experiment tried in Hardoi of serving certain kinds of revenue processes and notices through the post. It was observed that with the change of Deputy Commissioners the practice has been abandoned in that district, but it was not explained why the experiment had failed. It was also noticed that the experiment has been introduced into Sitapur by the officer who had promoted it in Hardoi, and the Board were requested to see that it was not abandoned either in that district or in Hardoi without a full trial.

The following statement compares for each district in Oudh the amount of land revenue remitted by money-order during each of the three years 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91 :—

District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	14,110	13,695	13,179	Fyzabad ...	38,335	43,284	64,324
Unao ...	30,576	9,724	16,166	Bahraich ...	949	857	2,326
Rae Bareli ...	1,420	2,577	4,264	Gonda ...	16,496	21,894	19,516
Sitapur ...	1,130	3,418	4,267	Sultanpur ...	12,775	28,437	33,389
Hardoi ...	6,927	44,436	20,262	Partabgarh ...	4,923	11,776	12,652
Kheri ...	1,600	1,428	3,013	Bara Banki ...	14,044	18,863	24,447
				Total ...	1,43,285	2,00,389	2,17,805

There was little progress during 1890-91, the total amount of revenue remitted by money-order amounting to Rs. 2,17,805 as compared with Rs. 2,00,389 in the previous year. The percentage of the revenue paid in by money-order was 1·53 as compared with 5·5, the percentage in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh, however, with its large landholders, it is unlikely that money-orders will be adopted for the payment of revenue to the extent to which they are used in the North-Western Provinces. The districts in which the largest percentage of revenue was paid through the post-office were Fyzabad and Sultanpur. In those districts, as well as in Partabgarh and Bara Banki, the use of revenue money-orders has steadily increased, but in Unao and Hardoi the figures are curiously oscillating. In Hardoi the revenue remitted by money-order in 1888-89 was Rs. 6,927. During the next year the Tahsíldárs, at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, took great pains to bring the advantages of the system to the notice of all, and paid attention to the supply of blank forms, with the result that the amount remitted rose to Rs. 44,436. In the year under review it is said that the withdrawal of the influence of the District Officer was the cause of the decrease of Rs. 24,174 in the amount remitted. It would, however, appear that the system was not fully appreciated by those who had made use of it in the previous year, or else that difficulties had been placed in their way either by the tahsíldári staff or by the lambardárs.

The amount of rent remitted by money-order in each district during the last three years is shown in the annexed statement:—

District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	1,259	1,277	1,241	Fyzabad ...	10,393	9,583	12,430
Unao ...	1,404	1,367	1,662	Bahraich ...	617	1,301	1,310
Rae Bareli ...	3,402	2,297	2,391	Gonda ...	10,190	9,037	12,957
Sitapur ...	2,910	1,702	2,218	Sultanpur ...	4,034	3,474	2,451
Hardoi ...	2,328	2,124	2,134	Partabgarh ...	6,100	5,981	11,978
Kheri ...	526	666	1,189	Bara Banki ...	3,250	3,288	6,903
				Total ...	46,413	42,097	58,864

Fyzabad, Gonda, Partabgarh, Kheri, and Bara Banki are the only districts in which much advance has been made. Of the total rental demand of the Province, ·15 per cent. was so remitted against ·8 in the North-Western Provinces. It was suggested to the Board that an inquiry should be made as to which class of tenants most avail themselves of the system, and whether the fact that the system has become more popular in some districts than in others is in any way owing to the prevalence of that class of tenants in those districts. In the case of revenue money-orders the extent to which they are employed within the first few years of their first introduction, will mainly depend on the measures taken by the District Officers and their subordinates to make them popular. The case of rental money-orders is different, and the extent to which they will be employed will be influenced largely by the state of the relations between landlord and tenant, and it is in this connection that it would be of interest to note the class of estates on which they are most used and the class of tenants that have most widely adopted the use of them.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki has observed that it is a very common occurrence for statutory tenants to mortgage their holdings with or without possession, that there are no protective clauses in the Rent Act to guard an Oudh statutory tenant, and that once the borrowing capacity of a holding is generally realized, it appears extremely probable that tenants will contract large loans and land themselves irrecoverably in debt, so that the last state of the Oudh tenant will not unlikely be worse than the first. It is, however, pointed out by the Board that the transfer of statutory holdings in Oudh is no more legal or valid than the transfer of occupancy lands in the North-Western Provinces. There can be no doubt that it was never intended that a tenant should have any kind of transferable right in his holding; but even in the North-Western Provinces mortgages by occupancy tenants are far from uncommon, the mortgagee being recorded as a sub-tenant. Clause 1(*b*) of section 62 of the Oudh Act allows the landlord to bring a suit to eject a tenant when the entire holding is sub-let. The amount which the tenant could raise by a mortgage on his holding is probably not large, the tenancy being limited to seven years; but it is understood that the practice referred to by Colonel Grigg is not unknown in other districts, and the Board have been requested to ascertain how far the custom is taking root. It has been suggested to them that every means should be taken of explaining to kanúngos and patwáris that the holdings of statutory tenants are not transferable by sale or mortgage, and that no such transactions should be recognised or recorded in the village papers.

The management of State properties and of the few remaining sequestrated estates offers little for remark. In the latter the rental demand was collected in

full: in the former 97 per cent. was collected. A large proportion of the balances are, however, nominal. The Barwárs in Gonda settled on resumed forest land have mostly, it is believed, absconded, and the rest are not likely to continue long on the settlement. The expenditure on improvements was limited to the Kheri and Bahraich districts. In Lucknow the projects which the Deputy Commissioner was said to have had under consideration have been abandoned, and in Hardoi the bund which had been erected with some difficulty by Colonel Pitcher has burst and the canal become choked with sand. The Sihipur Estate in the Fyzabad district was managed excellently. Not only was a large reduction made in the debt, but a considerable sum was expended on improving the estate. The yearly rental of the estates under the management of the Deputy Commissioners of Kheri, Sultanpur, and Bara Banki was large, and amounted to Rs. 4,17,233, Rs. 2,04,780, and Rs. 8,37,700, respectively.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) was less than the amount advanced in the previous year by Rs. 7,537, being Rs. 41,142 as compared with Rs. 48,679: while on the other hand the loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,35,306 as compared with Rs. 1,03,662 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 32,644. A large portion of this increase was due to the advances made in the Gonda district, after the disastrous floods which did so much damage to the kharíf; and the Board point out that the energy there displayed in the relief of those who suffered was deserving of credit. The figures of the year again bring prominently to light how largely the amount disbursed depends on the personal energy and encouragement of individual District Officers. In the case of advances for improvements, considerably over three-fourths of the total amount was advanced in the two districts of Hardoi and Bara Banki, while over half of the loans advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were granted in the same two districts. At the same time it is noticed that the transfer of the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi to Sitapur has been followed both by diminished advances in Hardoi under both Acts and by a marked increase in activity in Sitapur. An examination of the figures of the Sultanpur and Bara Banki districts bring out still more clearly the different results of the action taken by individual Deputy Commissioners. Between 1884 and 1888 the annual advances under the Land Improvements Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act averaged in the Sultanpur district Rs. 6,467 and Rs. 12,763 respectively, and in the Bara Banki district the advances in 1887-88 was Rs. 3,399 and Rs. 785; since the transfer of the Deputy Commissioner, who during that period had been in charge of the Sultanpur district, to the Bara Banki district, the advances in the former district have gradually decreased till in the year under review they were only Rs. 700 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 3,572 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act: while in the Bara Banki district they have increased to no less than Rs. 22,205 and Rs. 36,107 respectively. Reference has been made by the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur to the Agricultural Bank started by Seth Raghubar Dyal, Talúqdár of Muiz-ud-dinpur. Rupees 7,663 have been advanced by him to tenants on his estate, the interest charged being 12 per cent., or double the amount that would have been charged by Government for takávi advances. It is observed, however, that Rs. 2,770 were advanced for the payment of rent to himself, and the arrears of rent being turned into bonds cannot now be contested as illegal or excessive rents, and are subject to a fresh period of limitation.

The advances taken by tenants under the Land Improvement Loans Act are still small. Of Rs. 9,985, the total amount of the advances to tenants during the year, no less than Rs. 8,485, or 85 per cent., were granted in the Bara Banki district where the loans numbered 77: only 12 loans being granted in the rest of the Province. Since the passing of the Act such advances have practically been limited to the Bara Banki, Kheri, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh districts. It is to be

regretted that in other districts this form of help has not been more freely or at least successfully offered to tenants to improve their holdings, which is probably due in great measure to the absence of exertion on the part of District Officers. There can be little doubt that as the tenant comes to realize the security of his holding, and if proper facilities were offered and the obstruction of tahsíli subordinates removed, the tenant would generally recognise the advantage of himself improving the land: for while his security from ejectment would be enhanced, he would himself appropriate the whole of the increased returns from the land.

There is evidence that in not a few instances the system of advances for cattle has been abused. The extent to which this will occur also depends largely on the personal interest shown in the matter by the District Officer: for it seems that in Bara Banki, where the grant of advances have been by far the largest, the advances have been devoted to the purposes for which they were made. The suggestion which has been made by several officers to give advances as far as possible in kind and to encourage cattle fairs at which cattle for which advances are granted can be bought, is worthy of further consideration. The suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow and others, that the cattle purchased with the aid of advances from Government should be branded, is not new. It was tried a few years ago in Hardoi, and the Deputy Commissioner of that district has been asked to furnish information as to the results of that experiment. As has been pointed out by the Board in connection with the suggestion, that to avoid abuse advances for seed and cattle should be made in kind, it was never intended that the district officials should be turned into stock and seed agents; but when, owing to the failure of crops or to the destruction of cattle by floods or disease, it becomes necessary to make advances for the purchase of seed for the next harvest or of cattle to plough the land, some good might be done by taking advantage of the opportunity to introduce good seed and a better class of bullocks.

The returns of Rent Law litigation show that the case work in the Fyzabad Division was nearly double that of the Lucknow Division: the institutions numbering 11,807 in the latter and 21,559 in the former division. Of the suits that were disposed of 43 per cent. were contested, a very much larger percentage than in the North-Western Provinces. Generally speaking the cases were decided with creditable despatch. Some explanation might, however, have been given why the average duration of contested and uncontested cases before the unpaid local tribunals of the Kheri district amounted to 101 and 48 days respectively. Of the 3,395 appeals from decrees, 2,589 were disposed of: 87 per cent. of the appeals disposed of were contested; the orders of the lower Courts were confirmed in 1,474 cases, modified in 198, and reversed in 430; and 164 cases were remanded.

The Rent Act of 1886 has been in force for five years. The Deputy Commissioners have made loyal efforts to make the tenantry acquainted with the new rights that have been given them, and there is evidence that the provisions of the Act are now generally well known. The time has therefore come when some conjectures can be hazarded as to the efficacy of an Act which has caused a considerable change in the position of the actual cultivator of the soil.

The first and main object of the Rent Act of 1886 was to secure to the tenant some degree of fixity of tenure and protection against arbitrary eviction. In this view it was enacted that as long as he paid his rent a tenant should be entitled to retain possession of his holding for seven years without his rent being liable to enhancement. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that in the opinion of the Board this object has in a great measure been obtained, and that the harassment of the tenantry by means of objectment that went on under the preceding Act has greatly decreased, and a certain degree of stability has been given to the tenure of the land by cultivators. The number of ejectment notices has decreased from 92,451 in the last year of the old Act to 8,422, and the area affected by those notices from

360,000 acres to 89,153 acres. The latter area is only a little over 1 per cent. of the total rent-paying area. Although 8,422 notices were issued the tenants were actually ejected from only 4,825 holdings, aggregating 32,256 acres, or only ·4 per cent. of the rent-paying area.

These figures of course do not show the whole extent to which tenants were ejected. Under section 48(1) the heir of a deceased tenant is not entitled to a renewal of the tenancy, and it is not necessary to serve a notice of ejectment on him on the expiration of the statutory period, and consequently there is no record of the ejectment of such tenants. Again when the landlord is powerful and the tenant submissive, the landlord not unfrequently ejects his tenants at the end of the statutory period without having recourse to notices under section 54 and so saves the Court-fee payable under clause 3 of section 55. There are also doubtless many cases in which tenants are ejected before expiry of their statutory tenancy. Deputy Commissioners have been directed to keep themselves informed of the changesi n occupancy effected without recourse to law. It is evident, however, that the degree of thoroughness with which the inquiries have been made has varied greatly in different districts, for it is highly improbable that with the large numbers of informal evictions reported from Lucknow and Bara Banki there should have been none in Unao, Rae Bareli, and other districts.

The total number of ejections outside the provisions of the Act that have been reported amount to 4,340 and are distributed among the following six districts: Lucknow 1,297, Hardoi 3, Fyzabad 547, Gonda 824, Sultanpur 724, and Bara Banki 945. In a very large number of these cases, however, action has been taken merely to get rid of bad or insolvent tenants, and the landlords were probably merely exercising their rights in an informal way. In Lucknow the enhancement on the lands re-let averaged 6 per cent.: the enhancement in some cases amounted to 25 per cent., but in others the rent was reduced by 20 per cent.; while the zamíndárs had to cultivate 720 acres, and leave 44 acres fallow as no tenants were forthcoming. In Bara Banki also the average enhancement was less than 7 per cent., although in Fyzabad and Gonda it amounted to 13 and 23 per cent. respectively.

Taking all these facts into consideration the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Board that that portion of the Act which protects the tenant from ejectment during the fixed period of seven years has been of very great benefit to the agricultural population of Oudh, and he has little doubt that the irregularities in connection with the eviction of tenants will decrease as they become better acquainted with their rights, and acquire greater independence.

In addition to prescribing a fixed period during which a tenant could not be ejected, the Legislature discouraged the eviction of statutory tenants at the end of that period by the imposition of a fee equal to half a year's rent payable in respect of the notice, without which such a tenant cannot legally be ejected. This provision of the law does not seem to have met with the same measure of success. For there is evidence that in cases where the rent is comparatively moderate the landlord finds no difficulty in realizing from the in-coming tenant as the condition of his admission, or from the old tenant as a condition of his re-entry, the costs incurred in ejecting the old tenant; and, as is pointed out by the Board, in many cases the fee which the law intended to be paid by the landlord is in reality paid by the in-coming tenant.

The next object which Government had in view when revising the Rent Law was to protect the tenant from arbitrary enhancement of his rent, and while under ordinary circumstances his rent could not be enhanced during the period of his statutory tenancy, it was further provided that, at the end of that period, whether the old tenant remained in possession, or whether a new tenant was admitted in his place, the rent could not be enhanced by more than one anna in the rupee, except in the case of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which

had ceased in consequence of the death of a previous tenant, or the ejectment of a thikadár or mortgagee. The evidence of the efficacy of this provision of the law is less satisfactory.

It is only in exceptional cases that a landlord has occasion to make use of the provisions of sections 39—42 to enhance the rents of his tenants. The demand for land is generally so great and the enhancement allowed by the law so moderate that the landlords have little difficulty in getting their tenants to agree to it. Only 108 notices of enhancement were issued during the year, and these were confined to four districts. There were 38 in Rae Bareli, 23 in Bahraich, 45 in Sultanpur, and 2 in Bara Banki. In the Rae Bareli district the enhancements were on account of fallow land newly cultivated by the tenant, while the 23 notices in Bahraich were all issued from one estate, and the 45 notices in Sultanpur were served at the instance of two talúqdárs. It does not appear that the enhancement was in any case claimed on account of any improvement effected by the landlord. Only 4 per cent. of the 108 notices were contested, three successfully so, and with the exception of two cases in Bara Banki, where the tenants left their holdings, the enhanced rent demanded was accepted by the tenant. The enhancement effected averaged 4·7 per cent.

The conclusions drawn by the different officers from the general absence of enhancement notices varies. The Settlement Officer of Unao considers it a matter for congratulation, as it shows a not unsatisfactory state of relations between landlord and tenant. The Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, agrees, and believes the issue of enhancement notices denotes that those relations are strained. On the other hand the Settlement Officer of Partabgarh considers the absence of enhancement notices shows a want of independence among tenants of the lower castes and their submission to the exactions of their landlords. But this officer seems to be under the impression that it is illegal for tenant and landlord to come to a private arrangement about the enhancement. A landlord is within his rights when he obtains the enhancement allowed by law by threatening to evict a statutory tenant at the end of his tenancy.

The points of real importance, however, in connection with the enhancement of rent are the extent to which the provisions of the law are respected or disregarded and the degree to which the landlords are able to evade the restrictions imposed by law without actually breaking its provisions.

With regard to the first point it is observed with regret that, in the case of tenants admitted to a holding from which the old tenant has been ejected after the issue of a notice, the provisions of the law continue to be disregarded. During the year under review the rent of the land so re-let was raised from Rs. 9,234 to Rs. 11,641, or by 26 per cent.

The greatest variation from the statutory enhancement was in tahsíl Bikapur of the Fyzabad district, where it amounted to 84 per cent. This abnormal variation is due to enhancements in Court of Wards' estates. If these enhancements were all illegal they are most discreditable to the management, and the Deputy Commissioner has been requested to consider whether it is not necessary that he should prohibit any enhancements being made which have not first been submitted to him for approval. There would, however, appear to be some doubt whether in all cases those enhancements were illegal and whether it was incumbent on the Deputy Commissioner to reduce them. It is stated by him that the enhancements in the Khapradih Estate were due to the fact that certain valuable lands which were held at favourable rents and as *birts*, were decreed to the estate and let on enhanced rents to ordinary tenants. In the case of lands held by tenants at favourable rents, the possible enhancement of course is limited to one anna in the rupee: a *birt*-holder, however, possesses a heritable and transferable right of property in his land, and therefore is not a tenant, but an under-proprietor, as defined by the Act, and the

rent that can be demanded for land vacated by an under-proprietor is not restricted by the provisions of section 47. Further information in regard to the bearing of the enhancement sections of the Act on these particular holdings has been called for.

Besides these cases of excessive enhancements after eviction, there are reported a number of cases of the illegal enhancement of rent within the statutory period, and of enhancements in excess of 6¼ per cent. on the renewal of a tenancy; 165 such cases are reported from the Lucknow district in which the rent was raised from Rs. 2,215 to Rs. 2,854, or by 28 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad gives a list of 316 cases which, he says, is by no means exhaustive, in which the rent was raised from Rs. 5,269 to Rs. 6,405, or by 22 per cent. The worst offender in this respect was the Mahárája of Ajudhya, on whose estate the enhancement rose to over 44 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda reports 824 cases of illegal enhancements, and in Sultanpur there were discovered 77 instances, the rent being raised from Rs. 897 to Rs. 1,585, or by nearly 77 per cent. In this district the Rája of Hasanpur has been most prominent in disregarding the law. The above observations will be brought to the notice of the Mahárája of Ajudhya and the Rája of Hasanpur by the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, in the expectation that they will exercise a more effective control over their agents. In Bara Banki there was a marked decrease in the number of illegal enhancements reported, but still there were 670 cases in which the enhancement exceeded two annas in the rupee. No cases are reported from Rae Bareli, but the Deputy Commissioner is not satisfied that they do not exist. In Sitapur the Deputy Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Rent Act as regards the enhancement of rent are systematically disregarded. In Bahraich there are said to be illegal enhancements both in cash and *batái*-rented estates. It is not surprising that in Unao and Partabgarh, which are now under settlement, the tenants are for the present, as is remarked by the Deputy Commissioner of the former district, enjoying that rest from enhancement which it was the intention of the law to give them. Whether this period of rest will extend beyond the close of the present settlement proceedings is open to question.

The instances of illegal enhancements reported by Deputy Commissioners and summarised above probably represent a small portion only of the cases in which rents have been enhanced by more than the percentage allowed by the law. The Rent Act was intentionally passed with as little delay as possible so as not to allow of the rents being raised all round before the restriction was placed on enhancements. Consequently on a very large number of holdings the rent now legally demandable is considerably below what the landlord could obtain if he were free to make his own arrangements. In recent years, owing to the rise of prices and the opening up of communications, the letting value of the land has increased at an exceptionally rapid rate. The restrictions placed on ejectment also has limited the number of holdings which annually come into the market. These and other circumstances have combined to increase the competition for land, and tenants are naturally tempted, in order to secure a holding, to offer a higher rent than could legally be demanded. There are also other influences which induce the sitting tenant to make private arrangements with his landlord. He knows that at the end of seven years' tenancy he is liable to be evicted; he knows that if his rent is a favourable one, the landlord will not hesitate to eject him, as he would have no difficulty in re-letting the land, recovering his expenses from the new tenant; and, as Colonel Grigg remarks, the cultivator loves his holding above anything he possesses, and to retain it he will make any sacrifice within reason. When, as appears to be the case at present, tenants are both willing and able to pay a higher rent than the Act allows, no restrictions which could properly be prescribed will prevent landlords from taking what is freely offered; and it was probably not expected that the Rent Act of 1886 would in such cases prevent the enhancement of rent by private agreement, nor would it be economically desirable that this should be done. The Act of 1886 nevertheless does afford such protection

as is required to the tenant. While on the one hand it cannot prevent his paying what he considers it worth his while to pay in order to retain his holding, on the other hand he is secured in the possession of his holding for seven years, and if bad times come and he is unable to pay the whole of the rent agreed upon, the excess over the statutory rent cannot be recovered from him by legal process or by threat of eviction before the termination of his tenancy.

Some of the Deputy Commissioners anticipate that instead of diminishing in future, the number of illegal enhancements will increase. The Board do not contest this opinion. For a time this may be the case, especially in those districts where, owing to the impending revision of settlement, such enhancements are at present comparatively few. When, however, a tenancy comes to an end owing to the death of a sitting tenant the landlord can let the land at any rent that may be offered. It may therefore be expected that after a time rents will gradually be raised to the market value of the land. The last 30 years has been a period of great changes in Oudh, and with the security to life and property following on the annexation, the consequent increase in population, and the opening up of the country by roads and railways, the value of land has rapidly risen. In the districts now coming under settlement the percentage of increase in the rent-rate during the period of the expiring settlement has been as shown below :—

Unao	43
Rae Bareli	26
Sultanpur	32
Hardoi	35
Bara Banki	37

It is scarcely possible that at any future time the rate of the increase of rent should be so great, or that when once the rents have reached a normal level the enhancement allowed by the law will be insufficient to admit of the landlord realizing that portion of the profits of land to which he has a claim.

The Board quote the case of an estate held by a well-known landholder in Oudh, on which the grain rents were some years ago commuted to cash rents which were fair at the time of commutation. During the last three or four years the tract of country where the estate lies has been opened up by a railway ; and the land that his tenants were with persuasion induced to take up at the original cash rates can now be let, and are by the tenants themselves sub-let, at six and eight times those rates. The Board add that it is not difficult to understand that a landlord who is debarred for the present from sharing in the unearned increment on the land, should wish to set the provisions of the law aside. This may not be a solitary case, and it is noticed that in the Kheri district, where a railway has been recently introduced, the enhancements effected during the year have been very large. It is for the Board to consider whether, owing to the introduction of railways or other similar causes, there are tracts of land in which the limit of 6¼ per cent. is altogether inappropriate, and in which, owing to a sudden and exceptional increase in the value of land, a higher percentage of enhancement could be generally imposed without hardship. Section 51 of the Act was framed to meet such cases.

The reports of the Deputy Commissioners show that there are many ways by which landlords contrive to obtain increased profits from their land, without actually breaking the letter of the law.

First of all it is noticed that in several districts, notably in Sitapur, every effort is being made by many of the landlords to change cash into grain rents. The practice is also said to be prevalent in Hardoi, Gonda, and Rae Bareli, and doubtless further inquiry would show that it exists in other districts also. Clause (2) of section 38 regulates, in the case of the sitting tenant, the enhancement of rent when the rent is paid in cash, and clause (3) restricts the enhancement when the rent is paid in kind. Section 47, clause 1, similarly restricts the enhancement of the rent of a new tenant when it is paid in cash, and clause 2 when it is paid in kind. The last-mentioned clause also provides for and regulates the commutation to a cash rent

of the grain rent paid by the old tenant, and lays down that the cash rent shall not exceed by more than 6¼ per cent. the equivalent of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding. The Act contains no provisions for regulating the conversion of cash rents into grain rents; and if a holding is held by a tenant at a rate considerably below the ordinary rent-rate, there seems to be nothing to prevent a landlord, after ejecting the old tenant, from giving the holding to a new tenant on a full grain rent. At the end of seven years he would be able to again convert the grain rent into a cash rent under section 47(2), and thus obtain an enhanced rent which would have been impossible if he had adhered to a cash rent, and been limited to the enhancements allowed by law. This probably is the explanation of the desire evinced by the landholders of the Sitapur district to take the apparently retrograde step of substituting grain rents for cash rents. This matter is one deserving of further consideration and inquiry by the Board; for, apart from the manner in which it affects the tenant, the question is, as is pointed out by the Board, of importance also in connection with the present system of assessing the revenue, as it will tend to make the ascertaining of actual assets more difficult.

Another method by which the landlord contrives to evade the law is to take a premium from the sitting tenant as a condition of the renewal of his tenancy for a further period of seven years. A premium is also said to be taken from a new tenant on admission to a holding. It is evident that if the statutory rent is much below what could be obtained if the landlord were free to make his own arrangements, the right to be admitted to the holding acquires a marketable value, and the landlord is in a position to sell it to the highest bidder. This practice of taking a premium or nazarána seems prevalent in many districts, but there is little evidence as to how the amount of the nazarána is calculated, and of course the amount actually paid can never be known; but that large sums change hands in this way is evident from the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, that in the Surajpur Estate under the Court of Wards the management has been offered as much as Rs. 800 premium, and frequently sums varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 over and above the legal enhancement in the cases of moderate holdings held at a favourable rent. More important, however, from the Government's point of view is the instance quoted by the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, in which a talúqdár, after issue of notices of ejectment, allowed the old tenants to remain in possession at the old rents after they had paid large nazaránas. By this means the landowner can, without adding to the apparent rent, largely add to his income every seven years, at the expense of the tenant and without rendering his increased profits liable to be assessed to revenue. As statutory rents approximate to fair rents, the amount of the premium that could be demanded will decrease; but there seems nothing to prevent a landlord's refraining from enhancing a tenant's rent and taking in lieu thereof a premium on the renewal of the tenancy. The Board have been desired to make further detailed inquiries into the extent to which this practice prevails, and to report whether any action is at present required to secure to the State its fair share of the profits of the land. Such premiums come within the definition of rent, and if they could be recorded the Settlement Officer would be entitled to take them into consideration in fixing the revenue demand.

The third method by which the landlord seeks to evade the provisions limiting the enhancement of rent is, on the eviction of a tenant, to take over and cultivate the land himself. The object of the landlord is to convert the land into sír and so exclude it from the land subject to statutory privileges. This apparently is partly based on a misapprehension of the law. The area which as sír is excluded from the statutory provisions of the Rent Act is strictly limited by section 67, and if land which, not being sír, has been cultivated by the landlord and is then let to a tenant, the latter acquires all the rights of a statutory tenant. The only advantage that the landlord can possibly gain is that by cultivating the land himself for a few years he may be able to evade the provisions of section 47.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda reports that cases have also come before him in which the landlord persuades a third party to cultivate the land of a sitting tenant, because the tenant in such cases can obtain no redress in the Revenue Courts, as he could under section 102 of the old Act. The reason why the law was amended in this respect is that a simple and effective remedy already existed under section 9, Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief Act). It does not seem to be generally known that under Notification No. 2127, dated 27th July 1877, only half the ordinary Court-fees have to be paid on plaints to recover possession of land under that section.

Lastly, it is asserted that in some cases landlords have put in their servants or relations as the nominal statutory tenant, and that the latter have sub-let the land at full rents to the advantage of the landowner. Such contrivances are, it is believed, not known in the North-Western Provinces, where they are adopted with a view to reducing the recorded assets liable to assessment.

The applications for partitions are steadily decreasing. The number for disposal was in 1887-88, 1,002; in 1888-89, 888; in 1889-90, 853; and in 1890-91, 635, of which 304 only were filed during the year: 418 cases were disposed of, or 66 per cent. of the total number for disposal, as compared with 61 per cent, in the previous year. Only 155 partitions were carried out. This, it is said, is due to the action taken in disallowing partitions on the ground of incompactness. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the large reduction in the number of pending cases, and trusts that measures will be taken to secure the early disposal of the case in Bara Banki which was instituted in February 1889.

The number of patwáris who have neither qualified nor been exempted from examination is steadily decreasing, as is also the number of non-resident patwáris; and 882 pupils were educated in the patwári school within the year. In Fyzabad, Kheri, and Sitapur the attention of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be closely kept to the patwáris' schools. It has been suggested to the Board that the Fyzabad schoolmaster, who is reported as unpopular and inefficient, should be removed. Notwithstanding that the census interfered with their work, the village papers were filed with fair punctuality. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of the seven districts in which the amount of testing done by superior officers was very small, has been called to the laxness of their administration in this respect. In Bahraich no testing whatever by superior officers is shown—a matter which needs to be explained. It is noticed that in the Hardoi district a sum of Rs. 72,107 concealed rent was brought on to the rent-roll, and that measures were taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to secure the correction by the patwáris of the maps in his district.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the work of revision of settlement in the Unao and Partabgarh districts, where the experiment is being tried of allowing the Deputy Commissioner to carry out the revision in addition to his other duties. It is understood that the assessments of parganas Harha, Maurawan, and Purwa, of which the old settlements expired on the 30th of June last, have been passed by the Board of Revenue.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank, as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The following table shows the area, population, and revenue from country liquor under each system in 1889-90 and the preceding year:—

	Area in square miles.		Population according to census of 1881.		Gross revenue from country spirit.		Revenue per head.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Ordinary distillery ...	63,495	61,559	33,268,249	32,057,355	27,62,700	24,09,401	1·83	1·20
Modified ditto ...	3,633	6,741	1,948,110	3,643,206	73,400	2,51,779	·58	1·10
Outstills ...	16,403	15,231	6,030,290	5,546,088	3,65,800	2,81,739	1·0	·81
Farming ...	22,096	22,096	2,861,220	2,861,220	1,39,800	1,36,731	·75	·76

Population by census of 1881 ... 44,107,869
Ditto 1891 ... 46,905,085

Comparing the two years it will be observed that the area under "farm" remains the same, while the "outstill" area has been reduced under the orders of Government by 1,172 miles. The same orders have directed a further reduction to be made in the current year in the outstill area of the Gorakhpur district. The areas under "farm" and "outstills" have been carefully examined with a view to ascertaining what extensions of the central distillery system are practicable, and the former systems are now confined to tracts where they are the only effective resource against illicit distillation and smuggling from Native States. The ordinary and modified distillery system is the system under which the great bulk of the revenue is collected. The year forms the conclusion of an epoch of excise administration, inasmuch as it is the last year of the levy of an invariable rate of still-head duty on liquor, irrespective of strength. It is also the last year of a large number of distilleries which have been since abolished, the policy of the Government being to concentrate its distilleries as much as possible; to have no distilleries which are not situated at the headquarters of districts; and to enforce a stricter control and supervision of the distilleries which remain, especially with a view to the correct and honest gauging of liquor, according to its strength, which has now been introduced, and which unless placed in reliable hands must result in large loss of revenue.

The income of 1889-90 was smaller than that of any other year since 1884-85. The report for 1890-91 exhibits a further decline. The gross and real receipts for the last six years under all heads whatever are—

	Gross receipts.	Real receipts.	Percentage + or — of real receipts of each year on those of 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	57,02,151	56,78,783	...
1886-87	56,46,546	56,65,117	— ·23
1887-88	55,45,110	56,29,877	— ·86
1888-89	57,06,546	57,04,999	+ ·46
1889-90	54,15,600	54 21,040	— 4·53
1890-91	51,04,917	51,70,590	— 8·94

The excise settlements for the current year, which were made in August 1891, resulted in a decrease of over four lakhs owing to the change made in the rates of still-head duty with effect from October 1891; and the advance payments brought to credit in 1890-91 were consequently smaller than usual.

The decrease of Rs. 2,50,450 of the real receipts of 1890-91 from those of 1889-90 is chiefly due to a decrease of Rs. 94,666 under still-head duty on country spirits; and Rs. 19,464 under retail licenses for sale of country sprits; of Rs. 76,825 under outstills; Rs. 23,390 under drugs; Rs. 19,401 under opium; and Rs. 11,680 under *madak* and *chandu*. The year opened in October 1890 with indifferent agricultural prospects and high prices; and notwithstanding the addition of over 1,100 square miles with

a population of half a million to the central distillery area, the auction settlements for country liquor shops within that enlarged area realized less than in the preceding year for the smaller area. The anticipations of the buyers were justified in the results, as the consumption of liquor in the distillery area, gauged by the still-head receipts, was less by 6·14 per cent. than in 1889-90. The decreased consumption of drugs and opium is also indicative of hard times, though the closure in pursuance of the policy determined by Government of 22 *madak* and *chandu* shops in the Province accounts in part for the smaller demand for opium. Under four* heads only were the receipts for 1890-91 better than in 1889-90; but the aggregate increase under them was small (Rs. 27,063). Of these four heads one—the one anna per gallon duty on beer—is a new source of revenue: while Rosa rum, though the duty is paid at Sháhjahánpur, is chiefly consumed by other Provinces.

* Still-head duty on Rosa rum.
Ditto malt liquor.
Retail licenses for English liquor.
License fees for sale of opium.

The "gross" receipts under the main heads of revenue are compared below with the receipts under the same heads for the preceding four years:—

	Lakhs of rupees.				
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
(1) Still-head duty on country spirit ...	19·18	18·39	17·81	15·41	14·46
(2) License fees for sale of country spirit ...	13·71	13·42	13·83	12·96	12·14
(3) Outstill licenses	3·91	4·01	3·97	3·66	2·82
(4) Farming	1·84	1·85	1·62	1·40	1·37
(5) Still-head duty on rum	2·68	2·73	3·38	4·07	4·16
(6) Licenses for vend of hemp drugs ...	6·71	6·48	7·08	7·31	6·92
(7) Opium	7·03	7·08	7·77	7·89	7·73
(8) Tári	1·06	1·05	1·05	·93	·87
(9) Distillery fees	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
(10) Still-head duty on methylated spirit ...	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
(11) License fees for sale of English liquor ...	·28	·29	·31	·29	·33
(12) Fines, &c.	·04	·13	·23	·22	·14
(13) Duty on malt liquor	...	...	...	...	·08
Total ...	56·46	55·45	57·07	54·15	51·04

The total receipts from still-head duty on country spirits, as compared with the four years preceding, were as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Decrease in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	10,84,525	10,19,032	9,85,703	9,09,442	8,43,659	65,783
Oudh	8,33,843	8,19,538	7,95,301	6,31,163	6,02,279	28,884
Total ...	19,18,368	18,38,570	17,81,004	15,50,605	14,45,938	94,667

These figures also represent the number of gallons of country spirit issued in the distillery tracts during these years (the still-head duty being Re. 1 per gallon). They show a steady fall throughout the period, the decrease in the North-Western

Provinces being 22·21 per cent. and in Oudh 27·77 per cent. on the gallonage of 1886-87. With these figures the amount of opium consumed, and the receipts from drugs during the same period, may be compared. The number of *seers* of opium sold in these years was—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Comparison between 1889-90 and 1890-91.
North-Western Provinces ...	50,524	49,849	55,731	55,714	54,557	—1,157
Oudh	9 880	9 493	10 480	12.437	11,428	- 1 009
Total ...	60,404	59,336	66,211	68,151	65,985	—2,166

The following figures show the receipts from drugs during the five years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Comparison between 1889-90 and 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces ...	5,00,358	4 69,181	5,24,544	5,34,557	5,15,509	—19,048
Oudh	1,70,248	1,79,252	1,83,960	1,96,796	1 76,706	—20,090
Total ...	6,70,606	6,48,433	7,08,504	7,31,353	6,92,215	—39,138

It was observed last year that simultaneously with the decreased consumption of country spirits the consumption of opium since 1886-87 had increased in Oudh by 26 per cent. and receipts from drugs by 15 per cent. in Oudh and by 7 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. With regard to opium it was remarked that it was impossible to infer from these figures whether the consumption of opium taken as a whole, whether duty paying or illicit, had increased or not as the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy and increased difficulties in the way of smuggling undoubtedly accounted in a large measure for the increased consumption of Government opium. With regard to drugs it was remarked that the large and progressive increases in the receipts could not be regarded otherwise than with disquietude, as the sufficiency of the Exise Commissioner's explanation that they were caused by increased competition among the licensees was questionable. And the Commissioner was asked to thoroughly enquire in the course of his next tour whether excessive indulgence in the use of drugs is to any extent prevalent, and, if so, whether such indulgence is obtainable at a cheaper rate from drugs than from country liquor; and what are the causes which have led of late years to the greatly increased consumption of drugs.

Inquiries on these points have been made, but it is still impossible to form much more definite conclusions on the questions. They would seem incapable of complete solution. The progressive increase in the receipts both from opium and from drugs has ceased, and receipts from country liquor have at the same time touched the lowest point. The decreased consumption of licit opium is again ascribed to the increased consumption of illicit opium, and the hypothesis receives some confirmation from the fact that poppy cultivation is permitted in most of the districts in which receipts from sale of opium have fallen. The suppression of 22 *chandu* and *madak* shops in the Provinces is a more tangible explanation, though it is not applicable to all districts. It is not clear whether excessive indulgence in drugs is to any extent prevalent, but it is clear that such indulgence is obtainable at a cheaper rate from drugs than from country liquor. The consumption of drugs has a "distinctly upward tendency," "and statistics indicate distinctly that the revenue from it is flourishing at the expense of that from spirits." The temperance movement which is making way in some of the largest towns among certain castes, is exclusively directed against spirit-drinking, and there are serious reasons to fear that it may indirectly lead to an extended use of hemp drugs.

Turning to the district details of still-head duty receipts, the decrease in the eastern districts of the Province is very noticeable. Of the 27 districts in the North-Western Provinces in which the central distillery system exists, (*a*) eight show increased receipts under this head, while (*b*) 19 show decreases. Those marked with an asterisk in the margin show continuity of increase or decrease. In the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions every district shows a decrease. In the Province the districts showing the largest decreases were—

(*a*) Allahabad.	Dehra Dún.*	Budaun.
Bareilly.	Basti.*	Mirzapur.*
Cawnpore.*	Farukhabad.	Moradabad.*
Mainpuri.	Saháranpur.	Aligarh.
Sháhjahánpur.	Jaunpur.	Fatehpur.*
Muzaffarnagar.	Gorakhpur.*	Etáwah.*
Bijnor.	Ballia.*	Muttra.*
Meerut.*	Azamgarh.	Agra.*
(*b*) Benares.*	Gházipur.*	Pilibhít.*

	Decrease. Rs.	Percentage.
Benares	32,055	26·97
Dehra	13,025	27·20
Basti	9,243	38·41
Farukhabad	7,244	21·35
Saháranpur	5,573	16·04
Jaunpur	5,338	9·11
Gorakhpur	5,210	11·72
Azamgarh	5,094	15·81
Gházipur	4,265	12·23

These districts, except Farukhabad, Saháranpur, and Jaunpur, showed decreases in the previous year.

In Benares the decrease, which has been steady since 1886-87, is attributed by the local officers to dearness of food staples and distillation of liquor at a high strength, water being added after removal from the distillery. The latter reason is also assigned for the decrease in Jaunpur. In Dehra a combination among the liquor contractors occurred. In the other districts dearness of food and of materials for liquor manufacture, bad crops, flood, and hailstorms are assigned.

It may be noticed that the still-head receipts of the eight districts forming the present Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions were 2¼ lakhs, or 70 per cent. less than what they were in 1885-86. As to the increases in receipts from still-head duty, those in Bareilly (Rs. 13,317), Allahabad (Rs. 14,650), and Mainpuri (Rs. 4,244) merely represent the recoil consequent on the local trade in each place being freed from an injurious monopoly. In Cawnpore the consumption of liquor in the city, where the lower classes are exceptionally well off, appears to be on the increase. In the other four towns shown in the list above the increase was trifling.

In Oudh three districts—Unao (Rs. 14,737), Rae Bareli (Rs. 7,796), and Kheri (Rs. 5,804)—show increases. The increase in Unao is due to the demand of Lucknow and other districts for *mahua* liquor manufactured in the Unao distillery. In Rae Bareli the increase indicates a partial recovery from the severe depression of the previous year. In Kheri the distillery area has been extended. Of the nine districts in which decrease occurred, the following are the most important cases :—

	Decrease. Rs.	Percentage.
Sultanpur	13,738	29·90
Bara Banki	11,270	18·93
Fyzabad	10,965	11·05
Gonda	6,595	14·53
Lucknow	6,532	7·09

The main cause of these decreases appears to have been agricultural depression, though in Sultanpur combination among the local excise contractors is also assigned.

The number of retail shops was 5,427 against 5,472 in 1889-90. The decrease would have been greater had not the substitution of the central distillery system for outstills in Sháhjahánpur and Kheri necessitated the opening of 40 new shops in

those districts. In Partabgarh, where it was pointed out last year by Government that the number seemed excessive, 30 shops were closed.

The number of central distilleries open during the year was 51 against 52 in the previous year. But this number has now been considerably reduced in pursuance of the policy to do away with unimportant distilleries in tracts which can be effectively served from other distilleries, and by thus concentrating operations to bring distillers under closer supervision and to prevent the issue of liquor in contravention of regulations recently made regarding its strength and differential rates of still-head duty. The number of licensed stills fell from 980 in 1889-90 to 937 in the year under report. The decrease is not explained. Distillery fees rose from Rs. 897 to Rs. 969.

The still-head duty on methylated spirits showed a slight improvement. The duty on Rosa rum increased by Rs. 8,766.

In the orders on the report for 1889-90 the increased consumption of Rosa rum in these Provinces during the past seven years was noticed. The consumption decreased in 1890-91 from 26,135 gallons to 21,034 gallons; but since the issue of the new rules, which absolutely prohibit the issue of country spirits at a greater strength than 23 degrees under proof, the demand for Rosa rum in the Provinces has considerably increased. The object of the prohibition was to guard the excise revenue from the loss consequent on the issue of country liquor at very high strength, which was subsequently diluted for sale to the public. There was no evidence before the Government that such liquor in its undiluted state was in considerable demand, and it is premature at present to conjecture the possible indirect effect of the new rules on the consumption of Rosa rum.

The following table shows the receipts for retail license fees:—

	Gross receipts.		*Real receipts.*	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	8,70,187	8,40,750	8,72,269	8,90,082
Oudh	4,03,109	3,53,218	4,04,596	3,67,319
Total ...	12,73,296	11,93,968	12,76,865	12,57,401

The difference between the two years is considerable in respect of the gross receipts only. The settlements for 1891-92 were adversely affected by the changes in the rates of still-head duty from the 1st October 1891, and the advance payments credited in the accounts for 1890-91 were correspondingly small.

There was again a decrease (Rs. 2,732) in revenue under the farming system in the year under report, though the area was unaltered. It is attributed to unfavourable seasons.

The revenue from outstills decreased by Rs. 64,059, or 23 per cent. Part of this decrease is due to the reduction of the area under the system by 1,172 square miles: and part to bad times. In Bánda, Gorakhpur, and Ballia decreases respectively of Rs. 10,682, Rs. 8,351, and Rs. 17,519 on the real receipts of the previous year are attributed to the latter cause.

The real receipts from drugs were Rs. 23,390, or 3·27 per cent. less than in 1889-90. In four districts the increase and in eight districts the decrease on the figures for the preceding year was Rs. 2,000 and upwards. The fluctuations are said to be due to the presence or absence of competition at the auction sales, and it is doubtful whether they can be connected with the fluctuations in the revenue from country spirits. But the price of drugs to the contractors is now from several causes higher than in the past, and as they are probably unable to pass the increase on to

the consumers, their bids for the monopoly of retail vend will probably continue low. This supposition has still to be verified by experience.

The real receipts from opium license fees increased by 5·75 per cent., while receipts from sale of opium fell by 3·25 per cent. The number of opium shops was reduced from 1,160 to 1,140. The total quantity of opium taken was 1,649½ maunds against 1,703¾ maunds in the previous year, and was thus made up :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Sold to treasurers and their agents	422 18	413 28
Ditto non-official licensed vendors	1,127 20	1,131 29
Ditto *madak* and *chandu* licensees	153 33	104 8
Total ...	1,703 31	1,649 25

The decrease was confined to opium taken for consumption by *madak* and *chandu* smokers, and is due to the closing of 22 shops licensed for this purpose. There are now only 26 such shops in the Provinces. The district reports contain ample evidence that in opium-growing districts the amount of licit opium consumed by no means measures the total opium consumption of the people. Five hundred and thirty-eight persons were convicted of opium smuggling during the year; but these figures are chiefly indicative of the extent to which contraband trade is carried on.

The receipts from *madak* and *chandu* licenses fell from Rs. 49,679 to Rs. 37,268 during the year, and this head of revenue will probably disappear altogether from the accounts, as the prohibition of smoking on the premises has now been made a condition of all shop licenses. The loss is not to be regretted if accompanied by the disuse of this form of intoxicant, but there are indications in the district reports that *chandu* smoking is practised illicitly in private houses and with opium which has not paid duty.

The receipts have fallen from Rs. 92,670 to Rs. 87,190, and in many districts the fall is due to the increasing sums exacted as rent from the contractors by owners of tári trees. The plan of fixing an upset price for the contract will be tried.

Of the gross demand of Rs. 27,28,305, including the balance over from the preceding year, Rs. 20,915, or 0·76 per cent., was remitted or reported irrecoverable.

The following statement shows the prosecutions for breaches of the Excise and Opium Acts in 1889-90 and 1890-91 respectively:—

	Cases, including those pending at the close of the previous year.	Number of persons involved.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	
				Rigorous.	Simple.
		(a) Under the Excise Act.			
1889-90	893	1,150	896	222	24
1890-91	863	1,037	824	214	54
		(b) Under the Opium Act.			
1889-90	641	793	584	216	21
1890-91	633	722	538	234	18

Under both classes of prosecutions there was a slight decrease in the number of cases and a greater decrease in the number of persons convicted. In some districts, for instance thosenoted in the margin, either the Excise regulations are very seldom broken, or the detective capacity of the police is low. There is too much reason for suspicion that the latter is the case. In Moradabad import of illicit spirit from Rámpur is admittedly carried on. In Gonda

	Excise cases.	Opium cases.
Budaun	9	8
Etah	2	6
Moradabad ...	9	2
Muzaffarnagar ...	5	1
Sitapur	5	13
Hardoi	6	8
Gonda	7	10

smuggling from Nepál is suspected. In Hardoi the Deputy Commissioner reports that opium is habitually kept back by poppy cultivators, and that influential landlords obtain their supplies in this way from their tenants. Other district reports show that this is the case elsewhere where the poppy is cultivated. In such districts licenses to sell Government opium are chiefly valued as a convenient cloak for illicit dealings: and yet to refuse such licenses is to incite resort by the opium consuming population to unlicensed vendors. In view of the great facilities which exist in these Provinces for obtaining the drug either from licensed cultivators or from adjoining Native States, the suggestion which has from time to time been made that the price of Government opium should be raised in order to check consumption, appears of very doubtful expediency. The Board of Revenue have been requested to obtain a ruling as to the competency of the District Excise Officer to try offences against the excise laws and to issue instructions for the use of the special Excise Naib Tahsíldárs as travelling inspectors.

The measures which have been undertaken to improve as far as possible, under existing conditions, the excise administration of these Provinces are briefly these: (1) to substitute two scales of Re. 1 and Re. 1-8-0 still-head duty on country liquor for the former uniform rate of Re. 1, and to prohibit the issue of liquor above 23° under proof; (2) to reduce by degrees the number of central distilleries from 52 to 25; (3) to increase the distillery establishments. The effect of the first of these measures is financially visible already, as in the uncertainty at the time prevailing in the minds of bidders as to the effect of the new rates on consumption the lower auction prices paid for country liquor licenses for 1891-92 decreased to the extent of Rs. 72,000 the advance payments entering into the gross receipts of 1890-91. The total loss on the country liquor settlements for 1891-92 was Rs. 4,34,770 on the figures for the previous year. As to the second measure nine distilleries have been reduced to date, leaving a present total of 43. The third measure has resulted in increased expenditure of Rs. 45,000 a year. Account may here be also taken of the restrictions recently placed on *madak* and *chandu* shops which will adversely affect the revenue by half a lakh a year. It is as yet very doubtful whether these decreases in revenue and increased charges will be fully counterbalanced by increased receipts from still-head duty. But the Government is satisfied that the changes which have been made in the Excise administration are in the right direction, and in accordance with the policy of so regulating the prices of drugs and spirituous liquors and of so restricting the facilities for obtaining them as to discourage, within the limits permissible to the State, excessive indulgence in the same by any section of the population. That this policy has not been unsuccessfully pursued in these Provinces may be judged from the facts that the annual excise revenue does not exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas per head, while the consumption of country spirit in 1890-91 in the area under the central distillery system was less than one-third of a pint per head of the population.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts for the year and the two previous years were as under:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps	N.-W. Provinces ...	13,39,595	13,22,899	13,76,951
	Oudh	3,69,923	3,65,063	3,55,145
	Total ...	17,09,518	16,87,962	17,32,096
Court-fees (excluding copy stamps).	N.-W. Provinces ...	39,19,140	37,71,420	38,99,399
	Oudh	9,91,070	9,66,059	9,75,534
	Total ...	49,10,210	47,37,479	48,74,933
	Grand Total ...	66,19,728	64,25,441	66,07,029

The increase on the previous year is entirely in the North-Western Provinces. Oudh shows a considerable fall in the receipts from non-judicial stamps and an almost equal increase in those from Court-fees; but in the North-Western Provinces the general stamps sold in 1891-92 were worth Rs. 54,052 and the Court-fees stamps Rs. 1,27,979 more than those sold in 1890-91. The gross increase in the united Provinces was Rs. 1,81,588, and the total receipts were only Rs. 12,699 less than in 1889-90, when the stamp revenue was at its highest. The figures are however more satisfactory than those of that year, for the general stamps produced a larger proportion of the revenue.

The charges and net receipts for the three years compare as follows:—

			1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges	General stamps	...	91,266	88,258	88,273
	Court-fees	...	64,946	64,048	66,720
	Total	...	1,56,212	1,52,306	1,54,993
Net receipts	General stamps	...	16,18,252	15,99,704	16,43,823
	Court-fees	...	48,45,264	46,73,431	48,08,213
	Total	...	64,63,516	62,73,135	64,52,036

The commission paid on general stamps increased *pari passu* with the sale, but refunds under Chapter VI of Act I of 1879 continued to decrease. The increase in charges for Court-fees stamps seems to be due to more frequent applications for refund of stamps spoiled or no longer required. Of the sales of non-judicial stamps 7·83 per cent. were made by sub-postmasters. The percentage has been steadily rising in the last five years. In 1887-88 it was 6·76 only.

The use of skeleton forms is gradually spreading. It has increased by about 120 per cent. since 1885-86, the first complete year after their introduction. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 5,610 however no less than Rs. 1,482 and Rs. 3,644 were at Meerut and Allahabad. All of the receipts in other districts seem to have been from District and Municipal Boards.

The income from receipt stamps rose from Rs. 84,952 to Rs. 90,390, of which Rs. 69,864 were in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 20,526 in Oudh. There seem to be grounds for believing that the punishment inflicted for omission to use this class of stamp is generally insufficient. The matter will be brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

The receipts from share transfer and foreign bill stamps fell from Rs. 1,094 and Rs. 7,113 to Rs. 492 and Rs. 5,858 owing to the failure of local banks and to the fact that the year was less favourable for remittances abroad.

The sales of hundi stamps amounted to Rs. 88,215 as against Rs. 81,083 in 1890-91 and Rs. 91,669 in 1889-90. There was a noticeable increase in Farukhabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, and to a less degree in other districts; but the greatest rise was of Rs. 3,435 in Mirzapur, where the export of grain was particularly brisk during the year. The facilities existing for the transfer of money by other means, coupled with the restriction of the use of these stamps to certain clearly-defined classes of documents, have permanently lessened the field for the employment of hundi stamps, while their sale in Oudh has not yet recovered from the Judicial Commissioner's decision (now reversed) against their use for promissory notes. It is only the general expansion of trade which is keeping the sales up to the present level.

Document stamps were sold to the amount of Rs. 15,17,966, against Rs. 14,88,804 in 1890-91 and Rs. 14,85,017 in 1889-90. There was a considerable decrease in Oudh, which is in continuation of the decrease from the abnormally high figures of 1889-90.* In the North-Western Provinces on the other hand the increase over the

	Rs.
*1886-87 ...	... 2,84,759
1887-88 ...	... 3,18,200
1888-89 ...	... 3,16,721
1889-90 ...	... 3,39,062
1890-91 ...	... 3,35,891
1891-92 ...	... 3,26,509

unprecedented† figures of the previous year was Rs. 38,544, being at the rate of 3·34 per cent. The continuous rise is attributed to a general increase in wealth, trade, and manufactures, and to the substitution of contract for custom in consequence of changes in social relations and spread of legal knowledge, sudden local fluctuations being due, it is explained, to specific and often accidental causes. It is noteworthy that the months in which most of the revenue kists fall due or are paid are the months in which stamps are more largely purchased. There was however an extraordinary rise of both general and Court-fees stamp sales in September 1891, the month in which there was first assurance of a fair kharíf harvest that year.

	Rs.
†1886-87 ...	... 10,30,213
1887-88 ...	... 10,88,489
1888-89 ...	... 11,11,919
1889-90 ...	... 11,45,955
1890-91 ...	... 11,52,913
1891-92 ...	... 11,91,457

There was a general increase in the sale of Court-fees stamps in both Provinces. The variations in the receipts in different districts are due mainly to alterations in divisional or district limits or in civil judicial jurisdictions. It is noticeable that the sale of Court-fees stamps is in all years highest in the months from March to July, when Rent Court work owing to the rush of ejectment cases is at its height. The copy stamps fluctuate proportionately to the Court-fees stamps.

The Commissioner suggests that as cases have decreased and fees increased, there must have been a general enhanced costliness of procedure. It is however possible to account for almost all the stamps sold in any year from the registers of the various Courts and the abstract statements prepared periodically from them.

The amount of penalty (58 per cent. of the duty) imposed by Collectors on the realization of duty under section 37 of Act I of 1879 is out of all proportion less than that (1,116 per cent. of the duty) imposed by Civil Courts under section 34; the attention of Collectors has been called to the matter.

The total number of persons prosecuted was 839 as against 915 in the previous year. Of these 609 only were convicted, or under 73 per cent., against 731, or nearly 80 per cent., in 1890-91. The variations from year to year in prosecutions and convictions in the two Provinces and in various districts have not yet been explained.

The attention of Magistrates of districts will be drawn to the fact that in prosecutions under section 61 of the Stamp Act the question of intention does not arise.

The account of process fees was as follows :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	4,08,667	1,98,397	2,10,270
Civil ditto	5,60,881	2,33,424	3,27,457
Criminal ditto	45,181	...	45,181

The expenditure incurred on criminal processes by the employment of police to serve them is not included; and from the surplus under the other Courts a very large deduction has to be made on account of part of the pay of the vernacular clerks, among whose duties it is to fill up the processes.

Examinations and inspections were regularly made, and no important defects in administration were discovered. It is however believed that the provisions of the amended section (34) which was inserted in the Court-fees Act, 1870, by Act XII of 1891, prohibiting the sale of Court-fees stamps by any person not appointed to sell, were not generally known during the year under review, and steps have since been taken to bring them to the notice of the public.

8.—Income Tax.

There is little to note with reference to the procedure of assessment, beyond that the note-books showing the result of local inquiries, recently prescribed by the Board of Revenue, are likely to be of material assistance to assessing officers in the future. The Board were asked also to give attention to the practice which prevails in some districts of the officer who determines an application for revision recording his reasons in full on the register, which is preserved, and can always be referred to in subsequent years.

The receipts from the tax with charges for collection and refund in these Provinces have been during the past five years as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I	3,75,106	3,68,981	3,58,929	3,78,981	3,80,000
„ II	48,041	54,376	54,566	64,266	72,459
„ III	37,903	46,453	61,285	52,642	36,949
„ IV	16,65,542	16,84,838	17,12,559	17,28,899	17,23,708
Fines and penalties ...	3,248	5,754	2,442	1,074	636
Total	21,29,840	21,60,402	21,89,781	22,25,862	22,13,752
Charges	37,695	37,163	34,583	34,173	32,737
Net receipts	20,92,145	21,23,239	21,55,198	21,91,689	21,81,015

The gross receipts of 1891-92 were thus Rs. 12,100 and the net receipts Rs. 10,674 below those of the previous year, which were the highest since the institution of the tax. The charges fell, as no special officer was employed.

The increase in receipts under Part I (Salaries and Pensions) was mainly in the sub-division "salaries paid by Government." Salaries paid by companies yielded less than in the previous year, though the tax on profits of companies (Part II) increased by Rs. 8,193 owing to assessment in Etáwah of a firm hitherto taxed in Bombay, and to the inclusion in Gorakhpur of a whole year's profits of the Tirhoot State Railway with those of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The decrease in receipts under Part III (Interest on Securities) was due to the conversion of the ordinary promissory notes hitherto held by the Rámpur State into notes of the special form for ruling Chiefs which are not liable to income tax, at the suggestion of the account officer who was deputed in 1890 to audit the State accounts. This caused a loss of about Rs. 17,680. Otherwise the tax from all sources would have produced a yield higher even than the high figures of the previous year, in spite of a decrease of Rs. 5,191, or 3 per cent., under Part IV (Other Sources of Income). The figures of assessment under Part IV seem to show that there was on the whole a general reduction of assessable income, notwithstanding which the number of assessees in the lowest class decreased by 336, or nearly 1 per cent., an almost equivalent increase occurring in class II. This indicates that a number previously assessed in the lowest class were rightly assessable at a higher rate.

The following districts show the largest changes in the final demand under Part IV; those in which the increase or decrease is continuous are marked with an asterisk :—

Increases.	Rs.	Decreases.	Rs.
* Meerut	2,509	* Mainpuri	1,034
Farukhabad	3,559	* Allahabad	1,334
* Pilibhít	1,695	Benares	2,364
Jhánsi (with Lalitpur) ...	1,291	* Gházipur	3,973
Mirzapur	1,130	* Ballia	3,626
Basti	1,677	Lucknow	5,103
* Bara Banki	1,041		

The variations are in all cases explicable by local causes.

Excluding the tax on official salaries and on the interest on Government securities, the following districts produced the highest actual income:—

			Part IV only.	
	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Cawnpore	1,49,682	4,575	1,23,609	4,140
Meerut	1,12,988	4,532	1,06 743	4,470
Gorakhpur	1,08,969	2,733	65,178	2,399
Allahabad	1,03,914	3,160	89,925	2,804
Lucknow	87,421	2,729	76,018	2,389
Agra	76,713	2,733	71,782	2,581
Aligarh	73,713	2,392	71,883	2,343
Benares	66,970	2,080	64,008	1,933
Saháranpur	59,706	2,331	59,073	2,306
Moradabad	57,610	2,005	56,648	1,976

The original demand under Part IV was modified in the following way by the decisions on objections and appeals:—

Year.	Original demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final number of assessees.
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of objections on which action was taken.	Demand after disposal.	Number of objections on which action was taken.	Demand after disposal.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1890-91 ...	70,171	18,19,277	6,679	17,24,366	485	17,15,345	66,216
1891-92 ...	69,621	18,04,036	6,395	17,14,290	379	17,08,340	66,168

These figures are satisfactory as indicating that the initial demand required reconsideration not only in fewer cases, but to a less degree than in the previous year. Details of the whole number of objections and corrections under all parts of the Act are given in this table:—

Year.	Petitions to Collector.	Interferences by Collector *suo motu*.	Total.	Alterations of assessment.	Cancellations of assessment.	Cases still pending.	Appeals to Commissioners or Collectors.	Reductions and remissions.	Enhancements.	Cases pending.
1890-91 ...	21,126	647	21,773	2,961	3,753	17	1,849	514	5	22
1891-92 ...	19,781	496	20,277	3,081	3,349	18	1,550	381	6	38

The number of objections to the Collector and interferences by him, which were 22,555 and 796 respectively in 1888-89, have shown a steady decrease since, and the number of cases in which the demand has been altered or foregone has similarly declined; the applications to Commissioners are also less, while their result in reducing the demand is less noticeable.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors rejected 69·9 per cent. of objections, as against 69·1 per cent. in the previous year; while Commissioners and Collectors in appeal rejected 74 per cent. of the applications made to them against 73·8 per cent. in 1890-91. There were only two districts in which the total reductions were more than 10 per cent. on the original demand.

The final number of assessees was 66,168 against the 66,216 of 1890-91, 4,472 old names being struck off and 4,424 new ones added.

The results of assessment and the number of objections would seem to show that on the whole the tax was more equitably assessed in 1891-92 than before, a conclusion which is borne out by a comparison of the numbers of coercive processes of that and the previous year:—

	Dastaks.	Arrests.	Imprisonments.	Attachments.	Sales.
1890-91 ...	4,342	80	5	659	267
1891-92 ...	3,966	67	...	558	176

Fewer penalties were imposed by Collectors, and in only three cases (all in one district) were prosecutions instituted, all of which were unsuccessful.

That part of the tax which is assessed by District Officers, that is to say all of it except the tax on official salaries and interest on securities, fell on the population with the same incidence as in the previous year: 148 persons in every hundred thousand were assessed. Rupees 40 were paid by every thousand, and Rs. 27 by each person assessed. Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Dehra Dún had 353, 378, and 378 assessees for each lakh of population, against 388, 373, and 404 in the previous year. The same three districts paid most per 1,000, the figure beings Rs. 113, Rs. 124, and Rs. 141 as against Rs. 120, Rs. 123, and Rs. 151. The highest average assessments per assessee were in Gorakhpur (Rs. 40), Dehra and Bareilly (Rs. 37 each), Pilibhít (Rs. 35), Etáwah (Rs. 34), Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Mirzapur (Rs. 33 each), and Benares and Lucknow (Rs. 32 each).

The only district in which the figures of incidence have a clearly unsatisfactory appearance is Benares; but the Oudh districts, except Lucknow, Unao, and Bara Banki, would also seem to be lightly assessed.

Of assessees under Part IV the same number per cent. (88) as in the previous year were assessed on incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 per annum. The main divisions of the assessment under it are—

	Number of assessees.		Amount of tax in rupees.		Average tax per head in rupees.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Professions...	3,265	3,360	1,14,013	1,15,218	35	34
(*b*) Commerce ...	38,868	39,515	10,68,153	10,80,372	27	27
(*c*) Transport, &c.,	426	393	8,430	8,635	19	22
(*d*) Trade ...	15,833	15,484	3,14,269	3,04,665	19	19
(*e*) Manufacture...	6,983	6,618	1,78,330	1,69,287	25	25
(*f*) Property ...	1,223	1,273	45,704	45,531	37	35

The largest sub-classes are—

	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.
(*a*) Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders ...	1,052	64,855
(*b*) Bankers	1,839	1,19,021
(*b*) Money-lenders and changers	27,760	7,26,600
(*b*) Piece-goods merchants	3,098	66,235
(*b*) Grain merchants	3,708	73,325
(*d*) Dealers in agricultural produce ...	6,816	1,33,361
(*e*) Sugar manufacturers	5,192	1,40,827

The Board have been asked to secure careful examination by assessing officers into the fact of actual possession under usufructuary mortgages; and a new procedure has been introduced for immediate refund on an order for remission or reduction of the tax.

9.—Currency.

There was a slight increase—148,037 against 139,267 in 1890-91—in the number of notes of the various denominations issued. It occurred chiefly in the circulation of notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

The notes issued were as under:—

Number.	Denomination of Notes. Rs.	Value. Rs.
10152	5	50,760
54833	10	5,48,330
26835	20	5,36,700
16708	50	8,35,400
27201	100	27,20,100
3783	500	18,91,500
6766	1,000	67,66,000
1759	10,000	1,75,90,000

The value of notes in circulation varied from Rs. 1,01,48,575 in April 1891 to Rs. 1,53,31,440 in the month of December. The average monthly circulation of the year was higher than that of any year during the last decade, being Rs. 1,26,69,477 or Rs. 31,04,549 in excess of the previous year.

There were however considerable fluctuations, the principal being—

A rise of 32 lakhs in June 1891 or May.
A fall of 24 lakhs in July 1891.
A rise of 39 lakhs in September 1892.
A fall of 28 lakhs in February 1892.
A fall of 24 lakhs in March 1892.

All these were caused by transactions in notes of high value.

The opening circulation was Rs. 1,01,02,360, and the closing Rs. 92,39,840.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office was as follows:—

Circle.	Number.	Value. Rs.
Calcutta	104,932	1,31,35,750
Lahore	11 955	9,94 990
Madras	4,701	4,69,745
Calicut	155	5,025
Bombay	20,390	14 27,800
Nágpur	3	120
Karáchi	1,424	42,900
Rangoon	291	7,735
Total ...	143,851	1,60,84,065

Fifty-three half notes of the Allahabad circle of issue, valued at Rs. 3,790, were paid during the year under report on indemnity bonds, as against 87, valued at Rs. 9,560, in the previous year: and shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 8,53,790 were received in the Allahabad circle during the year.

The receipts and issues of small coins were as under:—

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Issues. Rs. a. p.
Half Rupees	41,500 0 0	47,706 8 0
Quarter do.	49,326 8 0	52,356 8 0
One-eighth do.	38,343 12 0	43,241 10 0
Copper	115 6 0	51,274 5 3
Total ...	1,29,285 10 0	1,94,578 15 3

The transactions at agencies are shown in the annexed statement: the most noticeable are (1) a remittance of 30 lakhs from the Meerut Agency to the Lahore Currency Office in October 1891; (2) a receipt of 15 lakhs at the Moradabad Agency in February 1892 from the Bank of Bengal for an opposite payment at Calcutta; and (3) a remittance of 10 lakhs in April 1891 from the Lucknow Agency to that at Cawnpore. There was a decrease of about 11 lakhs in the closing balance of the coin held at agencies as compared with the opening balance of the year.

No fresh cases of fraud or forgery with regard to notes of the Allahabad circle were brought to notice during the year. Of the two forgeries of the notes of the Calcutta circle reported last year the one for Rs. 500 was traced and the man charged with the forgery was, on being convicted, sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine. The value (Rs. 10) of the second has been recovered from the treasurer of Sháhjahánpur and credited to Government.

No remittance was received during the year, but one of uncurrent coin amounting to Rs. 19,02,000 was despatched from Allahabad Currency Office to the Calcutta Mint in November 1891.

The total number of Home notes cancelled during the year was 137,150 with an aggregate value of Rs. 2,03,71,400 as compared with 131,640 pieces of the value of Rs. 1,33,48,670 cancelled in the previous year. The cancellation of the Rs. 5, 10, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 notes showed an increase, while those of the Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 denomination decreased. The value of the notes credited to Government during the year was Rs. 995 and the number of notes 55 as against 28 of the value of Rs. 350 in the preceding year.

The discrepancies reported last year in the account of outstanding Rs. 10 notes are still unadjusted: Calcutta and Lahore notes were freely cashed during the year.

Statement showing the transactions at Currency Agencies during the year 1891-92.

	Receipts of coin.				Payments of coin.					
	Opening balances.	Cash remittances.	Received from treasuries as transfers.	Total.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Cash remittances.	Paid to treasuries as transfers.	Paid to Mahabali Ram Ramji Das.	Closing balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	38,00 000	...	¶ 41,30,000	79,30,000	31,00,000	* 10,00,000	15,00,000	...	23,30 000	79,30,000
Agra	13,50,000	...	‡ 25,86,000	39,36,000	12,00,000	...	16,00,000	50,000	10,86,000	39,36,000
Cawnpore	3,00,000	† 10,00,000	14 00 000	27,00,000	10,00,000	...	17,00,000	...	...	27,00,000
Benares	9,50,000	...	10,00,000	19,50,000	9,00,000	...	10,50,000	...	...	19,50,000
Meerut	22,00,000	...	44 00,000	66,00,000	...	§ 30,00,000	10,00,000	...	26,00,000	66,00,000
Fyzabad	6,25,000	...	6,50 000	12,75,000	...	...	8 00,000	...	4 75,000	12,75,000
Moradabad	7,97,000	‖ 15,00,000	10,00,000	32,97,000	...	...	2,00,000	...	30,97,000	32,97,000
Bareilly	6,50,000	...	2,00,000	8,50,000	...	...	8,50,000	...	...	8,50,000
Total ...	1,06,72,000	25,00,000	1,53,66,000	2,85,38,000	62,00,000	40,00,000	87,00,000	50,000	95,88,000	2,85,38,000

	Receipts of Home notes at agencies.		Issues of Home notes at agencies.
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance at Moradabad Agency	85,500	Issued to Moradabad treasury	30,000
		Closing balances	55,500
Total ...	85,500	Total ...	85,500

* Remitted to Cawnpore Agency.
† Received from Lucknow Agency.
‡ Includes Rs. 4,86,000 Sambhar remittance through treasury.
§ Remitted to (Panjáb) Lahore currency.
‖ Cash receipts on account of Bank of Bengal.
¶ Includes Rs. 30,000 received on account of issue of notes at Moradabad Agency.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1891-92.

Provincial finance.—The general financial results of the year 1891-92 were as under :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Opening balances	51,68,000	6,00,000	57,68,000
(b) Receipts	3,35,45,000	1,08,72,000	4,44,17,000
(c) Total assets	3,87,13,000	1,14,72,000	5,01,85,000
(d) Expenditure	3,36,07,000	1,06,18,000	4 42,25,000
(e) Closing balances	51,06,000	8,54,000	59,60,000

The year closed a five years' contract period, at the commencement of which the opening balances had been—

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,38,000	1,62,000	45,00,000

The actuals for 1892 compared with those for 1890-91 show—

(a) in receipts an increase of Rs. 19,48,000 Provincial, and of Rs. 20,30,000 in Local;

(b) in charges an increase of Rs. 18,85,000 in Provincial, and of Rs. 78,000 in Local.

The chief increases in receipts over those of the previous year were (1) Provincial—Land Revenue Rs. 10,22,000, Stamps Rs. 1,46,000, Interest Rs. 60,000, Jails Rs. 72,000, Police Rs. 57,000, State Railways Rs. 53,000, and Irrigation (Major) Rs. 4,74,000; and (2) Local—Provincial Rates Rs. 1,24,000.

The large increase—over 10 lakhs—under Land Revenue is due partly to an actual increase in the current demand through revision of settlements in certain districts, partly to collections of revenue suspended in the previous year, and partly to adjustments through this head of debts owed by the Province to other Government or *vice versâ*. In 1890-91 the net *minus* adjustment against land revenue receipts was Rs. 24,47,000. In 1891-92 it was only Rs. 19,67,000, though it would have been Rs. 3,42,000 more but for a contribution of Rs. 2,74,665 from the Government of India in connection with the next quinquennial contract and two other payments aggregating Rs. 67,500 from the same Government in settlement of special accounts. Thus nearly five lakhs of the total increase of 10 lakhs under Land Revenue were really due to adjustments, and of the five lakhs 2¾ lakhs represent a sum which strictly speaking belongs to 1892-93. Under Provincial Rates (Local) the increase was entirely due to revision of the land settlement. The increase under Stamps was merely the return of this branch of revenue to the normal figure, as in 1889-90 the receipts had been exceptionally low. The only other item of increase which requires notice is that (4¾ lakhs) under Irrigation. As the receipts from this source in 1890-91 were more than eight lahks in excess of those of 1889-90, the further improvement in 1891-92 is very satisfactory, though the high figure now reached will not be maintained except in seasons of moderate or deficient rainfall. Speaking generally the revenue realized in 1891-92 under all heads was high.

In expenditure the main increases were (1) Provincial—Assignments and Compensations Rs. 91,000, Land Revenue Rs. 74,000, Interest Rs. 55,000, Courts of Law Rs. 2,32,000, Jails Rs. 1,01,000, Police Rs. 49,000, Superannuation Rs. 70,000, Railways Rs. 3,26,000, Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Department) Rs. 10,16,000, and (2) Local—Land Revenue Rs. 46,000; while there was a decrease of Rs. 85,000 under General Administration (Provincial) and one of Rs. 97,000 under Civil Works (Local).

Assignments and Compensations is a head which necessarily fluctuates from year to year, and the increase in 1891-92 was due to exceptional charges. The

expenditure under Land Revenue and General Administration was really normal, though the former shows an increase and the latter a decrease on the figures for the previous year. Under Law and Justice, sub-head "Courts of Law," the increase was occasioned by the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, by the reorganisation of the judicial service in that Province and in Jhánsi, and by the appointment of additional Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in several districts where increase of work required it. Under Jails the increase of one lakh on the actuals for the preceding year, which themselves were Rs. 1,30,000 above the figures for 1889-90, has attracted the serious attention of the Government, and the necessity for the strictest economy has been impressed on the Inspector-General. The jail population however has considerably increased during the last two years, and prices of food grains have remained high. Under Railways the large increase in expenditure on the figures for 1890-91 is partly balanced by increased earnings, but is mainly due to the fact that in 1890-91 the expenditure was nearly three lakhs short of the normal charges, on account of a write-back of capital consequent on the transfer of the Lucknow-Seramau Railway to a private company. Under Civil Works (Provincial) the increase of 10 lakhs on the expenditure of the previous year was due to large expenditure on original public works, and to subventions given to some municipalities in connection with important water-supply and drainage projects.

The actual revenues (Provincial) exceeded the estimate by nearly 14 lakhs; and the actual expenditure (Provincial), including the contribution to Local, exceeded the estimate by nearly eight lakhs. The chief causes of the large excess of revenue over the estimates were, as already indicated, the high irrigation earnings and the special and unforeseen credits under the adjusting head of Land Revenue. The noticeable departures in the actual expenditure of 1891-92 over the estimates for the year were—

	Rs.
	+
Assignments and Compensations	61,000
Law and Justice (Courts of Law)	1,53,000
Ditto (Jails)...	1,86,000
Superannuation	70,000
Irrigation (Major)	57,000
Civil Works (in charge of civil officers)	1,06,000
Ditto (Departmental)	65,000

The causes of the excesses under the first three heads have been noticed above; but with regard to Jails it may be mentioned that Rs. 72,000 of the excess expenditure is balanced by excess receipts from jail manufactures. "Superannuation" is a constantly increasing charge and one which is not under control, as pensions when they fall due have to be arranged for. The slight increase in Irrigation working charges was due to the extensive operations of the Department during the year. The excess under Civil Public Works was due to sanction being given to several urgent works during the year.

The closing balances—51 lakhs Provincial and 8½ lakhs Local—on the 31st March last appear large. But on the former the Government of India had a claim to the extent of over 22 lakhs on account of unspent assignments for settlement expenditure during the last provincial contract: and 20 lakhs represented the minimum balance which the Government is required to keep as a reserve. Thus the available provincial balance was less than nine lakhs. In the recent revision of the provincial contract the entire balance has been left to the Local Government to enable it to meet the cost of police reforms otherwise unprovided for in the revised assignments of revenue and expenditure. The Local balances chiefly represent the surplus at the credit of the North-Western Provinces and the Oudh Patwári Funds, and are not available for general purposes.

Embezzlements.—Nine cases of embezzlement of public property by Government servants were reported during the year. In one the defalcations amounted to Rs. 1,608-3-8 and in one to Rs. 2,074, the former being appropriated by the Collector's Názir at Basti, the latter by the police accountant at Bánda. Both these men committed suicide. In the first case all the money was recovered, in the second only a small part. In the other seven cases the embezzlements amounted to less than Rs. 250 in all; all the offenders were punished and part of the loss was recovered; the offenders were a Sub-postmaster and two Branch Postmasters, an *ex-officio* stamp-vendor, a Munsif's clerk, a pound clerk, and a police constable.

Audit.—The accounts of the Allahabad University and of the Government Press were audited during the year by non-gazetted officers of the Accountant-General's office, and the reports were submitted to Government for the necessary orders.

Changes in accounts.—The District Officers' contract grants as Collectors and as Magistrates were revised, the result being an increase for the Provinces of Rs. 6,400 and Rs. 5,470. The "Land Revenue" contract grants now stand at Rs. 1,63,580, and the "Law and Justice" at Rs. 83,730.

Power was given to Divisional Forest Officers to countersign travelling allowance bills of their subordinates.

Establishments.—The establishments of the three Small Cause Courts, of the Lunatic Asylums, and of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm were revised during the year; and Mr. Alexander was deputed during the cold weather to examine and report on the general question of district establishments.

The power given in 1881 to Conservators of Forests of making changes in the pay of the permanent subordinate establishment of their circle was withdrawn, so far as regards the clerical establishment.

Pension.—The question of pension to vaccinators applied by Municipal Boards under Act XIII of 1880 was considered during the year. Final orders have since been passed. There was also correspondence with the Government of India on the question of contributions and other payments by Public Works and Educational Officers some time employed under District Boards.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891-92.

Minimum Balances.—The following statement shows in lakhs of rupees the minimum working balances estimated as necessary for the Province at the beginning of each month during the last five years, as also the proposed estimates for the year 1892-93 :—

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	90	90	90	95	90	1,40	1,35	1,35	95	95	1,15	1,00
1888-89 ...	1,33	1,00	1,06	1,27	1,69	1,53	1,56	1,35	1,55	2,15	2,12	1,69
1889-90 ...	1,27	1,00	1,06	1,29	1,69	1,59	1,57	1,36	1,68	2,19	2,28	1,75
1890-91 ...	1,32	1,00	1,06	1,30	1,71	1,56	1,54	1,36	1,81	2,19	2,24	1,77
1891-92 ...	1,35	1,00	1,06	1,31	1,69	1,66	1,63	1,46	1,91	2,28	2,31	1,77
1892-93 ...	1,34	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,67	1,67	1,63	1,44	1,89	2,26	2,31	1,80

Cash Balances.—The following table institutes a comparison between the distribution of the actual balances (stated in lakhs of rupees) on the first day of each

month during the year 1891-92 and that which preceded it: it also shows to what extent these balances in 1891-92 differed from the estimated minimum :—

	Actuals, 1890-91.			Actuals, 1891-92.			Estimates, 1891-92.
	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	Leading Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On the 1st of October ...	49	88	1,37	55	97	1,52	1,35
Ditto November ...	35	70	1,05	29	80	1,09	1,00
Ditto December ...	39	96	1,35	34	93	1,27	1,06
Ditto January ...	61	1,17	1,78	63	1,32	1,95	1,31
Ditto February ...	42	1,46	1,88	46	1,44	1,90	1,69
Ditto March ...	47	1,39	1,86	58	1,36	1,94	1,66
Ditto April ...	43	1,13	1,56	61	1 26	1,87	1,63
Ditto May ...	46	1,09	1,55	51	1,18	1,69	1,46
Ditto June ...	95	1,52	2,47	1,18	1 58	2,76	1,91
Ditto July ...	1,52	1,90	3,42	1,10	1,78	2,88	2,28
Ditto August ...	68	1,69	2,37	54	1,81	2,35	2,31
Ditto September ...	47	1,46	1,93	35	1,29	1,64	1,77
On the 30th of September.	55	97	1,52	40	80	1,20	1,34

The year opened with a cash balance of 152 lakhs and closed with a balance of 120 lakhs. The minimum opening balance of any month was reached in November 1891, when 109 lakhs only were in hand, while the maximum was in July 1892 288 lakhs. The actuals of each month of the year except November, August, and September, were considerably in excess of the estimated minima. In November and August the excess was small, while in September the actuals fell short of the estimate by 13 lakhs owing to a transfer made in August hereinafter referred to. The high balances held at different periods of the year enabled large sums to be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General, and these were, as usual, taken over by transfers through the Bank of Bengal and the Currency Department, *viz.*—

During December	20	lakhs.
Do. January	63	do.
Do. June	80	do.
Do. July	62	do.
Do. August	28	do.
Total ...	253	lakhs.

as against 206 lakhs in 1890-91.

The amount placed at disposal of the Comptroller-General during August was five lakhs only, but 28 lakhs were made over at his request in consequence of which the balance on the last day of September was reduced considerably below the minimum balance estimated for 1st October 1892. The high balances on the 1st of February and March were retained to meet the payments of the Opium Department during April and May, which also necessitated additional help from the Comptroller-General by transfer through the currency department to the extent given below:—

During March	19	lakhs.
Do. April	25	do.
Total ...	44	lakhs.

Without this help the actual balance on the 1st of May would have fallen short of the estimated minimum on that date.

The increase in the balance on the 1st of October 1891, as compared with that on the same date in the preceding year, was due chiefly to high receipts under Land Revenue and Deposits in August and September 1891, and to low expenditure under Opium and Military in August 1891. The decrease in the balance on the 1st of December 1891, compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous

year, was due to the variation in the figures of foreign remittances, under which Rs. 33,450 only appeared in November 1891 against Rs. 9,75,800 in November 1890. This latter included Rs. 9,17,500 in foreign circle notes received from the Rámpur State. The increase in January 1892 was due to high receipts under Land Revenue, Deposits, and Post-office, and to low outgoings under foreign remittances in December 1891. The increase in March 1892 was due to high receipts under Land Revenue, Excise, and Local Bills, and to low expenditure under Military Department in February 1892. The increase in April 1892 was due to high receipts under Deposits and Foreign Remittances, and to low Military expenditure in March 1892. The increase in the balances on the 1st of May and June 1892 was due chiefly to high receipts under Land Revenue, Provincial Rates, Deposits, and Post-office, and to low Opium Expenditure in April and May 1892. The decrease in the balances on the 1st of July and September 1892 was due to outgoings under foreign remittances, amounting to 80 lakhs in June and 28 lakhs in August.

Movement of Funds.—The following were the amounts of local remittances made during the year 1891-92 :—

	Rs.
In specie	4,67,55,710
,, currency notes	1,15,28,015
,, small silver and copper coin	18,76,505
Total ...	6,01,60,230

The total remittances of the year under review were Rs. 85,17,393 in excess of those for the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 5,16,42,837 only.

This excess occurs under all the three heads. But while under that of specie there is an increase shown of 55 lakhs, it must be explained that this was due to the extension of the system of transfers through the currency department for the purpose of supply of deficit treasuries without having recourse to the actual movement of coin from one district to another with its attendant cost. In this way 82 lakhs were transferred during the year, as against 10 lakhs only in that preceding it. Specie remittances included only Rs. 4,05,884 worth of shroff-marked and other uncurrent silver coin brought to Allahabad for eventual transport to the Calcutta mint through currency as against Rs. 10,47,512 worth in 1890-91. This decrease was due to the direct transfer of such coin to the extent of 5½ lakhs to currency at different agencies during the year. The remittances made in currency notes (Rs. 1,15,28,015) during the year exceeded those (Rs. 87,40,215) of 1890-91 by Rs. 27,87,800. Rupees 94,09,320 worth of the total consisted of foreign notes remitted from outgoing treasuries to Allahabad, while Rs. 21,18,695 worth of home notes were supplied to such treasuries from Allahabad.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of—

	Rs.
Half rupees	4,50,000
Quarter do.	4,91,500
Eighth do.	3,08,500
Double pice	14,149
Single do.	6,06,852
Half do.	2,750
Pie pieces	2,735
Uncurrent copper	19
Total ...	18,76,505

The increase in these remittances noticed in last year's report was again maintained, and is shown under all important heads except that of single pice. In all probability there would have been an increase under this head too if indents for the coin had been fully complied with at an earlier period.

The monthly distribution of the remittances detailed above was as follows:—

	Rs.
October 1891	20,36,111
November ,,	35,88,708
December ,,	59,00,118
January 1892	54,66,250
February ,,	34,15,405
March ,,	51,95,872
April ,,	39,94,360
May ,,	79,75,235
June ,,	1,00,02,455
July ,,	69,23,591
August ,,	22,20,925
September ,,	34,41,200
Total	6,01,60,230

These remittances were for the most part of the usual nature, *viz.* to supply treasuries at the time of opium payments and to collect the surplus at central points.

The supply bills on local treasuries issued during the year 1891-92 amounted in value to Rs. 34,35,500 as follows:—

	Rs.
By Agra	2,04,800
,, Allahabad	16,95,000
,, Debra Dún	1,61,300
,, Lucknow	7,34,800
,, Naini Tal	3,91,900
,, Benares	1,50,000
,, Cawnpore	37,700
,, Bareilly	60,000
Total	34,35,500

The total value of these bills was abnormally high, having amounted to more than double that of the bills issued during the year preceding. The issues were mainly to the Bengal and other Banks, and were highest at Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Naini Tal, and Benares.

The remittances made during 1891-92 to supply the opium treasuries in these Provinces are shown below in thousands of rupees.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Local Transactions.

Specie remittances to supply opium treasuries.

March and April season.

From local treasuries	54,41*
Do. Bengal	

September season.

From local treasuries	33,65†
Do. Bengal	

Foreign Bills.—The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year 1891-92 amounted in value to Rs. 6,16,749 as follows:—

Issued by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	1,34,200	70,300	84,400	2,88,900
Naini Tal	1,03,200	80,400	46,100	2,29,700
Roorkee		21,500	32,400	53,900
Rae Bareli		44,249		44,249
Total	2,37,400	2,16,449	1,62,900	6,16,749

* From February to July 1892.

† From October 1891 to January 1892 (1,83) and August and September 1892 (31,82).

The drawings by Dehra Dún and Naini Tal were on the Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Ludhiána, Ambála, Lahore, Bombay, and Karáchi Treasuries, while those by Roorkee were on the Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay Treasuries. Those by Rae Bareli were on the Amritsar Treasary.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid in this Province during the year under review were small, amounting to Rs. 22,416 only: Rs. 20,266 drawn by India and Rs. 2,150 by Assam.

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1891-92 :—

	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on the 1st of October 1891.	1,71,620	3,74,234	3,10,448	95,358	4,76,535	21,173	7,472	14,56,840
Receipts from other Provinces,	2,25,000	1,55,000	1,00,000	2,700	2,86,850	...	...	7,69,550
Total ...	3,96,620	5,29,234	4,10,448	98,058	7,63,385	21,173	7,472	22,26,390
Issues to other Provinces ...	5,000	7,000	55,000	...	6,000	...	...	73,000
Balances on the 30th of September 1892.	1,56,968	3,12,851	2,54,823	1,14,237	4,12,710	21,545	5,269	12,78,403
Total ...	1,61,968	3,19,851	3,09,823	1,14,237	4,18,710	21,545	5,269	13,51,403
Local { Receipts ...	...	...	...	16,179	...	372	...	16,551
Local { Issues or absorption.	2,34,652	2,09,383	1,00,625	...	3,44,675	...	2,203	8,91,538

This shows a considerable increase under all heads of small silver and of single pice as compared with the returns of the previous year. But delay which occurred in complying with indents, for single pice more especially, was productive of considerable inconvenience, and has no doubt tended to restrict the absorption. During the season of demand for this coin it was often impossible to supply it freely, and complaints were received from several treasuries of the inconvenience to which the public was put, and of their inability to supply freely all demands. The chief reason for the increased demand was the large number of days auspicious for Hindu marriages occurring during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*Vide* Chapter VI—Pages 183 to 188 of Report for 1890-91.)

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

For the third year in succession Gházipur was the only district in the North-West in which emigrants were recruited and registered under Act I of 1882. The numbers are given below: they exceed those during 1890 by 44, but are considerably less than those during the four preceding years:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gházipur	87	75	162

The total number recruited and registered since the Act was first extended to the North-West and Oudh now amounts to 2,045, of which Gházipur has contributed all but 336. The reason of this has been frequently explained. There is no difficulty in procuring recruits from Bengal and Behar, and up to the present there has certainly been no need for the agents of employers of labour to seek for their supplies beyond the neighbouring districts of these Provinces. This has been proved during the past year by the small advantage which has been taken of licenses issued by certain Magistrates in Assam. Fifty-three were granted within the period under report. Out of this number the holders of 14 who obtained permission to enlist in Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Mirzapur, and Gorakhpur did not put in an appearance at all: while of the 39 garden sardárs licensed for Gházipur, 12 only visited the district and eight only carried on recruiting operations.

With regard to those entertained under the Act in Gházipur, the establishment of a contractor's depôt was not considered necessary. The sardárs lodged their recruits in houses rented by them for the purpose until such time as the employés were registered and despatched to the labour districts.

The subjoined table shows the receipts and disbursements during the past year:—

Receipts.	*Amount.* Rs.	*Charges.*	*Amount.* Rs. a. p.
1. Fees from licensed recruiters ...	*Nil.*	1. Refund of emigration fees ...	*Nil.*
2. Fees for registration of emigrants ...	162	2. Establishment	20 4 0
		3. Contingencies	*Nil.*
Total ...	162	Total ...	20 4 0

As regards emigration outside the provisions of the Act, it is not possible to furnish any reliable statistics. The Magistrate of Gorakhpur gave the figures for his district at 450: while the Magistrate of Gházipur estimated that no less than 1,000 were engaged by free recruiters without the knowledge of the District Officer. Other Magistrates did not venture to give any information in their reports on the subject.

No irregularities in connection with the recruiting operations in these Provinces were brought to notice during the year under review.

(b)—*Emigration beyond India.*

The report of the Protector of Emigration for the year 1891 shows that again during that year the North-Western Provinces furnished the largest number of recruits The number of registrations effected in each province during that year and the previous one compare as follows :—

	1890.	1891.
From Bengal and Behar	6,646	5,394
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16,432	20,219
Total ...	23,078	25,613

It will be observed that the number of emigrants registered in these Provinces during the year was in excess of the previous year's number by 3,787.

The number of emigrants registered in each district of these Provinces in which registrations were effected was—

Ghâzipur	2,749	Agra	217
Fyzabad	2,662	Ballia	132
Benares	2,382	Bara Banki	100
Azamgarh	2,020	Aligarh	81
Cawnpore	2,020	Farukhabad	53
Basti	1,739	Sultánpur	28
Lucknow	1,327	Etáwah	21
Jaunpur	1,160	Unao	11
Allahabad	1,025	Jhánsi	10
Gorakhpur	918	Mainpuri	6
Gonda	871	Hardoi	6
Bareilly	432	Kheri	6
Fatehpur	240	Mirzapur	3
		Total ...	20,219

Gházipur, Fyzabad, and Benares have again this year maintained their position as the three largest recruiting fields in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following figures show the number of emigrants that were registered during the last five years as Natives of these Provinces :—

In 1887	4,275
„ 1888	5,905
„ 1889	8,995
„ 1890	19,133
„ 1891	23,258

Of the total number of emigrants registered as Natives of India 91 per cent. were Natives of these Provinces, against 83 per cent. in 1890.

The following shows the Native districts of the registered emigrants :—

Azamgarh	4,505	Budaun	231
Basti	3,200	Bareilly	210
Ghâzipur	1,649	Hardoi	207
Ballia	1,477	Mainpuri	143
Gonda	1,350	Sháhjahánpur	123
Jaunpur	1,335	Agra	121
Fyzabad	1,302	Sitapur	111
Gorakhpur	1,276	Etáwah	111
Sultánpur	629	Aligarh	81
Allahabad	617	Meerut	59
Benares	509	Moradabad	55
Bara Banki	502	Bánda	49
Cawnpore	444	Jalaun	43
Rae Bareli	424	Muttra	42
Partábgarh	424	Kheri	39
Lucknow	375	Etah	35
Unao	366	Hamírpur	23
Bahraich	324	Pilibhít	21
Mirzapur	275	Bulandshahr	18
Fatehpur	269	Jhánsi	16
Farukhabad	241	Other districts	28
		Total ...	23,258

In no district in any other province of India do the number of emigrants exceed those from the first eight districts in this list.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who embarked for the several colonies during the year under report was 13,968 against 10,617 in the previous year. The following table exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants proceeded :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces.	3,969	2,436	373	1,461	448	971	571	272	10,501
Oudh	1,225	576	157	406	107	505	318	173	3,467
Total ...	5,194	3,012	530	1,867	555	1,476	889	445	13,968

4.—Dispensaries.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries (which has risen during the last four years by 15 per cent., *viz.*, from 259 to 299) was further increased by four, of which three were for females; notwithstanding the healthy character of the year, there was a large increase (6·1 per cent.) in the number of patients treated; the beds at most of the headquarter dispensaries were fully occupied, and the number of surgical operations exceeded those of the previous year by 8·5 per cent. The expenditure of hospital funds in the construction and improvement of hospitals amounted to Rs. 76,839, raising the total sum spent during the last four years to over 1½ lakhs of rupees. The improvements in the Gorakhpur and Budaun districts are most noticeable; in the case of individual buildings, very extensive additional accommodation has been provided in the Thomason Hospital at Agra, and in the Colvin Dispensary at Allahabad by the completion of the female hospital in that city; the hospitals at Sháhjahánpur, Benares, Bahraich, and Bareilly have been very greatly enlarged; while at Naini Tal the Ramsay Memorial Hospital will in future give ample accommodation to all classes of the community. Extensive works were still in progress at the close of the year in several districts, notably at the Thomason Hospital extensions at Agra, and in the new male and female hospitals at Mirzapur and at Jhánsi.

Altogether there were 32 hospitals in which more patients were received during the year than could properly be accommodated, but the overcrowding was serious in nine only: of these nine additional buildings and improvements have been completed at Bareilly, Jhánsi, and Saháranpur: and are approaching completion at Agra and Mirzapur, giving in all an addition of 64 beds. At Dehra Dún, Gházipur, and Moradabad the provision of hospitals for women has now set free for male patients the beds formerly occupied by women. Thus at Gházipur the accommodation in 1890 was for 16 males and 10 females, 26 in all, and in 1891 for 24 males and 24 females.

It is noticeable that the daily average number (526·65) of women treated as in-door patients in all dispensaries exceeded that of the previous year (497·23) by 5·8 per cent., the corresponding number of male in-door patients remaining stationary. The figures for male and female attendance in the last four years are—

Year.	Daily average number of—							
	In-door patients.				Out-door patients.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1888 ...	1,575·88	416·82	145·65	2,138·35	7,704·41	2,629·57	3,704·63	14,038·61
1889 ...	1,600·40	458·86	151·44	2,210·70	8,418·96	3,062·38	4,140·51	15,621·85
1890 ...	1,572·91	497·23	150·41	2,220·55	9,387·06	3,779·86	4,708·19	17,875·11
1891 ...	1,578·42	526·65	148·37	2,253·44	9,556·77	3,901·08	4,936·19	18,394·04

The total number of patients treated during the year has risen from 2,427,733 in 1888 to 3,067,034 in 1891, *i.e.*, by 26·3 per cent.: of these men give an increase of 21 per cent., from 1,396,477 to 1,690,746: women of 37·5 per cent., from 454,822 to 625,456: and children of 30·2 per cent., from 576,434 to 750,832.

Excluding the Maternity Hospital at Agra, 20* separate hospitals and dispensaries for the exclusive use of women were borne on the list in 1891 (mainly hospitals belonging to the Dufferin Fund Association), providing accommodation for 256 in-door patients, as compared with an average daily number, including children, of 213·87. At the larger hospitals of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Lucknow (Lady Lyall Hospital), and Benares the accommodation was fully taken up; while at the Bahraich and Cawnpore Female Hospitals there was scarcely any in-door accommodation during the year of report. Shortly after the close of the year, the necessity of taking action to provide for additional hospitals for women and the training of a female staff to assist in the female hospitals was impressed on the authorities of 25 districts which had as yet taken no adequate steps in that direction. This was considered the more necessary in view of the fact that in 15 districts where there was separate accommodation at the headquarter dispensaries for women and children the ratio of those patients to males was, in 1890, 55·58 per cent., while in the remaining 31 (Garhwál and Almora are excluded from the calculation) it was 38·32 only. It was intimated that the points to be considered were the provision of (1) accommodation for females, whether as in or out-patients in buildings (other than those in which male patients are received and entirely separate from them) which should provide a sufficient number of wards for in-patients, together with private and separate accommodation for three or four inmates; (2) competent female Hospital Assistants; (3) qualified nurses and midwives for practice in the hospital and in the adjoining city.

* Agra	3	Dehra	1
Allahabad	1	Fyzabad	1
Bahraich	1	Gházipur	1
Bareilly	1	Gorakhpur	1
Benares	2	Naini Tal	1
Bijnor	1	Lucknow	2
Budaun	1	Meerut	1
Cawnpore	1	Moradabad	1

The financial results of the year are given below:—

	1890.	1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance on 1st January	1,32,673 8 3	1,46,847 14 10
Income	4,79,563 11 1	5,44,066 9 11
Total ...	6,12,237 3 4	6,90,914 8 9
Expenditure ...	4,65,025 9 0	5,43,695 15 0
Cash balance on 31st December	1,47,211 10 4	1,47,218 9 9

The cash balance on the 1st January 1891 differs from that shown to exist in last year's returns on the 31st December 1890 owing to subsequent corrections in the accounts of the year ending on the latter date. The percentage of the total cost contributed by Government declined from 54·03 to 48·34, though it rose in the aggregate. All heads of expenditure, except investment, showed an increase, which is most marked in the case of establishment (due to ordinary periodical promotions of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants) and buildings. Though the contribution from Municipal Funds declined by Rs. 1,483, there was a satisfactory increase in the income from Local Funds and from subscriptions both by Europeans and Natives. The latter item was, however, swollen by the increase in the Dufferin Fund accounts of the Bahraich and Gházipur Female Hospitals.

Agra Medical School.

In the following table are given for the last three years the numbers of the pupils of the various classes which compose the school who attended the examination in each class, including pupils who, having failed in the examination in 1891, appeared for a second time in 1892 :—

	Male.				Female.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Civil.	Private.	Total.		
1889-90	56	78	51	185	44	229
1890-91	55	80	46	181	38	219
1891-92	45†	92	28*	165	51‡	216

* Includes four "failed" students who should have passed out in the year 1890-91.

† Includes three "failed" students who should have passed out in the year 1890-91.

‡ Includes five "failed" students of the previous year.

The variations in the number of pupils of the private and civil classes are due to the orders of Government by which the private and civil pupils are no longer classified separately. These came into force at the beginning of the year, and the lowest class therefore is shown as containing only civil pupils.

The extension to private students of the middle class qualification for entrance, which took effect from the commencement of the year under review, appears to have led to little difficulty in recruiting pupils, the number in the lowest class of the male division being 42 (55 entered it) as compared with 37 in 1890-91 and 58 in 1889-90.

Male students.—The anticipation expressed in the report for last year that the orders deferring the bestowal of posts in Government service till the end of the school career would cause increased emulation and therefore increased attainments, appears, from the subjoined statistics, to have been justified. The figures do not include failed pupils of the previous year :—

Class.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of the whole class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.		Percentage of average marks to the maximum.			
											Of the whole class.		Of those who passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
I ...	59	53	45	48	361	440	383	449	500	600	72	73	76	75
II ...	55	36	...	...*	185	196	...*	...*	300	300	62	65	...*	...*
III ...	49	36	34	29	476	490	515	521	600	600	79	81	86	87
IV ...	37	42	...	...*	390	409	...*	...*	500	500	78	82	...	...

* There is no pass examination in these classes.

The improvement is most noticeable in the case of class IV, which is the class affected by the new rule; and assuming the standard of marking to be fairly constant, it is satisfactory to observe that the improvement was general. In class I, or the final class, including last year's pupils, there were only seven failures out of 60.

Female students.—Excluding the three pupils who failed last year, none of whom passed, the statistics showing the results of the work of the female pupils are as follows:—

Class.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of the whole class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.		Percentage of average marks to the maximum.			
											Of the whole class.		Of those who passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-9	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
I ...	10	4	8	3	511	566	549	605	700	800	73	71	78	75
II ...	6	8	...	...	278	238	...	...	500	400	55	59	...	...
III ...	9	11	8	5	489	411	528	498	600	600	81	68	88	83
IV ...	12	22	...	...	291	372	...	...	500	500	58	74	...	...

Three out of the four pupils in the first class, which was unfortunately very small, obtained diplomas; and the remaining one will probably receive hers at the next examination. The second class maintained its promise of high attainments which was noticed last year. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the third class, of which less than half succeeded in passing; the students composing this class were considered last year to be of inferior ability, and it was to be expected that their averages would compare unfavourably with those gained last year by the present second class. The fourth class gained exactly the same percentage of marks as the present second class did in 1889-90; as there are 22 in the class, the result must be considered satisfactory, and the class is clearly a strong one, though of ability considerably below the male pupils.

Efforts are being made by the Dufferin Association to assist girls desirous of entering the Agra Medical School by giving five Dufferin Association Scholarships during their previous school training to girls who are willing to be educated up to the Middle English Standard, and to engage to serve the Association for a fixed time after leaving the school. The several schools interested have as yet taken but little advantage of the offer of these scholarships, but it is to be hoped that they will do so by degrees, as the attainments of the girls at present entering the school are ordinarily insufficient.

With the exception of three pupils in the male section who were removed for misconduct, the conduct of the students was exceptionally good. This is the more satisfactory, seeing that the present arrangements by which it is impossible to exercise any supervision out of lecture hours over the male students residing in the city are antagonistic to discipline.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of a Special Chemical Examiner for these Provinces, and a highly qualified officer selected by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is about to arrive in Agra, who will also lecture on chemistry in the School.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

It appears from the census returns that during the last decade the population of the Provinces has increased by 6·3 per cent. from 44,107,869 to 46,905,085. The returns show that 1,559,888 births and 1,460,732 deaths occurred during the year as compared with 1,751,168 and 1,644,027 respectively in the preceding one. The

figures for the new census having been employed in calculating the birth and death-rates, which were respectively 33·26 and 31·14 per mille, it is impossible to compare them with those of previous years; but it would appear that the birth-rate was extraordinarily low—a result ascribed to excessive mortality in the spring and autumn of 1890—and that the year was fairly healthy.

The various causes which contributed to the death-rate of the year are shown below:—

	Deaths.	Death rate.
Cholera	169,013	3·60
Small-pox	26,355	·56
Fever	1,033,059	22·02
Bowel complaints	49,586	1·06
Injuries	27,630	·59
All other causes	155,089	3·31
Total ...	1,460,732	31·14

The deaths from cholera exceed in number those of any year in the last decade except 1887, when they stood at 200,628; notwithstanding this the total death-rate of 1891 was, as has been already stated, fairly low. The Sanitary Board remarked with satisfaction the improvement in the death-rates in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions, as to the unhealthiness of which complaints have been prevalent during recent years. The birth-rate varied from 40·51 in Pilibhít to 18·32 in Dehra Dún, and the death-rate from 47·00 at Sultánpur, where cholera prevailed, to 20·31 in Dehra Dún. The reporting in the latter district is probably in fault. Twenty districts (noted on the margin) showed an excess of deaths over births as compared with 22 in 1890, of which six are in the Allahabad and four in the Benares Divisions. The greatest divergence, 13·78, is at Sultánpur, and is due to the severe cholera already noticed.

	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
Sultánpur ...	13·78
Fatehpur ...	10·71
Bánda ...	9·89
Hamírpur ...	8·98
Azamgarh ...	8·61
Allahabad ...	7·00
Partábgarh ...	6·79
Tarái ...	5·89
Rae Bareli ...	5·01
Benares ...	4·91
Fyzabad ...	3·25
Cawnpore ...	2·83
Kumaun ...	2·77
Dehra Dún ...	1·99
Gházipur ...	1·23
Farukhabad ...	1·19
Ballia ...	·88
Jalaun ...	·72
Lucknow ...	·40
Jaunpur ...	·34

Since the remarks in the report for 1890 were written, final corrections have modified the total of the population as it stood at the census of 1891, so that it is now 46,905,085 as compared with a population deduced from the yearly statistics by adding the excess of births over deaths in any one year to the population at its beginning in order to arrive at the initial population of the next, and taking the total of the census for 1881 as the starting point, of 47,068,587. The deduced population therefore differs from the actual by an excess of ·3 per cent. only. The same process being applied to the figures of districts, it is found that the variations from the population, as determined by the census, of the population calculated from the statistics of births and deaths are comprised between an excess of 6 per cent. in Etah and a deficit of 18 per cent. in the Tarái. The most noticeable variations are given in the subjoined table:—

Districts in which the deduced falls short of the census population.		Districts in which the deduced exceeds the census population.	
District.	Amount of deficit per cent. of deduced population.	District.	Amount of excess per cent. of deduced population.
Tarái	18	Etah	6
Jhánsi	17	Ballia	5
Debra Dún	16	Jalaun	5
Kumaun	13	Farukhabad	4
Garhwál	4	Mainpuri	4
		Basti	4

The Sanitary Board are of opinion that at Dehra Dún and Ballia the registration of vital statistics is inaccurate. It is noticeable that, excluding Jhánsi, where the exchange of territory with the Gwalior State in 1886 may account for the abnormal result, all districts which show a deficit either consist of, or include, hilly or submontane tracts where owing to physical obstacles it is difficult to guarantee the correctness of returns. Moreover, a defective census in any district in 1881 would account for shortcomings; such is perhaps the case in the Tarái, where the birth and death-rates for the last decade have been considerably above the average. On the other hand, omissions in 1891 would produce the opposite result. In a few districts the agreement between the deduced and the actual population is remarkable. Thus, at Gorakhpur and Gházipur, where, however, the Sanitary Board are of opinion that the reporting is defective, the excess is only ·05, while in Hardoi there is a merely nominal deficit of ·06.

During the year steps were taken, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, to collect a subsidiary body of reliable statistics bearing on the causes of death, which, though not admissible as evidence of the general proportionate mortality from different causes, will serve as a basis of comparison for the general results of the Provinces. Medical Officers of districts and their subordinates were required to submit a return showing the causes of deaths which actually occurred in their practice. The system has recently been extended by invoking the aid of such private practitioners as are willing to give it. The results, so far as they are given in the report, compare with those recorded in the general statistics as follows:—

	Percentage of deaths on total number of deaths from—			
	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Other causes.
General statistic	70	3	...	10
Special returns	30	14	11	18

Steps were also taken during the year to provide for the more complete checking by the District Staff of the work done by the agency employed in collecting the general vital statistics; further measures for testing the accuracy of the returns have been instituted during the present year.

The number of males born to every 100 females was 110·47; and the similar figure for deaths 115·14, as compared with 110·78 and 113·72 in 1890. The figures of Dehra Dún (126·80 and 142·89) in this, as in other respects, are quite abnormal. There was a uniform decrease in the rates of mortality at the various age periods, which is most marked in the cases of the extreme ages. The reduction in the rate of infantile mortality is remarkable, the figures being—

	Death rate per mille of population under one year of age.	
	Male.	Female.
1890	348·20	316·02
1891	214·19	197·55
Diminution ...	134·01	118·47

The rate in 1891 was the lowest on record.

The main statistics of mortality in Municipalities are given in the subjoined table:—

	Municipalities.				Rural tracts.
	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate.
1889	102,358	102,842	34·50	34·67	30·85
1890	110,746	122,372	37·60	41·54	36·99
1891	108,931	115,099	34·55	36·51	30·75

The death-rate was, as usual, in excess of the birth-rate. Among the head-quarters Municipalities this was most marked in the following :—

	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Excess.	Remarks.
Bánda	51·84	30·34	21·50	Severe cholera.
*Benares	42·91	22·50	20·41	
*Fyzabad...	52·62	33·14	19·48	Ditto.
Farukhabad	51·36	34·05	17·31	Ditto.
Sultánpur	43·08	31·65	11·43	Ditto.
*Cawnpore	47·90	37·36	10·54	Fever mortality excessive.
Bara Banki	51·00	40·88	10·12	

The outlying Municipalities show the following cases :—

	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Excess.	Remarks.
Baraut	85·83	33·92	51·91	
*Brindaban	50·55	20·78	29·77	
Kairana	68·95	40·28	28·67	Severe cholera.
*Kosi	52·48	33·56	18·92	
Sirdhana	57·55	40·38	17·17	

The Municipalities marked with an asterisk were noticed in the report for last year. The resolution recently adopted by all Municipalities except one, to enforce a bye-law under section 55 (1) (*f*) of Act XV of 1883 and the corresponding section of Act XV of 1873, to secure the proper registrations of births and deaths, should produce a marked effect on the statistics. Five hundred and nine persons were fined for neglect of these bye-laws as compared with 382 in 1890, when the number fell below that of the previous year. Steps have also been taken similar to those already alluded to check the work of the registering agency. The birth-rate in the larger Municipalities varied from 49·58 in Saháranpur to 22·50 at Benares, and in the smaller ones from 57·27 in Fatehpur-Sikri to 17·41 at Dehra Dún. The limits of the death-rate are 52·62 at Fyzabad among larger and 85·83 at Baraut among smaller Municipalities, and 22·87 at Budaun and 15·17 at Mussoorie.

Cholera was, as has already been stated, unusually prevalent during the year, no district being entirely free from it; it caused no less than 169,013 deaths, and the death-rate per mille due to it was 3·60. In the months of May, June, and July alone 98,386 deaths were recorded, which exceeds the mortality in any year of the last decade except 1887. A remarkable feature in the epidemic was the persistent way in which it maintained its virulence in the months of November and December, thus paving the way for the lamentable mortality of the current year. Two centres of the disease are apparent: one in the districts of Sultánpur, Partábgarh, and Rae Bareli, where the unusual death-rates of 17·59, 13·03, and 10·61 respectively were recorded; and another in the districts of Bánda (7·67), Fatehpur (4·33), Allahabad (5·28), and Mirzapur (4·31). Cholera in fact was very severe throughout the eastern portion of the Provinces. Among towns, Bilgram, with a death-rate of 35·44, and Kairana, with one of 32·14, show an extraordinary mortality. The highest recorded previously since 1881 is 27·71 at Khairabad in 1890. The immunity of the 3rd Gurkhas, while passing through the Bhábar, during a violent outbreak of cholera is an instance of the efficacy of strict sanitary precautions.

Small-pox accounted for 26,355 deaths as compared with 55,394 in 1890, and the death-rate declined from 1·26 to ·56. It was severe in the districts of Gorakhpur (3·71), Azamgarh (2·22), Gházipur (1·56), and Ballia (1·14) all of which are adjacent to Bengal. It is reported that inoculation is occasionally practised in these districts by operators from Bengal, and it is noticeable that in Gorakhpur and Azamgarh the number of persons successfully vaccinated during the year per thousand of

population (13·17 and 12·44) was the lowest in the North-Western Provinces. Among towns a high death-rate was recorded at Barhaj (14·97) (Gorakhpur district), Mau (3·02), Gházipur (2·71), Balrámpur (1·41), Moradabad (1·33), Sambhal (1·29), and Gorakhpur and Amroha (·96). Of these, Gházipur, Moradabad, Sambhal, Gorakhpur, and Amroha are Municipalities which have not yet applied for the extension of the Vaccination Act. The Act in question now applies to 66 out of the 103 Municipalities.

The death-rate from this cause was only 22·02 as compared with 28·21 in 1890, or, if the percentage corrected for increase in population be employed, 26·56. The number of deaths declined from 1,244,326 to 1,033,059. The decrease was attributed to the absence of the predisposing cause (influenza), which affected the mortality in 1890; but the return of fevers is admittedly unreliable, of which fact seven districts, where fever accounted for from 95 to 89 per cent. of the deaths, afford examples. Among districts with a high mortality from this cause the Tarái, as usual, headed the list with 38·82, and Fatehpur (31·45), Farukhabad (31·39), Saháranpur (31·15), and Muzaffarnagar (30·44) are conspicuous.

Dysentery and diarrhœa were the cause of 49,586 deaths against 53·604 in 1890, and the death-rate declined from a corrected rate of 1·14 to 1·06, varying from 7·92 in Garhwál to ·07 in Kheri. The record must still be very imperfect, but only four towns, Ghaziabad, Mallawan, Bilgram, and Minhdawal, returned no deaths from this cause as compared with seven in last year. In several others the record is obviously absurd. Jaunpur and Mainpuri, which were noticed in last year's return, show eight deaths between them from this cause, and the three largest towns in the Etah district six.

Abnormally high death-rates from all causes were entered against the circles noted on the margin, some of which appear to be due to error; there were as well numerous instances of suspiciously low rates.

Registration circles.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Farukhabad	...	182·7
Ahraura	...	119·3
Maudha	...	84·4
Khannan	...	76·1
Gauriganj	...	74·1
Bilgram	...	72·5
Karwi	...	68·8
Mau Aima	...	65·5
Sandi	...	64·3

In April 1891, the Kumbh Mela at Hardwár, which occurs once in 12 years, and, being regarded of unusual sanctity, is visited by an enormous concourse of pilgrims (estimated in 1891 at between eight hundred thousand and a million), passed off without an outbreak of epidemic cholera. Effective sanitary precautions were taken under the directions of the Sanitary Commissioner by the various officers on duty at the fair. The Mahabarni Fair, at which precautions against epidemic disease, as efficient as in 1891, were taken, had recently to be dispersed, owing to an outbreak of cholera; and though sanitary precautions are beyond doubt of immense value on these occasions in removing conditions which predispose to epidemic sickness, it is certain that they are not necessarily effective in preventing it. An application has recently been made to the Government of India for legislation to put on a legal footing the powers of Government in dispersing fairs and turning back pilgrims on their way thither.

Within the last two years, water-works have been constructed at the five towns of Agra, Allahabad, Almora, Haldwani, and Naini Tal: while at Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Mussoorie projects for water supply are well in hand. The most important schemes undertaken or completed during 1891 were those at Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Naini Tal. For Mussoorie a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 41,000 was elaborated during the year, and finally decided upon. At Allahabad the undertaking was completed and opened on 26th March 1891 by His Excellency the Viceroy; and here, as at Agra, the inhabitants are said to appreciate the advantages of a pure water supply. The water supply scheme at Cawnpore was fairly launched during the year. At Lucknow it has been decided to arrange for a supply to the city of water from the Gumti. It is probable that the pumping station will be situated above the city on the right bank of the Nagarriah nála. This will be connected by a rising main, three miles in length, with settling tanks and filter beds in the Aish Bagh, whence the water, after being pumped to a height of 75 feet above ground

level, will be distributed through 34 miles of pipes and 300 stand-posts to the Native City and Civil Lines: the daily supply to be 2,000,000 gallons. Provision has been made, in designing the pipes, for the supply of water to the Cantonments. It is estimated that the capital cost of such a scheme would be Rs. 15,59,000, and the annual charges for maintenance Rs. 1,47,000.

The Benares Municipality have decided on both a water supply and drainage scheme. As regards the former scheme, on which work is in progress, it has been decided to obtain the water from the Ganges a short distance below the Asi nála; it will then be pumped through a rising main a little over a mile long to the distributing station at Bhelupura, where it will pass through large settling and filtering tanks, and finally be pumped into the distributing mains with an average head of 40 or 50 feet. There will be two systems of distributing mains, the first for the Cantonments and Civil Station and part of the City, the second for the more thickly populated portion of the City. The daily gallonage of water to be supplied by the system, which is calculated to provide for domestic water supply and flushing the system of sewers about to be constructed, is 4,000,000. The capital cost of the scheme was estimated at 24 lakhs, and the working expenses at Rs. 2,42,000 per annum.

The scheme for Naini Tal includes water supply and drainage. The water supply, estimated to cost Rs. 40,000, is obtained from the spring at the foot of the Ayarpata hill, which forms the main feeder to the lake, and is available to the inhabitants of the bazár at the lower end of the lake and to houses along the east and west shores. At a cost of Rs. 1,63,000 the Upper and Lower Bazárs will be efficiently drained by a system of sewers, flushed by water from a high level tank (into which water will be pumped from the lake) and having their outfall in the Riusi Gorge.

Very excellent progress was made during the year in the drainage of the important tract of country lying between the Burhganga and the east Kali Nadi, which had long suffered from water logging and which has now been practically reclaimed.

The list of minor sanitary works shows considerable activity. It includes the important project executed at Almora at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for a water-supply. The works at the insanitary little town of Haldwáni, at the foot of the hills in the Naini Tal district, and at Kathgodam, were opened by Sir Auckland Colvin in June 1891, and were estimated to have cost Rs. 57,000. They consist of a collecting reservoir at Kathgodam, a pipe, one and a quarter miles in length, from the stream to the collecting reservoir a distributing reservoir at Haldwáni, connected with the collecting reservoir by a pipe $3\frac{1}{8}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of piping for distributing the water. The object of these works more especially is to combat the spread of cholera among coolies employed between the above-named places and Naini Tal.

The large sum of Rs. 2,214 was expended by the small Municipality of Sikandrabad in improving its drainage, and at Muzaffarnagar there was also considerable expenditure on drains; while the sanitary expenditure at Háthras, Muttra, Mirzapur, Jhánsi, Hardoi, Sitapur, Mainpuri, and other smaller towns accounted for a considerable proportion of the expenditure during the year. The accounts of conservancy at Jaunpur vary from year to year; in 1889 they were stated to be very defective; in 1890 they were pronounced fairly good; in the present report they were stigmatized as faulty, and the expenditure on conservancy was, as was the case in 1890, low. General sanitation at Farukhabad needs attention. The public latrines at Saháranpur were said to be generally foul, and those at Unao to need better service; at Fatehpur and Jhánsi they were reported to be old and badly constructed; while at Kásganj, Unao, and Allahabad the control of the conservancy inspectors was inadequate. As regards the question of sewage farming it appears that in these Provinces two systems exist. In the first, the Municipality sells the night soil, after it has been reduced to poudrette by trenching, to purchasers: in such cases it is impossible to estimate the area farmed with sewage. Secondly, in exceptional cases, as at Allahabad, land is used for trenching, and, when ready, is let to tenants. The poudrette commands a ready

sale where there is no prejudice on the part of the cultivators against its use and land capable of being manured is found in the neighbourhood of the town, the sums realized being in some cases considerable. Thus at Muttra Rs. 2,800 were obtained from this source, at Brindaban Rs. 1,615, and at Fatehgarh Rs. 1,073.

The most important measures which appear to have engaged the attention of the Sanitary Board were the preparation of programmes of the more pressing drainage works which in their opinion should be undertaken in these Provinces during the next three years, the consideration of the draft Bill on village sanitation, and the provision of a maximum and minimum scale of conservancy establishments for Municipalities.

On the 9th March 1892 three Bills which have an important bearing on sanitation, and were elaborated during the year, were introduced into the Legislative Council of these Provinces:—

(a) A Bill to make better provision for sanitation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The lines of the Bill now differ in important respects from those recapitulated in the report for 1890. It is intended to secure a better water supply not only to villages with a population of over 2,000 inhabitants, but to Act XX towns, which the former Bill did not cover. On the other hand, small villages situated in the vicinity of a Municipality at headquarters or of a cantonment have been excluded from the scope of the Bill. The sections giving power to deal with epidemics are substantially the same as before, also those giving power to make advances for sanitary purposes in villages containing less than 2,000 inhabitants.

(b) A Bill to confer powers upon Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in respect to the better sanitation and regulation of houses which are let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. It is proposed to confer powers on Municipalities to which the Act may be extended on their application, to make rules regulating the grant of licenses to keepers of lodging-houses and the number of persons who may be accommodated therein, or in common dwelling-houses, and imposing the observance of simple sanitary provisions in such houses.

(c) A Bill to confer powers and impose duties upon Municipal authorities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the construction and maintenance of drainage and sewerage works. The Bill provides for the construction and maintenance of sewerage works by Municipalities wishing to undertake such operations and of house drainage works in connection therewith; for the control and inspection of drains of private houses; and for the levy of a sewage rate in order to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The figures for the last three years are compared in the following statement:—

Year.	Deaths of persons—		Deaths of cattle—		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1889	263	6,445	6,299	221	2,755	25,663
1890	282	5,798	5,941	247	2,939	24,083
1891	241	6,013	6,979	210	3,458	2,963

There was a slight increase in the number of persons killed both by wild animals and by snakes, but in neither case were the figures as high as they were in 1889.

Two deaths were ascribed to wild elephants in the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions. In the number of persons killed by tigers, there has been a decrease from 33 in 1890 to 19 in 1891. In 1890 the number was swelled by the depredations of a man-eating tiger in Garhwál, whence 19 deaths were reported. In that district five persons were killed by tigers during the year, of whom four were killed by a man-eater, who was shot by a Native before the end of the year. The number of persons killed by leopards, bears, and hyænas was small, while the deaths due to wolves, which numbered 71 in 1890, amounted to 65 only during the year under review.

The deaths ascribed to animals other than those above-mentioned was large, amounting to 124. Jackals were accountable for more deaths than any other wild animal.

No fewer than 31 deaths were put down to "other animals," without any details being given.

The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals was large, and amounted to 6,979, or over 1,000 more than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number killed by tigers, wolves, hyænas, and "other animals," but an increase in the number killed by leopards and bears. The most remarkable figures were in the returns of the Kumaun Division, where 981 deaths are put down to bears. Of these 974 occurred in the Almora district, and the Deputy Commissioner was said to have instituted an inquiry into the matter; there was again abundant evidence in the different reports that the returns purporting to show the number of cattle killed by wild animals were utterly untrustworthy.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 3,458, and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 11,725. These figures were largely in excess of those of the previous year, which were 2,939 and Rs. 7,269 respectively. The increase was spread over all classes of animals except hyænas. The number of tigers, leopards, and bears destroyed rose from 85 to 106, from 404 to 484, and from 360 to 718, respectively. The increase under all three heads occurred mainly in the Kumaun Division, and the Commissioner points out that neither cholera nor scarcity prevailed, and the people found leisure for sport. No fewer than 21 tigers were killed in the Kheri district. These were almost all killed by shooting parties.

In accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{25 \text{ Pub.}}{1656-67}$, dated 15th October 1891, that Tahsíldárs in outlying parts of the district might be authorized under certain restrictions to grant rewards with a view to providing facilities for obtaining reward for the destruction of wild animals it was decided as a tentative measure to empower the Tahsíldárs of Rudrpur and Haldwáni in the Kumaun Tarái, of Thakurdwara in the Moradabad district, of Puranpur in Pilibhít, and of Nighasan and Muhamdi in the Kheri district, to disburse rewards for the destruction of carnivorous animals according to the sanctioned scale. The only condition which it was thought necessary to impose was that the payment of a reward should be reported on the same day to the District Magistrate, who should exercise his discretion as to calling for the skins of the animals destroyed.

The Agent of the Balrámpur Estate was granted a license to catch elephants in the Government forests between the Jumna and the Sarda during the cold weather of 1891-92. The result of four months' operations was that 54 elephants were captured.

There was an increase from 1,688 to 1,928 in the number of wolves destroyed. The Agra Division, in which 859 wolves were killed, accounts for this increase; 585 wolves were said to have been killed in the Agra district alone; but the Magistrate,

in submitting his report, gave it as his opinion that jackals must have been palmed off in hundreds for wolves. The Commissioner agreed, and also thought that the 92 head said to have been killed in the Muttra district was a suspiciously large number. Elsewhere it appeared that the instructions that had been issued on the subject had been of assistance to Magistrates in enabling them to distinguish between wolves and jackals. It was noticed that no wolves were reported to have been killed in the Gorakhpur Division, although 12 deaths were ascribed to them.

At the instance of the Agent of the Balrámpur Estate, who represented that they did a great deal of mischief, sanction was accorded, as an experimental measure till the end of the financial year 1891-92, to the grant of rewards for the destruction of wild dogs in the Gonda district at the rate of Rs. 3 per dog and Re. 1-8-0 per cub. It would appear that up to the end of December 1891 a reward had been claimed for the destruction of one dog only.

There was a further increase, from 11,712 to 15,858, in the number of licenses for the possession of arms for the purposes of the destruction of wild animals and the protection of crops. The increase, however, was chiefly nominal, and was accounted for by the conversion in the Kumaun Division of licenses hitherto held in Form X, which allow the possession only, and not the use of arms, to licenses in Form XI.

The number of deaths from snakebite during the year was 6,013. This was a larger number than was reported in 1890, namely, 5,798, but less than the number in 1889, when it amounted to 6,445. The payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes has been discontinued, as the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that, though there had been a large annual expenditure on the grant of rewards, no practical or tangible benefits had been derived from it. The number of snakes reported to have been killed had fallen from 24,083 to 2,963. Now that rewards have been abolished, it is not possible to expect that persons will take the trouble to report the destruction of snakes.

The Government of India have again urged the importance of keeping village sites and surroundings clear of jungle and refuse with the object of depriving snakes of opportunities of breeding and affording greater facilities for their destruction. The attention of District and Municipal Boards was called to this matter in 1883, and orders on the subject are to be found in the Manual of Government Orders on pages 88 and 89 of Part III. As the system of granting rewards has been found to be ineffectual, it is necessary that other measures should be adopted to decrease if possible the annual death-rate by snakebite. The enormous number of villages and hamlets in the Provinces, the habits of the people, who take no precautions whatever against snakes, the rapid growth of jungle around and in the inhabited sites in the rainy season when snakes most abound, preclude the probability of any action that could be taken by Government with a view to clearing village sites of jungle proving effective.

7.—Vaccination.

The chief figures showing the working of the Department in 1891-92, as compared with previous years, are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92 over 1890-91.	Increase per cent.
Number of persons vaccinated ...	800,757	989,169	1,059,981	70,812	7·1
Successful operations ...	710,049	859,358	900,731	41,373	4·8
Number per mille of population successfully vaccinated ...	16·09	19·48	19·10	...	...
Primary vaccinations ...	785,957	948,626	1,017,266	68,640	7·2
Percentage of successful primary vaccinations ...	93·27	92·96	91·66	...	...

In the subjoined table the statistics for the different circles are given: the Kumaun Division is divided between the 2nd and 3rd Circles:—

Name of circle.	Population.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.
					Total.	Successful.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re vaccination.	
1st Circle (Meerut and Agra Divisions).	10,335,834	190	303,679	1,598·31	279,841	245,746	23,838	9,648	92·95	40·47	24·71
2nd Circle (Rohilkhand and Oudh).	18,768,254	317	404,237	1,275·19	399,728	328,284	4,509	2,074	89·16	45·99	17·63
3rd Circle (Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions).	18,042,239	263	352,065	1,338·65	337,697	302,721	14,368	11,658	93·47	81·14	17·42

The rate of increase, 23 per cent., which was attained last year in the number of persons vaccinated, fell off. This was perhaps to be expected; but seeing how backward vaccination still is in these Provinces, it cannot be viewed with indifference. The vaccination staff only increased by 19 in 1891-92 as compared with 53 in the previous year, and there is a limit to the amount of work which one man can perform. It is clear, however, that there is room for improvement in the amount of work accomplished by vaccinators in various districts. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator varied (excluding the hill districts) from 2,158·29 in Sultánpur to 750 in Rae Bareli. A cause which is said to have prejudicially affected the outturn of work was the low birth-rate: the number of infants vaccinated fell from 386,293 to 378,512. The decline in the number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population is merely nominal, being due to the use of the figures of the 1891 census in calculating the ratio. Since 1889-90 the number of persons vaccinated in the year has increased by 32·3 per cent.

The 14 districts noted on the margin showed a decrease in the total number of vaccinations as compared with the previous year. No explanation was given of the large decrease in Almora and Naini Tal; that at Basti was attributed to a reduction of the staff by the withdrawal of some inexperienced vaccinators entertained locally; while at Gorakhpur, where the death-rate per mille from small-pox (3·71) was the highest in the Province, there was said to have been lax supervision. The seven districts noticed in the report for last year all show, as will be seen from the figures on the margin, some slight improvement; but in many of these eastern districts—in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur for example, and in Allahabad, Fatehpur, and Bánda—the business of vaccination continued to be neglected by District Officers in spite of the instructions of the Government.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Decrease.
Saháranpur ...	34,974	33,673	1,301
Muzaffarnagar ...	25,060	23,658	1,402
Meerut ...	37,751	36,810	941
Etáwah ...	17,591	16,387	1,204
Etah ...	18,643	17,421	1,222
Almora and Naini Tal,	33,571	28,816	4,755
Bijnor ...	25,607	25,033	574
Hardoi ...	34,632	32,227	2,405
Sultánpur ...	38,902	36,691	2,211
Hamírpur ...	12,352	11,477	875
Gorakhpur ...	50,032	44,608	5,424
Basti ...	46,249	34,505	11,744
Gházipur ...	21,502	20,812	690
Jalaun ...	11,287	10,258	1,029

	Total number of vaccinations.		Increase.
	1890.	1891.	
Allahabad ...	24,060	25,319	1,259
Mirzapur ...	19,821	21,395	1,574
Bánda ...	13,165	13,755	590
Fátehpur ...	12,612	13,983	1,371
Jaunpur ...	16,568	19,545	2,977
Azamgarh ...	23,028	24,177	1,149
Farukhabad ...	20,580	22,803	2,223

The progress made in Oudh, in which the number of persons vaccinated per 1,000 of population (14·74) still falls far short of the number in the United Provinces (19·48), is shown in the following table :—

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Increase per cent.	Total number of successful vaccinations (primary).		Increase per cent.	Total number of infants successfully vaccinated (primary).		Increase per cent.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.
Lucknow ...	15,920	19,289	21	12,483	15,186	21	5,694	4,521	**—20**	18·06	19·73
Unao ...	7,427	9,633	29	5,898	7,958	34	2,611	2,737	4	6·56	8·34
Bara Banki	16,294	42,729	162	12,159	31,450	158	5,541	6,509	17	11·88	27·87
Sitapur ...	9,071	24,686	172	5,955	18,968	218	1 834	3,401	85	6·26	17·79
Hardoi ...	34,632	32,227	**—7**	29,492	26,449	**—10**	9,393	8,154	**—13**	29·90	23·80
Kheri ...	6,356	7,303	14	4,496	5,554	23	966	906	**—6**	5·41	6·17
Fyzabad ...	10,703	13,423	25	8,180	10,560	29	1,566	2,149	37	7·61	8·74
Bahraich ..	11,559	14,420	24	8,730	11,148	27	1,979	2,256	14	9·95	11·15
Gonda ...	9,638	18,092	87	7,034	12,961	84	1,033	1,950	88	5·63	8·93
Rae Bareli	8,170	10,500	28	5,438	8,160	50	1,743	1,705	**—2**	5·72	7·89
Sultánpur...	38,302	36,691	**—6**	32,989	28,025	**—15**	2,890	3,098	7	34·45	26·07
Partabgarh	8,427	13,923	65	6,249	9,562	53	972	1,293	33	7·39	10·51
Total ...	177,099	242,916	37	139,103	185,981	33	36,222	38,679	6	12·3	14·74

N.B.—Figures in block type denote a falling off.

In only two districts was there a falling off in the total number of persons vaccinated, and in these two the number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population was well above the provincial average. It was not to be expected that the rate of increase in Sultánpur last year (257 per cent.) would be maintained. The advance in Bara Banki, owing chiefly to Colonel Grigg's exertions, and in Sitapur, was very marked. Except in Gonda, Sultánpur, and Fyzabad the number of infants successfully vaccinated did not keep pace with the increase in total vaccinations. This was probably due, in part, to the low birth-rate. Much yet remains to be done to bring the districts of Unao, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Rae Bareli up to the provincial standard.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,30,598 as compared with Rs. 1,34,361 in 1890-91, and the cost per successful operation declined from two annas and six pies to two annas and three pies.

Great activity was shown during the year by Municipal Boards in applying, on the recommendation of the Government, for the extension of the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) to municipalities, and in making rules under the Act. The number of municipalities in which action has been taken up to the beginning of August 1892, is shown on the margin. In three more proceedings for extension were pending, leaving 34 municipalities

	Act extended.	Rules passed.
1884 ...	1	...
1885 ...	...	1
1886-88 ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
1889 ...	2	1
1890 ...	1	2
1891 ...	46	5
1892 ...	16	47
Total ...	66	56

which had declared against the measure. Among these are to be found the following headquarters of districts: Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Ghâzipur, Gorakhpur, Almora, and Lucknow. Steps have been taken to obtain a re-consideration of the decision not to introduce the Act where this can safely be done.

It is noticeable that the death-rate from small-pox per mille in some of the municipal towns in which the Act was not in force was the highest in the Provinces; *viz.*, Ghâzipur 2·71, Moradabad 1·33, Sambhal and Nânpâra 1·29, and Gorakhpur ·96.

For the first time in 1891 operations were carried on with no supply of lymph from England. The districts in Oudh which last year maintained depôts for the production of animal lymph continue their arrangements this year, with the exception of Bahraich. An animal lymph depôt was started at Allahabad, making in all two districts in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Oudh where this system is in force.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

In 1888 the Government took action with a view to restrict admissions into asylums, (1) by confining harmless criminal lunatics in jails, (2) by impressing on Magistrates and Superintendents the necessity of bearing in mind the orders of the Government of India, with respect to the exclusion of persons suffering from the temporary effects of sickness, debauchery or intemperance, and those whom their friends can and ought to support. The date from which this action may be considered to have taken effect is the commencement of 1889. The following figures for the number of admissions (including re-admissions) of criminal lunatics, which would be affected by the former orders, and of ordinary lunatics, which would be affected by the latter, afford a sufficient indication that the action of Government has, on the whole, had a marked effect:—

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		Lucknow.		Total.	
	Criminal.	Ordinary.	Criminal.	Ordinary.	Criminal.	Ordinary.	Criminal.	Ordinary.	Criminal.	Ordinary.
1886	22	109	6	40	17	61	20	56	65	266
1887	12	82	18	55	15	57	23	51	68	245
1888	10	80	21	88	10	64	18	57	59	289
1889	5	63	8	67	8	48	25	65	46	243
1890	4	74	6	54	9	39	12	56	31	223
1891	7	73	13	53	8	52	13	58	41	236

The average of criminal lunatics admitted from 1886 to 1888, *viz.*, 64, falls in the next three years to 39; that of ordinary lunatics declines in the same way from 266 to 234.

During the past three years there has been little variation in the daily average number of patients; but taking into consideration the fact that lunatics are generally confined for lengthened periods, this was hardly to be expected. The figure for 1891 stood, however, at 1,007 as compared with 1,014 during the preceding year, and increase is not anticipated.

The margin of accommodation available was for females very small, except at Lucknow, where the quarters provided for females appear to be more commodious than at other institutions:—

	Total accommodation for females.	Percentage of accommodation for females to total accommodation.	Percentage of female population in 1891 to total population.	Average daily strength of females in 1891.	Maximum on any one night in 1891.
Bareilly	112	26·5	30·0	102	106
Benares	79	25·4	25·9	76	77
Agra	60	21·7	23·5	51	55
Lucknow	78	31·2	19·4	40	43
Total ...	329	26·1	25·1	269	281

In the subjoined table are given figures illustrating the various modes in which lunatics left the asylums:—

	Daily average strength.	Discharged.			Died.	Percentage of those who died or left the asylums to daily average number.		
		Cured.	Made over to friends.	Otherwise.		1891.	1890.	1889.
Bareilly ...	318	28	14	5	19	20	27	21
Benares ...	293	33	10	1	26	24	17	22
Agra ...	211	22	13	...	15	23	30	26
Lucknow ...	184	36	16	6	27	46	31	40

It appears that the discharges were in 1891 relatively more numerous at Lucknow than at the other asylums, and that the same was the case during the previous two years. One escape from the Lucknow Asylum occurred during the year.

Except for an outbreak of cholera which attacked the female section of the Benares Asylum, causing eight deaths, the year was exceptionally healthy. The decrease which has occurred during the last three years in the sick-rate of the Lucknow Asylum was accompanied by an increase in the death-rate; and it is possible that this indicates that patients were not sent to hospital soon enough and so succumbed more readily. Benares is another instance, though not such a striking one.

Diseases of the respiratory organs (including pulmonary phthisis in this category) accounted for more deaths in 1891 than any other class of disease. Twenty-one deaths were due to this cause; the next most fatal class of ailment was anæmia and debility, which caused 19 deaths. The majority of deaths from disease of the respiratory organs occurred at the Lucknow Asylum, further improvements to which have been decided on.

Turning to the financial results of the year, it is noticed that the charges increased to Rs. 76,464 from Rs. 75,100 in the year 1890. From the expenditure for 1891, however, must be deducted a sum of Rs. 1,471, the value of grain in store at Bareilly, so that there was really a saving to the Government of Rs. 107. The building charges amounted to Rs. 10,951, much the same as in the previous year: no details of the work undertaken were given; but it appears that the expenditure was chiefly incurred in the Benares, Agra, and Lucknow Asylums. In the subjoined

table is compared the cost per head of average strength of the main items of expenditure at each of the four asylums during the last three years:—

		1889.	1890.	1891.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Superior establishment.	Bareilly	16 14 5	15 9 1	15 7 6	
	Benares	18 2 4	17 9 4	17 6 6	
	Agra	24 2 6	24 9 1	25 14 0	
	Lucknow ...	23 2 0	21 0 3	23 13 2	
Subordinate establishment.	Bareilly	7 14 8	10 6 6	8 13 8	
	Benares	6 10 5	7 4 4	7 6 4	
	Agra	8 10 4	11 0 8	9 2 2	
	Lucknow ...	12 7 2	11 9 3	11 4 8	
Food and clothing...	Bareilly	28 9 6	31 5 7	37 1 6	(Rs. 32-8-1, if the Rs. 1,471 in hand is excluded.)
	Benares	31 10 11	31 6 6	32 14 10	
	Agra	31 1 6	34 12 2	35 6 1	
	Lucknow ...	32 6 7	30 15 7	34 7 11	
Building ...	Bareilly	Not shown.	5 0 10	1 6 4	
	Benares		3 11 10	12 13 7	
	Agra		8 12 7	16 1 4	
	Lucknow ...		35 9 0	18 2 4	
Total (including minor items).	Bareilly	54 13 11	64 5 8	64 2 11	
	Benares	57 6 3	61 5 3	72 4 0	
	Agra	65 7 0	80 11 4	88 2 1	
	Lucknow ...	69 12 0	101 10 10	88 2 1	
Total, excluding building and superior establishment.	Bareilly... ...	37 15 6	43 11 9	47 5 1	(Rs. 42-11-8, if the Rs. 1,471 in hand is excluded.)
	Benares... ...	39 3 11	40 0 1	41 15 11	
	Agra	41 4 6	46 5 8	46 2 9	
	Lucknow ...	46 10 0	45 1 7	46 2 8	

There is therefore no very great difference in the costof maintenance due to regular charges which admit of adjustment to the number of inmates. The conduct of the warder staff during the year was not satisfactory. The service is not popular; but increased rates of pay have been sanctioned by the Government, and an improvement in the constitution of the force may be looked for.

The beneficial effect of the practice of storing grain for the year's consumption, which was introduced at Bareilly, is shown, not only in the saving to the Government, but in the improvement to the health of the patients effected by the possibility thus afforded of giving them a more liberal diet. The sick-rate in the Bareilly Asylum declined during the year from 91·7 to 66·0, and the death-rate from 123·3 (abnormally high) to 59·6.

There can be little doubt as to the desirability of providing regular employment for as many patients as possible. It is therefore unsatisfactory to note that at Agra the percentage of persons employed in factories fell from 70 to 23, although this was accompanied by a rise in the earnings per head of average population. All asylums, except Bareilly, showed an improvement in the latter respect; but it appears that at Bareilly the figures for the very remunerative dairy farm are excluded. This important farm, which was started at the close of 1890, under the able management of Dr. Anderson, proved an unqualified success. On the 31st December 1890 the stock, excluding calves, consisted of 69 cows and 4 buffaloes, which supplied the whole of the milk necessary for the Station Hospital and for the Officers' Mess, 1st Hants Regiment. The surplus milk and butter were sold to individual purchasers, the balance sheet showing a profit at the close of the year of Rs. 4,008.

It is satisfactory to observe that the amounts realized from paying patients reached in 1891 Rs. 886, as compared with Rs. 599 in 1890. This figure is higher than any recorded during the last six years. The Lucknow Asylum, however, still compares unfavourably with the others in this respect.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 265 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1883, which still holds good except that the jurisdiction of Inspectors is not now confined to Revenue Divisions and that the financial control of zila schools now rests with the Director of Public Instruction.)

2.—Education.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and forty-five boys and girls were returned as under instruction in 10,862 public and private institutions at the close of the year under review, against 281,246 in 11,717 institutions at the close of the preceding year. The decrease both in number of institutions and in attendance occurs* under aided vernacular schools in the primary grade and in the unaided indigenous schools. Many schools in both these classes are ephemeral and inefficient, and their statistics are untrustworthy and of little significance. With this exception the figures of 1892 are encouraging, especially those for State primary schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards, the average monthly attendance in which has increased from 133,823 to 136,496. The total expenditure on education in 1891-92 is returned at Rs. 33,53,376 against Rs. 33,89,971 in 1890-91. Of this Rs. 19,92,458 was from public revenues against Rs. 19,04,014 in 1890-91, the increase being chiefly under buildings.

		Number.	Attendance.
* Aided vernacular primary schools.	1892	261	9,338
	1891	483	12,852
Unaided indigenous schools.	1892	5,784	65,192
	1891	6,365	71,254

The figures in the following paragraphs deal with institutions over which the Department of Public Instruction exercises some control. In 1891-92 204,568 boys and girls were under instruction in 4,975 State and aided institutions under departmental control, compared with 205,116 in 5,251 institutions in 1890-91. The considerable decrease here shown in the number of institutions and the nominal decrease also shown in the total attendance are due to the withdrawal of aid from a number of primary vernacular schools. There was a small, though encouraging, increase in the attendance at the Arts colleges and the secondary schools. The aggregate *direct* expenditure shows a decrease on that of 1890-91, mainly under the head of endowments and income from private sources, as the charges borne by the public revenues increased. The *indirect* expenditure, which comprises outlay on buildings, direction, inspection, University, and scholarship charges, was much the same as in the previous year. The subjoined table distributes the total departmental expenditure of the year over the several classes of education:—

	Direct expenditure.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public revenues	12,06,681	11,78,851
Municipal revenues	90,479	91,251
Fees	5,71,978	5,88,100
Endowments, &c.	3,32,381	3,89,724
Total ...	22,01,519	22,47,926

Source of expenditure.	On University education.	On secondary education.	On primary education.	On special education.	Total direct expenditure.	Indirect expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1890-91.	Percentage— Of increase or decrease.	Percentage— To total expenditure. 1890-91.	Percentage— To total expenditure. 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Public revenues,	1,16,853	4,74,902	5,60,882	54,044	12,06,681	6,06,907	18,13,588	17,22,505	+5·2	57	61
Municipal funds,	6,529	51,882	31,798	270	90,479	7,506	97,985	1,04,908	—6·6	3	3
Fees ...	54,544	4,73,789	42,400	1,245	5,71,978	1,16,370	6,88,348	7,30,757	—5·8	23	22
Other sources ...	65,853	1,76,395	83,289	6,844	3,32,381	1,10,191	4,42,572	5,41,072	—18·2	17	14
Total ...	2,43,779	11,76,968	7,18,369	62,403	22,01,519	8,40,974	30,42,493	30,99,242	—1·6	...	...

The proportion borne by the expenditure from public revenues to the whole *direct* expenditure on each of the main classes of education was—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
University	47	51
Secondary	40	38
Primary	78	75

Except in the case of the University, the year is marked by an increase in the proportional charges falling on public revenues. The cause is possibly accidental and temporary.

It is satisfactory to observe a still further increase of the number of students at collegiate institutions coupled with a decrease in the expenditure defrayed from public revenues. In the subjoined table the figures for the last two years are contrasted. In the year 1889 the cost per scholar to the public revenues, taking the average of the five colleges named, was Rs. 181. In the year 1892 it was only Rs. 85 :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Number of students on the rolls monthly.	Muir College	229	282	—5
	Benares College	174	186	+ 8
	Canning College	200	227	+13
	Agra College	228	236	+ 3
	Aligarh College	102	96	— 6
	At all Arts colleges and collegiate institutions (State, aided, and unaided)	1,197	1,302	+ 8
		Rs.	Rs.	
Expenditure on University (English Arts) education from	Public Funds	1,01,878	96,924	— 4
	Municipal Funds	6,325	5,920	— 6
	Fees	43,607	46,000	+ 5
	Other sources	70,092	86,286	+ 8
	Total ...	2,21,402	2,35,130	+ 6
Percentage of total expenditure defrayed by ...	Public Funds	45	41	...
	Fees	19	19	...
Cost per student ...	Total	184	172	— 6
	To Public Funds	84	74	—11

The Ramsay College, Almora, which was abolished, and the Girls' School, Allahabad, have disappeared from the list of colleges, but the Christian College, Lucknow, with a monthly attendance of 43 students, was added during the year. Absence on furlough of the Principal and a Professor of the Muir College caused the expenditure from public funds on that institution to diminish by Rs. 8,354 : thus accounting for

the decrease in the total. A limit has been fixed to the number of scholars to be received at the two Government colleges, and it is improbable that any further increase will take place in the number of students attending them.

The result of the University examinations is exhibited in the usual form. Last year was the first year in which no candidates presented themselves for examination by the Calcutta University :—

Examination.	Class of institution sending candidates.	1891.			1892.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
M. A. ...	State	7	4	57	8	6	75
	Aided	7	3	43	5	3	60
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	7	50	13	9	69
B. A. ...	State	61	33	54	86	41	47
	Aided	89	56	63	122	66	54
	Unaided	5	1	20	6	2	33
	Total ...	155	90	58	214	109	50
Intermediate ...	State	199	87	43	196	51	26
	Aided	214	101	47	237	90	38
	Unaided	47	9	19	79	16	20
	Total ...	460	197	43	512	157	30

Note.—Private candidates are excluded.

The increase in the number of candidates at the B. A. and Intermediate examinations, and the large proportion of failures, especially in the latter examination, are noticeable. There is some evidence that the English and Mathematics papers in the last Intermediate examination were exceptionally severe. The number of failures was also doubtless increased by the introduction of the rule by which any student in a Government college can claim to be allowed to present himself at an examination whether he is considered to be fit for it or not. In both examinations the aided Agra College was more successful than either of the State Colleges at Benares and Allahabad. The very small number of students who proceed to the M. A. examination is noticeable, as is also the still more important fact that the A, or literary, course in the B. A. examination attracts five candidates for every one who elects the alternative course of science and mathematics. The bifurcation of studies which has now been introduced in the Intermediate examination, and the measures subsequently taken to carry this down to the high and middle classes of English schools, and to provide adequate means and appliances for science teaching in the leading schools, will, it is hoped, tend to adjust the balance between mathematics and literature, science and philosophy. This adjustment is to be desired not only on account of the dominant defects in the oriental mind, but also because the so-called philosophy of the schools is in students' apprehension a mere affair of the memory.

The following table compares the number of boys and girls on the rolls of English and vernacular secondary schools on 31st March 1892 with the number on

the same date in 1891. The figures include secondary schools for children of European and Eurasian descent:—

		Vernacular.				English.				Percentage of scholars in each stage.							
										Vernacular.				English.			
		State.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	State.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	State.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	State.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
High section ...	1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1,182	1,472	68	2,722	...	...	...	...	14	9	8	11
	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,188	1,308	95	2,591	...	..	...	...	14	9	8	10
Middle do. ...	1890-91 ...	6,138	136	68	6,342	2,089	3,227	234	5,550	21	16	28	21	26	21	27	23
	1891-92 ...	6,077	113	72	6,262	2,256	3,342	238	5,836	20	17	32	20	27	23	20	24
Upper primary section.	1890-91 ...	6,309	129	47	6,485	2,317	3,210	192	5,719	22	15	20	21	29	21	22	23
	1891-92 ...	6,088	131	47	6,266	2,427	3,130	324	5,881	20	19	21	20	29	21	27	24
Lower primary section.	1890-91 ...	15,721	585	121	16,427	2,334	7,324	351	10,000	57	69	52	58	31	49	43	43
	1891-92 ...	17,068	417	99	17,584	2,273	6,659	505	9,437	60	64	47	60	30	47	45	42
Total ...	1890-91 ...	28,168	850	236	29,254	7,922	15,233	845	24,000								
	1891-92 ...	29,233	661	218	30,112	8,144	14,439	1,162	23,745								
					Rs.				Rs.								
Fees realized ...	1890-91 ...	...	...	...	34,747	...	...	...	4,89,105								
	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	37,787	...	...	...	4,49,390								
Fees per head,	1890-91 ...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	20·2								
	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	18·9								

These figures, so far as State schools are concerned, are satisfactory. Vernacular State schools of the secondary type have of recent years been intentionally reduced in number by the abolition of the more inefficient ones. It is therefore encouraging to see that, after a period of diminished attendance, the numbers of scholars on the rolls has now commenced to increase. An increase in the attendance at the State English schools is also perceptible, and the high and middle sections of these schools have considerably improved in strength. As regards aided and unaided secondary schools the attendance shows some decrease. This appears to be due to the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from inefficient institutions. The total fee income of secondary English schools of all classes was Rs. 4,49,390 in 1891-92 against Rs. 4,89,105 in the preceding year. The decrease here is similarly due to the disappearance from the list of a number of schools which the Department has ceased to aid on account of their inefficiency, and which have discontinued the submission of returns.

Of the secondary English schools maintained by the State the most important class are the district or zila schools for native boys. These numbered 38 at the close of the year, and in all but four the instruction extends to the matriculation standard. The average monthly attendance at the 38 schools was 7,201 in 1892 against 7,192 in 1891, and their total cost was Rs. 2,62,947 against Rs. 2,57,006 in 1891. Towards this expenditure the fee income contributed Rs. 1,00,262. The growth in fee receipts is satisfactory. In no previous year have they reached a lakh of rupees. The incidence per scholar on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 in the State Anglo-vernacular schools was Rs. 36·6. In aided institutions of the same class, which numbered 69 in 1892 and which were attended by 11,430 scholars, the incidence was only Rs. 26·9.

The comparison is not, however, conclusive. One-half the scholars in aided Anglo-vernacular schools are in lower primary classes, which cost little to maintain and are merely preliminary to secondary education in English. In the zila schools maintained by the State only one boy in every five is in the lower primary classes, as such preliminary instruction in English is ordinarily given in a separate branch school. The State Anglo-vernacular schools are also more successful in the public examinations, and thus have more to show for the expenditure incurred on them than have the aided schools.

Work in secondary schools is tested by three public examinations, the University Entrance examination, the Middle examination in vernacular, and the Middle examination in English. The results are compared with those for 1891 in the following statement. The increase of 123 in the number of matriculants indicates the growing influence of the Allahabad University, and the increasing popularity of collegiate education :—

Examination.	Class of institutions sending candidates.	1891.			1892.		
		Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Matriculation,	State ...	477	247	51	673	344	51
	Aided ...	727	290	40	789	307	38
	Unaided ...	76	25	33	76	34	44
	Total ...	1,280	562	44	1,538	685	45
English Middle.	State ...	883	332	38	1,054	498	47
	Aided ...	1,062	260	24	1,209	406	34
	Unaided ...	486	67	14	618	109	18
	Total ...	2,431	659	27	2,881	1,013	35
Vernacular Middle.	State ...	2,138	1,367	64	1,968	1,187	60
	Aided ...	189	77	41	158	51	32
	Unaided ...	1,832	375	20	1,229	234	19
	Total ...	4,159	1,819	44	3,355	1,472	44

The standards of the examinations, as judged by the percentage of candidates who passed, remained practically the same as in the previous year, except in the case of the English Middle examination. In 1890 the percentage of passes at this examination was abnormally low owing to a change in the curriculum by which instruction in all subjects was conveyed in English instead of in the vernacular. This change, coupled with further modifications introduced in the year under report with the object of laying stress on the English subjects of the examination, will it is hoped remedy the defect that students who proceed to and even succeed in passing the Entrance examination have often little practical acquaintance with English. Judging from the fact that the percentage of success in English increased in the last Middle examination, the change is already producing the desired effect.

The figures in the table below include all State and aided primary schools in the Province both for boys and girls: and also such unaided primary schools as are recognised by the Department. There was again a decline in the number, both aggregate and proportional, of scholars in the upper primary section. In the lower primary section, however, of State schools the enrolment was considerably larger than in the preceding year. The decrease in the scholars enrolled in aided schools is due to the

disconnection of a large number of such schools from the Department. They are described as being ephemeral institutions giving little or no instruction:—

	State.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of scholars on 31st March in upper primary stage.	24,661	22,825	1,009	1,117	145	117	25,815	24,059
Number of scholars on 31st March in lower primary stage.	116,984	120,868	14,942	10,608	1,167	1,281	133,093	132,757
Total ...	141,645	143,693	15,951	11,725	1,312	1,398	158,908	156,816
Percentage in upper primary stage.	17	15	6	9	11	8	16	15

The falling off in the proportionate number of pupils in the upper primary stage of State primary schools is especially marked in the Allahabad Division. All the other Divisions show a falling off except Kumaun and Oudh, where the proportion remained constant, and Benares, where it increased from 11 to 15. At the same time the result of the examinations of these schools seems to have been generally satisfactory, an increased number of passes being recorded. Here again the 3rd Circle showed well. It is curious that in all the vernacular examinations this circle should be ahead of the other circles, while in the English ones it falls behind them. The result may be due to the fact that it possessed a special Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

There were 346 pupils on the rolls of the Normal schools as compared with 314 in the preceding year. The results of the final examinations were satisfactory, 79 and 81 per cent. of the students examined passing in the upper and lower grades respectively. The private candidates met with very little success in these examinations, as not 1 in 10 passed.

The number of native girls, including Native Christians, under instruction, and the expenditure for the last two years, are compared in the following table:—

	Pupils.		Expenditure.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.
State schools	3,314	2,917	17,833	17,047
Aided ditto	6,656	6,437	1,17,705	1,08,162
Total ...	9,970	9,354	1,35,538	1,25,209

The State schools for native girls confine their attention to giving elementary instruction in the vernacular. There is a general consensus of opinion that they are inefficient. The inferiority of the teachers is probably due to the low pay offered. The aided schools for native girls are all under missionary management. They number 172, of which nine give secondary and eight primary instruction in English, and are attended chiefly by Native Christians. These English schools contain the germ of much future promise.

The main statistics bearing on the schools aided under the Code of Regulations for European Schools are given below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Total number of scholars.				*Total expenditure in grants from public funds.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High	87	108	143				
Middle	607	692	702	Ordinary grant ...	64,575	71,138	72,473
Primary	1,011	1,060	1,058	Examination grant...	4,140	7,800	7,256
Infant	359	359	368	Grant-in-aid of fees,	2,444	3,048	3,949
Total ...	2,064	2,219	2,271	Total ...	71,159	81,986	83,678
Examination results.							
Boys. Number sent up ...	31	54	57				
Boys. Percentage passed ...	58	53	28	*Grant per head of average strength.*			
Girls. Number sent up ...	50	84	85	Boys	30	35	34
Girls. Percentage passed ...	64	59	37	Girls	36	40	41

There was an increase in the numbers and in expenditure, and judging from the increase in the grant per head of average strength, which is not materially affected by the portion of the grant given in charity, the instruction as a whole increases in efficiency. There was a marked deterioration in success at the school final examination, which may perhaps be due to the changes in the curriculum, noticed as deterring some schools, notably the Boys' High School at Allahabad, from sending up candidates.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 60 publications against 86 last year and 72 of the year before last.

The decrease was most noticeable in the number of publications on history, language, and medicine.

The following were the more important works in English:—

"Closer Than a Brother" and "Doctor Victor," two novels published by Messrs. Wheeler & Co. of Allahabad.

"The Hand-Book of the Sights of Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, and Delhi," containing a description of popular places and buildings, with historical notes on the Mutiny of 1857.

"Whiff's Anglo-Indian and Indian," a poetical work by "Lunkah," published by Messrs. Wheeler & Co. of Allahabad.

"The Hymns of the Rigveda, Volume II, Part II," an English translation of the Hymns of the Rigveda, by Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, published in parts.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 301 publications against 408 last year and 569 the year before last.

The number of non-educational works, published during the year decreased from 373 to 280 in the year under report, the principal decrease being in the number of publications on language, poetry, and religion; but there was an increase in the number of works of fiction.

The following were the more important works in Urdu:—

"*Sawáinih-i-'Umri-i-Sir Henry Lawrence, Volume II*."—A translation of the life of Sir Henry Lawrence by Maulvi Muhammad Hanif.

"*Arastu ki Sawáinih-i-'Umri.*"—A life of Aristotle.

"An interesting account of the life of Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale."

"Ziya-ul-absár, Khazinat-ul-asrár, and Mashrik-ul-Asár: translations of the Persian book entitled Khurshídnáma-i-Bostán-i-Khayál, Volumes III, VI, and VIII, containing interesting moral and religious stories in elegant language."

Volumes I, II, IV, and V of "Tilism-i-Hoshruba," and Urdu translation of "Tilism-i-Hoshruba."

"Wáki'át-i-Párniya," an original novel in Urdu.

"Fasána-i-Zozán-i-Ishk," an Urdu translation of Reynolds' "Seamstress."

"Shárh-i-Kánún-i-Lagán-i-Mamálik Maghrabi-wa-Shimali," an annotated Urdu edition of the North-Western Provinces' Rent Act.

"Mufid-uz-zárá'ín," being the Rent Law of Oudh put in the form of a dialogue, edited by Saiyid Ghulam Haidar Khan, Subordinate Judge, Oudh.

"Samajh-ká-pher," a tract on vaccination.

"Májún-i-Hayát," a work on medicine.

"Bahr-ul-Hayát," a work on medicine.

"Englistán-ka-Kachchá-Chitthá," an Urdu translation of "John Bull and his Island."

Translation of the speeches of Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., by Maulvi Hashmat-ullah, M.A., Joint-Magistrate.

"Diwán-í-Panjum Shor," a compilation of the complete poetical works of Dágh.

"Tarjuma-i-Urdu 'Awárif-ul-Ma'árif, Part I," an Urdu translation of the 'Awárif-ul-Ma'árif from Arabic, a work on Súfism and morals, &c.

"Zindagi ke Sachche Faráiz," an Urdu translation of the Economy of Human Life, by Kasinath Khathri.

"Tahzíb-ul-Insán," a work on moral culture, compiled by Maulvi Saiyid Karamat Ali, Deputy Inspector of Schools, of Moradabad.

"Tarjuma-í-Yoga Vasishtha, Volume II," a translation of the Yoga Philosophy of Vasishtha.

"Manual-i-Patwáriyán," a Manual for Patwáris, compiled by Bábu Kedarnath Bhargava and Munshi Ramesvar Prasad.

"Tarjuma-í-Safarnáma-i-Europe Alá Hazrat Sháh-i-Irán," a translation of a book of travels in Europe of Alá Hazrat, the King of Persia, translated by Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Farrukh'i.

Works in the Hindí language.—There were 199 publications in the year under review against 213 last year and 361 in 1889. The total number of publications in Hindí showed a small decrease, while there was an increase in the number of publications on language. The number of publications on poetry and religion showed a decrease. The following were the most important works:—

"Dipanirbán," a translation from Bengali.

"Nala-purán arthát Dholá Márú," describes the fortunes of Nala and Damayanti in the form of a drama.

"Saroja-bálá," a novel in Bengáli.

"Stri-bhúshan," containing extracts from various books suited for women.

"Stri-upakárak," a tract for women by a Hindú girl.

"Susruta Sanghitá," a Hindí translation by Pandit Ravidatt Vaidyá of Susruta, an original work on medicine in Sanskrit.

"Measles, Small-pox, and Chicken-pox and their homœopathic treatment in Bengáli," translated into Hindí by Bábu Bipin Bihari Chatterji.

"Pandit Ráma Narain Bajpeyi ká case," showing how and why the police of Bíthúr, zila Cawnpore, got up a false charge of theft against one Ráma Nárain Bajpeyi, who was afterwards acquitted.

"Police Vrittánta-Málá," describing the tyranny and tricks of the police practised during the last fifty years as told by a police employé.

"Válmíkíya-Rámáyana Bháshá-Chhand," a Hindí metrical translation of Válmíkí's Rámáyana published by Bábu Syamalal, clerk of the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

"Jivana-ká Sadvyavahár," a Hindí translation of the Economy of Human Life, by Kasinath Khathri.

"Nara-Sinha-purán," a translation from the original Sanskrit.

"Jaiminí-purán," a translation from the original Sanskrit.

"Rigveda Bhásha," a commentary on the Rigveda, translated by Pandit Madhava Prasád Tripathi.

"Adí-Brahma-purán," a Hindí translation of Sanskrit verses by Pandit Ravidatt of Beri, Rohtak district.

"Padma-purán," a Hindí translation of Sanskrit verses, describing the period during which the world was a lotus, by Pandit Mahesádatt Sukla of Dhanávalí, Bara Banki district.

"Srí-Vinaya-Málá," a collection of verses on devotion to God.

"Mápa-Sár, Chhandávali," a treatise on mensuration in verse.

"Field-book Patwáriyan ke Kághzát Sahit," the field-book with the papers of patwáris, compiled by Munshi Ambika Prasad, Assistant Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, Oudh.

"Saral-Vijnána-Vitap, Part I," a popular Natural Philosophy, by Pandit Baladeva Ram Jha, B.A.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 43 publications in 1891 against 38 in the previous year and 100 in the year 1889. The increase was in works on religion.

The following were the most important works:—

"Sabdámrita-Súchí-patram," a grammar by Vipra Rajendra Yogi.

"Mahábháshyam Kaiyata-Krita Vyákhyá-Sahitam," a commentary, together with the explanations of Kaiyat on Paninî's Grammatical Aphorisms by Patanjal Muni.

"Kási-ká, Parts I and II," a commentary on Panini's Grammatical Aphorisms by Pandit Vamana Jayaditya.

"Naishkarmya-Siddhi," a Treatise on Vedánta Philosophy by Suresvaracharya, with a commentary called "Chandriká by Jnánottama Misra," edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of Messrs. R. T. H. Griffith and G. Thibaut.

"The Tantravártika, a Gloss on Sabara Svamí's commentary on the Nímánsá Sútras by Bhatta Kumarila," edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut.

"A Collection of Sikshás by Yajnyavalkya and others, with commentaries on some of them," edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut.

"Niti-dipiká," a Sanskrit work on politics.

"Satika-dhikkárah," a discourse on the number of gods.

"Svarajya-Siddhí," a work on salvation.

"The eleventh and twelfth books of Euclid with commentary," being elements of Euclid commented on by Pandit Sudhakara Dvivedi.

The monthly serial of the Benares College known as "The Pandit" continued to be published.

The Benares Sanskrit Series, "A collection of Sanskrit works" edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith and Dr. G. Thibaut, also continued to be published.

Works in the Arabic language.—There were 23 publications in the year under review against 38 last year and 54 in the year 1889. The decrease was mostly in works on religion.

The most important work was—

The "Risálat-ul-fasd," a tract on phlebotomy.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 75 publications in 1891 against 75 last year and 111 in the year 1889. The number of works on religion showed a decrease while there was an increase in the number of publications on language and philosophy.

The following were the most important works:—

"Sharh-í-Ab-ul-Fazl, Har Daftar," a commentary on Ab-ul-Fazl's book.

"Muntakhab-ul-Lughát," a dictionary.

"Tarjuma-í-Sharái'-ul-Islám, Mausúm ba Jámí'-ur-Razwi," in two volumes, a work on Muhammadan Law.

"Pairáya-í-Arúz," a work on prosody, by Mahárájj Girdhárí-Prasád Bákkí.

"Makhzan-ul-Adwíya bar Hashiya Tuhfat-ul Momínín," a work on medicine.

"Kulliyát-í-Jámí," the complete poetical works of Jámí.

"Naxam-í-Tahzib," a work on logic, versified by Maulvi Sháh Abd-ul-a'lá.

Polyglot works.

There were 258 publications in the year under review against 249 last year and 293 in the year 1889.

The following were the most important works:—

"Sanskrit Grammar, Part II, Verbs," a Sanskrit Grammar in Sanskrit, Hindí, and English with the aphorisms of Panini.

Rísála-í-Tashríh-ul-Alfáz," a treatise in Persian and Urdu on the etymology of words.

"Rísála-í-Tartib-ul-Kawáid-í-Farsí," Parts I, II, III, and IV, from a graduated grammar of the Persian language, compiled by Lála Mathura Prasad.

"Sárasvata-Satík," in Sanskrit and Hindí, the Sárasvata with commentary in three parts by Pandits Umadatt and Saktidhar Sukla.

"Amir-ul-Lughát, Part I," a dictionary in Urdu, Persian, and Arabic compiled by Munshi Amir Ahmad.

"Tashih-ul-Aghlát," a work on the corrupt forms of words.

"Manusmriti Satík Manvarth-bháskara-bháshá Tíká Sahit," in Sanskrit and Hindí, containing the Code of Manu with a Sanskrit commentary, by Manvatha-bháskar, together with a Hindí rendering of the same.

"Ashta-dasa-smriti Bháshá Tíká Samet," in Sanskrit and Hindí, contains eighteen Smritis with Hindí explanations, by Pandit Mihir Chandra.

"Fatáwá Hindiya Tarjuma-i-Fatáwá Álamgiriyya, Volumes I, II, III, and IV in 4,660 pages," an Urdu translation of the Fatáwa' Álamgiri, a work of authority on Muhammadan Law, translated by Muláná Saiyid Amir Ali.

"Al Jauhar-un-Nafís fí Sharh-i-Arjuzat-ish-Shaikh-ur-Raís," a commentary on the Arjuza, a poetical work on medicine.

"Miftáh-ul-Adwiya," on medicines.

"Ilaj-un-Nisá," a work on midwifery.

"Kanz-ul-Akhlákli-Ahl-il-Afák," complied by Maulvi Abur-Rahman Khan, Superintendent of Police and Judge of the Court, Udaipur, on the subject of right conduct.

"Jambú-dvipa-prajnapti-Sútra," in Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujráti, a geography of India according to the Jain religion, compiled by Gana-dhara-Sudharma Svámí and commented by Santichandra-Mani and translated by Rama-Chandra-Mani.

Periodicals.—The following new periodicals were started during the year :—

"North India Notes and Queries," a monthly periodical in English devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

"Majmúá-i-Mazámín-i-'Ilmo-Akhlák Mausúmba Akhlák-i-Hasna," a work on science and morals.

"Guldasta-i-Farogh-i-Sukhan," a monthly poetical magazine, edited by Sháhzáda Mirza Kaisar Bakht Farogh.

"Bráhman Samáchár, Muzaffarnagar," a monthly magazine on social and religious subjects.

"Kavi-va-Chitra-kar, Fatagarh," a monthly journal on poetry and painting.

"Upanishad-bháshym," a commentary on the Upanishads.

"Parcha-i-Dharma Sabhá, Farukhabád," parts of a monthly journal containing lectures on religion delivered at the Dharma-Sabhá, Farukhabad.

"Dharmaprakhásha," a monthly religious magazine, published by the followers of Dayanand Sarasvati.

The following periodicals continued to be published :—

"The Indian Forester" (English), "Nazára" (Urdu), "Tafrih-ul-Uklá," "Arya-Samáchár," Meerut; "The Allahabad Review" (in English and Urdu); "Arya-Siddhánta" (in Hindi, Vaidic, and Sanskrit).

There were 959 publications during the year under review against 1,561 in the year 1890. The falling off in the number was mainly in publications in English, Urdu, and Arabic.

The following statement shows the number of publications in each town during the years 1890-91.

Place of publication.	Total number of works.		Place of publication.	Total number of works.	
	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
Lucknow	496	258	Sitapur	2	2
Benares	249	104	Bareilly	1	7
Cawnpore	220	145	Muzaffarnagar	1	...
Meerut	177	66	Almora	1	1
Allahabad	134	143	Farukhabad	...	74
Agra	123	72	Etáwah	...	4
Moradabad	41	28	Etah	...	3
Sháhjahánpur	34	4	Calcutta	...	3
Saháranpur	22	7	Roorkee	...	2
Jaunpur	15	13	Fyzabad	...	2
Gorakhpur	13	4	Fatehgarh	...	1
Mirzapur	13	6	Fatehpur	...	1
Bijnor	7	...	Lakhimpur (Oudh)	...	1
Budaun	4	1	Muttra	...	1
Dehra Dún	5	...	Bombay	...	1
Aligarh	3	5	Total ...	1,561	959

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

THE following statement gives details of those vernacular papers, published in Upper India, excluding the Panjáb, which were reported on during the year:—

I.—Statement showing the number of Vernacular Newspapers published and reported on in 1891.

Province.	Quarterly.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1891.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1891.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	29	9	5	54	1	2	101	24	19	82
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Native States in Rájputána.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	1	29	9	5	58	2	2	106	24	19	87

Of the 106 papers reported on during the year 101 are published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 3 in the Central Provinces, and 2 in Rájputána. Eighty-two newspapers remained on the register at the end of 1890; the publication of 19 papers ceased during 1891, while 24 new papers were started, leaving 87 on the register at the close of the year. Of the new papers the *Aiyyár*, the *Dád Khwáh*, the *Dinkar Prakásh* (an old newspaper), the *Jauhar*, the *Rám Patáka*, and the *Vaishonnati Chandriká* had but a short existence, having been discontinued after a few issues. The *Akhbár-i-Imámia*, the *Bháratendu*, and the *Rozanah* are old newspapers which were re-started in 1891. The publication of the following newspapers was stopped during the year: the *Agra Punch*, the *Amir-ul-Akhbár*, the *Bhárat Bandhu*, the *Bhárat Varsha*, the *Hamdard*, the *Hardil Aziz*, the *Káyesth Shubh Chintak*, the *Káyesth Upkárak*, the *Mashir-i-Qaisar*, the *Nairang*, and the *Sanátan Dharm Pattra*. The subscription to the *Bráhman* and the *Mufid-ul-Islám* was discontinued during the year.

The only paper published quarterly is the *Kavi-va-Chitrakár*, a new paper started during the year; it is devoted solely to the interests of native poetry, art, and industries. The majority of the newspapers are weekly publications. The *Akhbár-i-Imámia*, the *Akhbár-ul-Momnin*, and the *Mufid-ul-Islám* are chiefly concerned with Muhammadan religious topics, the two first named being published by the Shia sect. No less than seven papers are published in the interest of the Káyesth community; two are devoted to the interests of the *Arya Samáj*, and one paper, the *Godharm Prakásh*, is the organ of the antikine-killing agitators. The papers which support the Congress movement are the *Arya Darpan*, the *Bhárat Varsha*, the *Bráhman*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Dád Khwáh*, the *Hindustán*, the *Hindustáni*, the *Indian Graphic*, the *Oudh Punch*, the *Rahbar*, and the *Tohfa-i-Hind*. The papers opposing the Congress are the *Agra Punch*, the *Alam-i-Taswir*, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, the *Azád*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, the *Najm-ul-Hind*, and the *Oudh Akhbár*. Eight papers are published in Lucknow, 12 in Agra, 11 in Moradabad, 7 each in Cawnpore and Bareilly. The *Bhárat Jiwan* has the largest circulation (1,500); then follow the *Káyesth Akhbár* (1,100), the *Chamnistán-Sidáqat* (680), the *Godharm Prakásh* (600), the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Bhárat Jiwan*, the *Fitnah*, the *Hindustán*, the *Ját Samáchár*, the *Káshi Pattrika*, the *Kshattriya-i-Hitopdeshak*, the *Prayág Samáchár*, and the *Saraswati Prakásh*, with a circulation of 500 each.

The papers which deal chiefly with politics are the *Azád*, the *Bráhman*, the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, the *Dád Khwáh*, the *Hindustán*, the *Hindustáni*, the *Indian Graphic*, the *Nairang*, the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, and the *Tohfa-i-Hind*.

Two newspapers have been before the Courts during the year. The Editor of the *Khichri Samáchár* was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 and three months' imprisonment for libel. The Editor of the *Bhárat Varsha* was also prosecuted for libel, and on conviction sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and one month's imprisonment. In reference to these prosecutions, articles appeared in several papers comparing the liberty of the Press in England with that in India. The *Nairang* drew attention to the violent attacks made by the English newspapers on the conduct of the *Prince of Wales* in the Baccarat scandal, and observed that while no native newspaper may criticise the proceedings of even an ordinary Government official with impunity, they are an eyesore to the Anglo-Indian Press and are accused of abusing their freedom. The *Rahbar* was of opinion that the severe punishments lately inflicted on editors for libel show that the authorities are strongly opposed to the freedom of the Native Press.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on :—

II.—Linguistic classification of Vernacular Newspapers reported on in 1891.

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States in Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	68	1	...	69
Urdu-English	1	...	...	1
Hindi	24	...	1	25
Hindi-Urdu	6	...	1	7
Hindi-English	1	...	...	1
Gurkha	1	...	...	1
Marathi-Hindi	...	1	...	1
Marathi-English...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	101	3	2	106

I.—Political and Foreign.

The meeting of the National Congress at Calcutta attracted a good deal of attention, and its proceedings were published in several papers. General approval was expressed of the resolution to hold the next Congress at London, the opinion being expressed that the promoters of the movement could not gain their objects until they convinced the British constituencies of the propriety of their requests. The alleged opposition of the Government to the National Congress was commented on by the *Hindustán*, which, in its issue of 3rd January, remarked that an idea of the hostile attitude of Government might be formed from the circumstance that the Reception Committee in Calcutta invited His Excellency the Viceroy and his staff to attend the Congress as visitors, but that His Excellency declined to do so. A hope was expressed that the Government would reconsider its policy, and that if it did not support the Congress at least it would not oppose it. And in a later issue of 7th January the same paper, in noticing the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be present at the Congress, owing to the orders of the Government of India prohibiting the presence of Government servants at such meetings, commended His Honor's courteous reply to the Reception Committee, but observed that the letter was a clear proof that the Government of India did not like the Congress movement. His Excellency the Viceroy was praised for the reply given by

him to Mr. Hume on the subject of the attitude and relation of Government servants to the National Congress. The *Hindustáni* remarked in its issue of 20th January that too great publicity could not be given to His Excellency's reply, and that it would gain for His Excellency the good will and confidence of millions of men. The *Hindustán* observed that the orders issued by the Government of India regulating the attendance of Government servants at political meetings were just and proper. Mr. Hume's contemplated resignation of the general Secretaryship to the Congress, owing to failing health, was also noticed by the *Hindustán* and the *Hindustáni*, and his services in behalf of the movement were warmly acknowledged.

On the other hand the *Najm-ul-Akhbár*, in its issue of 29th December, remarked that Mr. Hume had found out his mistake after uselessly spending 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees in support of the Congress movement; that the country had lost much and gained nothing; that the confidence of Government in the loyalty of educated people had been shaken; that the Musalmáns had wisely kept aloof, showing their unflinching loyalty to their rules; and that the money spent on the Congress could have been devoted to more useful objects. The *Subodh Sindhu* and *Mihr-i-Nimroz* pointed out that the Congress movement had not only failed to influence Government in any way, which continued to conduct the administration according to its own will, but that it had induced the Anglo-Indian officers to treat the Natives with greater severity.

The *Azád* remarked that there could hardly be two opinions that the efforts of the National Congress were doomed to failure, while the *Álam-i-Taswir* noticed that the growing unpopularity of the movement was due to the circumstance that the men who joined it were gradually finding out that it was all moonshine.

As was to be expected, the Age of Consent Act attracted much attention, and the subject was freely discussed and criticised by most papers. The measure was generally condemned as being an attack on the religion and social customs of the Hindu community, and an attempt to revolutionise Hindu society by introducing European marriage customs. Some papers approved the action taken by the Government, but regretted that the Hindus had not the courage to voluntarily introduce reform. True patriots were invited to co-operate with Government in checking the evil custom which had called the Act into existence. The Muhammadan members of the Legislative Council were taken to task for not opposing the Government, inasmuch as early marriages were as common among them as among the Hindus. Suggestions were made by many papers as to the manner in which the Act should be worked.

But a few papers commented on the Cæsarwitch's visit to India. Only one paper, the *Amir-ul-Akhbár*, expressed a hope that the visit would tend to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the British and Russian Governments. Other papers looked upon the visit as a design on the part of Russia to gain more information about the country, and they commented on the unnecessary expense the Government of India had been put to, not only for the entertainment of the Cæsarwitch, but also for the defensive works on the frontier and an increase of the army. The *Hindustán* in particular remarked that the British Government desired to gain the good will of the Czar by flattery with a view to delay the outbreak of an Anglo-Russian war; that His Imperial Highness' visit must have convinced him of the unflinching loyalty of the Native Princes and people to the British Government; and that the Russians need not entertain any idea of invading the country. The *Nairang* observed that the grant of permission to the Cæsarwitch to pay a visit to this country was opposed to the policy of care and caution hitherto pursued by Government.

The advance of the Russians in Central Asia, and their desire to conquer India, were referred to by several papers. The *Hindustán* remarked that it was merely building castles in the air, as there was not the least likelihood of Russia's

evil desire being fulfilled, it having neither the sinews of war nor the army required for an invasion of India. If Government increased the popularity of British rule among the people by redressing their grievances, and reposed confidence in Princes and Chiefs, there would be no ground to apprehend the outbreak of a rebellion in a crisis, and Government would have no difficulty in defeating the Russians. Especial reference was made by some papers to the expulsion of British officers by Russian officers from the Pamirs, the *Hindustáni* observing that the incident was a gross insult to the Government of India, that it would greatly lower British prestige in that part of the country, and that the Foreign Office was to blame for allowing Captain Younghusband to enter foreign territory. The *Rahbar*, on the other hand, stated that the Kashmir policy of the Government of India was responsible for the Russian occupation of the Pamirs, and that if the Government had not meddled with the affairs of Kashmir, probably the Pamirs would not have been occupied by Russia. The Native Press generally was averse to war being declared between the two countries on account of this incident, and it was urged on the Government that the loyalty of the Natives should not be doubted, and that they should be allowed to possess arms, for they would then gladly sacrifice their lives on behalf of the Government. The oppression of the Jews by the Russian Government, and the alleged omission of some verses from the Koran by order of that Government, were commented on by some papers, and the conclusion arrived at was that Russia was a tyrannical power. The Natives prayed earnestly the Russians might never be able to set foot on Indian soil. The *Oudh Punch* published two cartoons, the one representing the Russian Bear as standing with his left leg placed on his prey, marked Central Asia, and a drawn sword in his right hand, while the British Lion goes towards him with two guns on his shoulders, carrying the wealth of India in bags suspended from the guns; and the other representing the Russian Bear as having seized the Pamirs and as sitting with his mouth wide open in search of more prey.

The *Nairang*, in its issue of the 30th March, defended the Amir of Kabul against the complaint made in Indian newspapers of cruelty and high-handedness on his part, and observed that the statements were generally exaggerated and false, and founded on incorrect information supplied by his enemies at Peshawar. Instances were given of the Amir's sympathy with his subjects in times of distress, and it was remarked that such excellent arrangements for the relief of sufferers were seldom made in this country even in times of famine. The *Hamdard* also noticed that the unjust attacks which were frequently made by the Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Amir had excited doubts in the mind of Government towards him, but that Government should be in no hurry to pick a quarrel with him. Afghánistán served as a buffer between the Russian and Indian Government, and if it were annexed the two countries would be brought into immediate contact with each other, with the result that difficulties would frequently crop up.

The *Oudh Punch*, on the other hand, looked upon the Amir as an untrustworthy ally of the British Government, his chief object being to obtain as much money from it as possible, and to increase his power.

Several papers had articles commenting adversely on British rule in India. The *Hindustán* was specially caustic in its remarks, holding that while the country had obtained many advantages from British rule, nothing could be more preposterous than to contend that England held and governed India entirely for the Natives; that the Indian treasury was not only burdened with the cost of the India Office, the Home charges, stores, &c., but had also to bear the expenditure incurred for foreign wars; and that the condition of the agricultural classes had become very unsatisfactory owing to the heavy assessment of the revenue, the periodical revision of settlement, the realization of the revenue even when there was a failure of crops, the inequitable assessment of income tax, and the high-handedness of the police. If Government had any desire to conciliate the people, it should introduce the permanent

settlement throughout the country, maintain no invidious distinctions between Europeans and Natives, encourage the growth of sympathy between the two communities, and take steps to improve the material condition of the people. The articles in the *Hindustáni* proceeded very much on the same lines, it being remarked that the time was not far distant when men would be reduced to the necessity of devouring one another for want of ordinary food; that the rulers, who amuse themselves at the hill stations during the summer months, were fully aware of the effect of poverty and scarcity of grain among the people, but were still as apathetic as ever, and had not yet adopted any remedial measures; and that the Government did not check the enormous exports, although the dearth of grain caused thereby had reduced the poorer classes to great misery. The *Bhárat Varsha*, the *Hindi Pradip*, the *Hálat-i-Hind*, the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, and the *Jagan Mittra* also contained articles similar to those published in the *Hindustáni*. The *Hálat-i-Hind*, in its issue of July, remarked that if no steps were taken to provide employment for the people and to improve their condition, they would soon die of hunger, and that the Government would have a glorious rule over sterile mountains and erratic rivers instead of men. The *Tarrár*, a comic journal which was started as a Supplement to the *Rahbar* in April 1891, published an imaginary dialogue between a Governor and the people, in which the latter were much abused for bringing forward their grievances, were told that they were not poor, but had lumps of gold buried under their fire-places; that they were not starving, but were accustomed to have one meal (a lb. of corn) in 48 hours; that the mortality among them was due to their drinking impure water and breathing foul air; and that provision for a supply of pure water for them would be made by the removal of their old temples which interfered with the free passage of wind.

On the other hand, the *Jubilee Paper* observed that there were some ignorant men who were desirous of a revolution and listened with great attention to news regarding the progress of the Russians in Central Asia. But they should remember that British rule, with all its shortcomings, is immeasurably superior to Russian rule, the latter being very tyrannical and oppressive. Efforts should be made, as were made by the Congressionists, to get all faults in the administration remedied instead of desiring a change of masters. The *Rám Patáka* also wrote in praise of British rule, remarking that the Natives were as happy and contented under it as they were in the time of Sri Ramchandra, and that in times of famine Government provided relief for the sufferers and saved them from death.

The insurrection at Manipur, the murder of the Chief Commissioner and other officers, and the measures subsequently taken for restoring order in that State, were duly discussed. The action of the Government in dealing with the principal offenders was freely criticised, and a hope expressed that it might not be necessary to issue orders annexing the State to the British Empire. Mr. Quinton (the late Chief Commissioner) was blamed for his treacherous attempt to arrest the Rája of Manipur, who offered resistance like a brave man. The *Rahbar* remarked that Manipur was a very small State, and the policy of the Government towards it had not been marked by any fixed principles, and that it was the attempt to interfere with the Senapati in an unjustifiable manner that brought about the crisis which ended so disastrously for the British officers. Referring to the action taken for establishing a memorial to Mr. Quinton, the *Cawnpore Gazette* observed that the nobility and gentry of the country would be required to contribute to the memorial fund, but that Mr. Quinton had himself established a permanent memorial by his attempt to arrest the Rája. The *Oudh Punch*, while recommending that the Manipuris should be severely punished for their cruelty and misconduct, urged that they acted under grave provocation, and that the Government of India were much to blame for what had taken place. As to the Senapati, the same paper remarked that his trial was only ordered that the formalities of the law might be observed: his conviction was evidently

a foregone conclusion. The *Subodh Sindhu*, the *Azád*, and the *Hindustán* strongly condemned the action of the Manipuris: the two first-mentioned papers advocated the annexation of the State, while the *Hindustán* counselled moderation on the part of Government in dealing with the matter. The visit of the Viceroy to Kashmir, resulting in the Mahárája being restored to power in that State, was noticed with satisfaction by some papers; and it was said that this act of Lord Lansdowne's would increase the reputation of Government for justice and generosity. The *Azád* noticed the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indore State, and suggested that the Government of India would doubtless be obliged shortly to interfere and make better arrangements for the conduct of the Administration. The same paper commented on the extravagances of Native Princes, and reminded them that they were not likely to gain the good-will of Government by such lavish expenditure. The *Nairang*, the *Hamid-ul-Akhbar*, the *Riaz-ul Akhbar*, and the *Hindustáni* commented in strong terms on the insult offered to the Mahárána of Dholepur by a military officer at Simla, and the *Nairang* did not hesitate to record that Europeans readily ill-treated even Natives of rank and position, as they were sure that no punishment would be inflicted on them. The *Hindustáni* complained of the Mahárája of Patiála spending on horse-racing large sums of money which might profitably be utilized in introducing reforms into his State. The rules issued by Government for regulating the publication of newspapers in Native States were freely criticised by the *Najm-ul-Akhbar*, the *Hindustán*, the *Bhárat Jiwan*, and the *Subodh Sindhu*, and regarded as an unjust interference with the liberty of the Press and the Native Princes.

The affairs of the Rámpur State attracted much attention from the Native Press, specially in reference to the murder of General Azim-ud-din, the Vice-President, and the appointment of Major Vincent to be President of the Council of Regency in place of Nawáb Muhammad Safdar Ali Khan, resigned. The murder of the General was ascribed generally to the tyranny and oppression exercised by the State officials; and regret was expressed that his murderers were still at large. The action taken by the police while attempting to find out the perpetrators of the foul deed was condemned in strong terms, and there appeared in the *Oudh Punch* of the 10th September a cartoon in which the officer appointed to find out the murderers of the General was represented as having a bandage on his eyes and extending his arms in all directions to seize any man he could lay his hands on. Opinions were divided on the subject of Major Vincent's appointment as President, and of Hamid-ul-Zafar Khan, the late General's brother, as Secretary to the Council of Regency. The papers opposed to Major Vincent's appointment were the *Rohilkhand Punch*, which remarked that Europeans were as corrupt as Natives, but that Government was of course indulgent to the former; the *Nizám-ul-Mulk*, which observed that nothing had occurred in Rámpur to justify the appointment of a European officer to manage the affairs of the State; the *Ázád*, which stated that Major Vincent had no experience of civil administration, and that his proceedings were marked by undue severity; and the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* and the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, which objected to the appointment on general grounds. On the other hand, the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*, the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, and the *Hindustáni* commended the action of Government in making the appointment, and expressed a hope that Major Vincent's administration would be equally beneficial to the State and the people. The *Ázád* was the only paper which objected to the appointment of Hamid-ul-Zafar Khan as Secretary to the Council, on the ground that there would always be ill-feeling between him and his brother's enemies, and that consequently there could be no peace and order in the State. Lengthy articles appeared in several of the papers with regard to the jail riots at Rámpur, in which an attempt was made on Major Vincent's life. This officer's action in introducing a new dress for the convicts was severely criticised, but the prompt efforts made to quell the riots, although attended with some bloodshed, were generally approved.

The Hámid-ul-Akhbár noticed with satisfaction the remarkable progress made by the young Nawáb of Rámpur in his education, both physical and intellectual; and suggested that he should be appointed President of the Council in order to learn the work of administration and put a stop to all intrigue in the State.

A few articles appeared on the subject of cow-killing. The *Godharm Prakásh*, in referring to the frequent occurrence of riots on account of the slaughter of kine, expressed surprise that Government had not yet seen its way to forbid kine-killing: such a measure would increase the popularity of British rule, and Government would have nothing to fear from a Russian invasion. The same paper reiterated its previously expressed opinion that the excessive slaughter of cattle was causing a dearth of milk and the deterioration of the Hindu race, besides affecting the fertility of the soil.

II.—General Administration.

Much attention was devoted by the Press to the riots which occurred in Benares owing to the threatened demolition of a Hindu temple which stood on certain land required for the water-works in course of construction in that city. The action of the Local Government in ordering the building to be left undisturbed was approved; but disappointment was expressed that no censure had been passed on the officials who were primarily responsible for the outbreak, but that on the contrary an attempt was made to throw the entire responsibility on the Native members of the Municipal Board and the citizens generally. The action taken by the Local Government in ordering the release of some of the rioters who had been sentenced to imprisonment was, however, warmly commended by the *Bhárat Jiwan*. Articles appeared in the *Hindustán*, the *Tohfa-i-Hind*, and the *Nasím-i-Agra* on the subject of the frequent occurrence of religious outbreaks. The Government was advised to warn its officials not to adopt any unpopular measures, but to endeavour to improve the administration. Heavy punishments, it was said, only tended to increase enthusiasm among the people, and Government officers should find out the causes of religious disputes and remove those causes amicably.

The shortcomings of the police were freely commented on, and several papers recorded instances of high-handedness on the part of the police in the case of individuals. The *Hindustán* recommended that the police force should be recruited from among honest and conscientious men; that a strict code of procedure should be framed for the police with a view to deprive them of opportunities for tyrannizing over the people; and that their proceedings should be watched, not only by the higher Government officers, but also by respectable private individuals elected by the people in that behalf. The *Oudh Akhbár* observed that an increase in the rates of pay of the force would not much improve matters, as few corrupt officials were likely to abandon their evil habit of receiving bribes on account of any small increase in their salaries. The *Rahbar* made some suggestions with regard to the recruitment of the constabulary and as to the educational qualifications which should be required of investigating officers; and recommended that police officials should be of strong constitution and active habits and able to ride.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* in its issue for March made a suggestion that damages should be paid to innocent persons punished by Magistrates; and that Government should pay compensation when it was responsible for wrongful confinement and punishment of a man: otherwise damages should be paid by the convicting Magistrate or the complainant, whoever was in fault. The same paper commented on the unsatisfactory arrangements in these Provinces for regulating the management of lock-ups and the treatment of under-trial prisoners, and recommended the introduction of the rules issued by the Panjáb Chief Court on the subject. It also made suggestions for the recruitment of the subordinate executive service, with

a view of securing men of good education and social standing for the responsible appointments; and it urged that greater care should be taken in the selection of persons to act as jurors, so that trial by jury might not be brought into disrepute as it now is. General dissatisfaction was expressed with the proceedings of Honorary Magistrates, and a recommendation made that they should be selected in consultation with respectable persons, and appointed for a limited period. Several of the papers had articles on the failure of justice in mixed cases. The Dum Dum murder case was referred to by the *Nairang* as a miscarriage of justice, and attention was drawn to the Under-Secretary of State's reply to a question put to him in Parliament, that Government did not like to interfere with the decisions of Judicial Courts. Other papers quoted instances in which Europeans, by accident or otherwise, had caused the deaths of Natives, and had escaped without any or with a light punishment only.

Complaints against officials appeared in many papers. The officials were represented to be unsympathetic, arbitrary, and to have a dislike for the Natives. Individual cases of high-handedness and the like were exposed, and the general opinion expressed that the shortcomings of Native officials were visited with severe punishment, while the European officials were permitted to do what they liked. Articles appeared in the *Khichri Samáchár*, the *Naiyar-i-Azam*, and the *Nasím-i-Agra* on the subject of the winter tours of District Officers, which were described as being a source of great trouble and hardship to the peasants and litigants. The action of the subordinate officials in endeavouring to obtain supplies gratis from the traders and oppressing the people was severely criticised.

In a series of articles the *Hindustáni* commented on the unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural classes, and suggested several measures for their amelioration. The *Rahbar* represented the condition of the Natives to be no better than that of slaves. The *Bhárat Jiwan* ascribed the growing proverty of the country to the decline of industries and to the distress prevailing among the poorer classes on account of high prices and want of employment; while the *Nyáya Sudha* recommended the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of poverty among the people.

The apprehended outbreak of famine in the middle of the year, owing to the regular rains holding off, attracted much attention. Several suggestions were made as to the measures which should be taken to alleviate distress, the general opinion being that matters would not be so bad were a stop put to the export of grain, which was practically unlimited. The *Hindustáni* suggested that the best remedy for this evil was to impose an export duty of 2 per cent. on grain as had been done in the United States under the new tariff. The same paper, in a notice of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, remarked that the Department, which was established to promote the welfare of the agricultural classes, and cost the tax-payers a great deal of money, had done nothing to justify its existence; and that the only way to improve agriculture was to establish influential agricultural societies for the purpose of explaining necessary reforms to the peasantry living in their neighbourhood and laying their grievances before Government and landholders.

A few papers noticed the subject of taxation, and complained that the people were groaning under their heavy burdens. The *Hindustán*, in criticising the financial statement for 1891-92, observed that although a surplus had been estimated for, no relief has been granted to the people in the matter of taxation; that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were bound by their pledges to reduce the salt tax, but yet no remission had been made; and that a large portion of the expected surplus had been devoted to military charges. The *Ázád* also urged that the last tax, which chiefly affected the poorer classes, should be reduced. Owing to the dearth of salt, it was not possible to give it in sufficient quantities to cattle which

suffered much in health in consequence. Complaints of the assessment of the income tax appeared in some of the papers, and it was suggested that the minimum taxable income should be raised from its present figures of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

The *Subodh Sindhu*, the *Nyáya Sudha*, and the *Hindustán*, while approving the resolution of Parliament regarding the discontinuance of the trade in opium, urged that the sudden stoppage of poppy cultivation would press severely on the peasants; that opium had become a necessary of life to thousands of people who could not be expected to survive the discontinuance of the drug; and that rather than increase existing taxation, the Home Government should make a contribution from the British Treasury to India as compensation for the loss of its opium revenue.

Several papers published articles commenting on municipal administration. The *Rahbar*, in its issue of 4th June, remarked that the Natives being a conquered people can have no freedom, and that consequently the local self-government scheme had only served to increase the powers of the District Officers. The *Hálat-i-Hind* complained that at meetings of Municipal Boards matters were generally discussed and decided upon in English, so that those members who did not understand the language had to sit like statues and give silent votes. The action of the Government in assisting and encouraging Municipalities to carry out water-supply schemes in the larger towns was severely criticised by many papers. These schemes were saidto be unpopular because their cost had to be met from increased taxation which the people were unable to bear. The opposition of the Cawnpore Municipal Board to the introduction of water-works into that city was warmly commended by the *Hindustáni*, the *Rahbar*, and the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*. The members were praised for their firmness and courage, the *Hindustáni* remarking that their action in the matter showed that Natives, even in their present down-trodden state, had not lost all sense of humanity, and would under no official pressure cut the throats of the people. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* observed that the members in question, undaunted by the Government Resolution, had declared that no new water-works were urgently required at Cawnpore, and that they would not consent to the people being deprived of bread in order to provide a better supply of water.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* noticed with approval the appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report on the subject of technical education, and expressed a hope that it might lead to an encouragement of the industrial arts in these Provinces. Comments on the report of the Committee appeared in the *Hindustán* and the *Ázád*: the latter paper remarking that no other measure was better calculated to make the Lieutenant-Governor's administration popular with Natives than the encouragement of technical education.

III.—Legislation.

The *Hindustán*, in commenting on the Bill regarding the constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Oudh, which became law during the year, observed that a connection between that Court and the Allahabad High Court would be established under the Bill for the first time, and that this connection would ultimately end in the absorption of the former into the latter. It further suggested that the appointment of the Additional Judicial Commissioner should be permanent; that the officer so appointed should be a Barrister-at-law, or a Vakíl; and that the Court should be named the Chief Court for Oudh. The *Hindustáni* expressed the opinion that the Chief Court should be composed of three Judges. Both papers were of opinion that references made by the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court should be laid before a full bench and not a divisional bench of the High Court. The *Oudh Punch* argued that these references to the High Court would expose parties to suits to a great deal of additional expenditure, and that Oudh in her present state of poverty was quite content with a single Judicial Commissioner. The *Ázád* disapproved the Bill entirely on the ground that it would still further

deprive Oudh of its importance, which had already been greatly reduced by the abolition of the Chief Commissioner, besides putting the people to unnecessary expense and trouble.

The *Hindustán* and *Hindustáni* approved of the Municipal Water Rates Bill which had been enacted by the Local Legislative Council. The Select Committee were commended for the attention paid by them to all reasonable objections made against the measure. It was remarked that if legislative committees always showed regard to public opinion, the Native community would readily place full confidence in them.

The *Ázád* disapproved of the Pilgrims' Protection Bill introduced into the Provincial Legislature, on the ground that it would place the *Pandas* at Allahabad, Benares, and Muttra and other sacred places at the tender mercies of the police. Pilgrims were in need of protection from railway officials, the police, and bad characters, rather than from *Pandas* who, besides providing them with lodgings and making arrangements for their comfort, also shielded them from cheats and robbers.

The papers which commented on the draft of the Village Sanitation Bill, circulated by the Local Government among District Officers and Municipal Boards for opinion, admitted generally that sanitary reforms were wanted in villages, but that the people, who had to put up with insufficient quantities of food and live in mud hovels, were not in a position to follow sanitary rules. It was suggested that any improvement in village sanitation should be carried out by Government at its own expense.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The *Hindustáni*, the *Jám-i-Jamshed*, and the *Bhárat Jiwan* advocated the enrolment of Natives as Volunteers. The recommendation made by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, that Natives should be enlisted as Volunteers, was warmly commended, and it was suggested that the question should be discussed at the Volunteer Conference to be held at Calcutta. Surprise was expressed that Government should trust Native soldiers, but not respectable Natives who were perfectly loyal and devoted to the State and ready to become Volunteers.

The *Hindustán* and the *Ázád* commented on the high rate of fare charged for third class passengers, and assigned this as a reason why railway travelling had not yet become popular with poorer classes, who still perform their journeys on foot. A lowering of the rates would not only stimulate railway traffic, but also increase the revenue. Improvement was required in the following directions: (1) overcrowding of third class carriages; (2) the supply of privies in intermediate and third class carriages; and (3) the provision of separate carriages for Native ladies, with proper arrangements for their protection.

4.—Literary Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 284 and 285 of report for year ending 31st March 1883.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(This heading is blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

(For section on above, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.)

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 286 of Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1883.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The cash expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,95,700 and the value of the stock received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, Calcutta, and by transfer from other departments, amounted to Rs. 1,36,239. If to these amounts be added Rs. 58,425, the estimated value of the depreciation of dead stock and interest on raw materials, &c., the expenses of the year reach a total of Rs. 4,90,364. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 82,641, and this brought the net cost of the Press to Government to Rs 4,07,723.

The value of the outturn was Rs. 5,70,108, of which Rs. 1,32,152 was remunerative and Rs. 4,37,956 administrative. The result of the year's working was therefore a profit to Government estimated at Rs. 79,744, or 16 per cent. on the outlay.

The Camp Press secured a profit of 27 per cent. by turning out, at cost of Rs. 14,526, work to the value of Rs. 18,470. The work is of a simpler nature than that executed at Headquarters, which enables a larger profit to be secured.

The outstanding accounts of the Press were reduced from Rs. 3,125 to Rs. 2,232; but this figure was still above that at the close of 1890-91 (Rs. 1,175).

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 22,904 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 13,438. The value of stock received during the year increased by Rs. 8,516, which left the net cost to Government at Rs. 950. The estimated value of the stock in hand on 31st March 1892 amounted to Rs. 2,14,422.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Sagar District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau Districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and*
ending 30*th*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.	Buland-shahr.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680	1,214,080
2. Deduct, (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	7,63,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680	1,214,080
4. Corresponding area in village papers	7,63,495	1,434,933	1,061,275	1,516,586	1,223,126
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—					
1. Forests	4,65,036	252,699	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	1,05,377	148,523	161,821	181,032	135,038
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	88,083	150,486	150.981	207,368	200,241
4. Current fallows	12,637	46,924	41,630	55,804	46,560
5. Net area cropped during the year	92,362	836,301	706,843	1,072,382	841,287
6. Irrigation during the year from (*a*) Government Canals ...	13,085	80,768	159,436	271,472	164,050
(*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Wells	38	25,695	61,422	146,849	170,424
(*e*) Other sources...	9,863	3,205	3.186	3,814	9,398
Total area irrigated ...	22,986	109,668	2,24.044	422,135	343,872
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	6,617	46,511	117,486	181,155	121,385
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	18,745	49,372	59,428	130,366	174 258
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	962	3,211	3,678	5,954	24,272
(*d*) ,, non-food crops ...	4,761	27,760	76,318	151,313	103,251
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	23,238	149,532	67,611	30,532	4.433
2. Wheat	26,904	273,897	211,519	308,291	166,072
3. Barley	9,427	37,422	26,383	46,409	54,969
4. Cholum or jawár (millet) ...	2	12.220	19,281	59,091	30,686
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	86	26,337	33,727	25,738	27,490
6. Ragi or mandua ...	15,243	1,775	1,826	144	17
7. Maize	3,118	53,644	35,594	92,380	80,562
8. Gram (pulses)	1,789	148,572	118.271	93,116	53,353
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	14,914	135,671	119 104	283,440	404,758
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	89	2,517	109	10	2
11. Til or gingelly	...	189	37	81	22
12. Others	2,170	8,508	806	3,343	6,218
13. Condiments and spices (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,668	36,141	67,304	103,334	17,564
15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton (mixed and unmixed) ...	369	45,278	26,680	70,452	94,374
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	87	419	441	419	240
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	1,147	4,310	19,748	45,241
20. Others (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	4,552	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	420	257	266	3,484	4,310
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,387	99,741	103,823	130,808	31,561
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,914	4,430	5,703	12,448	27,167
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	4,654	12.326	1.354	100	1,084
Non-food ...	7,853	5,110	3,289	8,404	6,496
31. Total ...	121,110	1,055,133	847,438	1,291,772	1,056,619
32. Area cropped more than once ...	28,748	218,832	140.595	219,390	215,332
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year ...	92,362	836,301	7,06,843	1,072,382	841,287
A.-4.—Number of live stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	88,946	341,821	270,272	447,881	299,883
2. Cows (*b*)					
3. Male buffaloes	6,901	74,286	70,555	168 215	116,744
4. Cow buffaloes (*b*)					
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) (*c*) ...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sheep	68,813	65,000	68,298	108,618	88,001
7. Goats (*b*)					
8. Horses and ponies...	1,971	11,300	9,002	15,435	9,840
9. Mules and donkeys	416	9,472	12,656	20,704	14,747
10. Camels (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	9,381	53.915	49,332	98,459	78,847
12. Carts	2,420	26,892	18,998	31,103	12,541

(*a*) Figures for 1890-91
(*b*) Separate figures for
(*c*) Included in Nos.

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year June 1891.

Aligarh.	TOTAL, MEERUT DIVISION.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukhabad.	Mainpuri.	Etawah.	Etah.	TOTAL, AGRA DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,252,480	7,221,760	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,110,918	6,501,638
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,252,480	7,221,760	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,110,918	6,501,638
1,249,559	7,248,974	921,984	1,181,092	1,102,047	1,086,550	1,082,373	1,114,060	6,488,106
...	717,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206,443	938,234	60,510	219,832	246,158	321,474	244,941	222,796	1,315,711
116,987	914,146	132,966	160,695	206,193	160,633	262,076	242,313	1,164,876
44,410	247,965	45,218	41,229	90,620	50,282	41,820	98,740	367,909
881,719	4,430,894	683,290	759,336	559,076	554,161	533,536	550,211	3,639,610
126,596	815,407	41,732	21,859	52,963	115,810	151,508	76,049	459,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319.979	724,407	136,873	205,421	126,127	170,557	57,395	158,376	854.749
12,860	42,326	799	2,535	33,657	29,854	12,788	22,394	102,027
459,435	1,582,140	179,404	229,815	212,747	316,221	221,691	256,819	1,416,697
185,074	658,228	67,446	86,869	57,320	116,393	81,015	109,123	518,166
233,200	665,369	115,687	114,697	118,246	176,160	119,596	128,747	773,133
18,822	36,899	4,432	6,710	12,579	8,363	4,930	7,144	44,158
94,856	458,259	39,103	32,264	50,206	52,011	58,657	39,454	271,695
4,183	279,529	44	440	46,586	41,130	27,253	18,749	134.202
191,480	1,178,163	68,674	91,022	90,446	125,108	85,951	130,738	591,939
47,079	221,689	40,034	33,550	43,625	17,983	5,188	35,366	175,746
20,278	141,558	77,481	2,124	3,189	2,242	685	6,284	92,005
17,272	130,650	19,688	19,332	6,129	3,908	845	7,396	57,298
45	19,050	8	70	2,590	2,071	834	816	6,389
81,610	346,908	13,713	11,094	42,878	43,082	16,922	53,760	181,449
71,445	486,546	80,743	68,866	21,808	15,454	22,485	21,992	231,348
405,847	1,363,734	253,529	409,895	300,124	299,029	330,570	269,772	1,862,919
2	2,729	...	7	131	2	36	7	183
23	352	191	931	39	14	52	35	1,262
5,641	26,686	6,945	4,229	1,774	135	21	580	13,684
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,197	228,208	426	2,027	13,777	8,902	10,187	8,951	44,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160,033	397,186	142,634	150,808	36,970	55,355	65,299	63,741	514,807
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,449	3,055	1,760	1,024	1,974	2,658	2,089	1,763	11,268
43,648	114,094	5,528	6,406	10,047	19,654	37,653	19,462	98,750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	226	...	...	14,399	10,461	7,738	2,596	35,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,070	11,807	750	1,185	7,794	803	308	1,044	11,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,651	399,971	35,981	20,509	3,105	5,685	1,265	7,100	73.645
21,369	73,031	5,112	9,992	19,505	7,766	5,553	10,090	58 018
718	20,236	382	594	1,560	3,243	167	892	6 838
2,365	33,517	664	5,085	956	2,507	1,723	2,596	13,531
1,111,405	5,483,477	754,287	839,190	669,406	667,192	622,824	663,730	4,216,629
229,686	1,052,583	70,997	79,854	110.330	113,031	89.288	113,519	577,019
881,719	4,430,894	683,290	759,336	559,076	554,161	533,536	550,211	3,639,610
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
243,990	1,692,793	171,957	224,838	263,163	232,554	229,363	191,771	1,313,646
123,436	560,137	76,527	114,428	92,908	140,031	89,547	91,248	604,689
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,589	495,319	97,404	110,199	102,184	81,320	85,070	64,620	540,797
12,131	59,679	5,807	11,987	11,170	12,848	20,251	8,618	70,681
18,342	76,337	13,032	13,498	6,251	8,515	6,110	8,822	56,228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,913	366,847	44,872	67,022	70.827	68,074	66,703	62 999	380,497
6,838	98,792	4,088	4,017	9,182	6,757	6,612	9,122	39,778

not available.
the two heads not available for 1890-91.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.	Moradabad.	Sháhjahánpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	1,622,856	1,196,902	1,271,550	1,473,920	1,116,412
2. Deduct, (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States	604,800	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,056	1,196,902	1,271,550	1,473,920	1,116,412
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,020,558	1,214,979	1,290,562	1,460,797	1,116,242
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—					
1. Forests	...	58,261	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	114,134	125,805	121,844	112,638	107,538
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	103,104	292,413	220,219	245,197	210,222
4. Current fallows	40,603	85,894	104,715	98,701	67,516
5. Net area cropped during the year	762,717	652,606	843,784	1,004,261	730,966
6. Irrigation during the year from (*a*) Government Canals	68,760	6,972	...	...	...
(*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Wells	38,653	15,897	85,686	63,842	97,480
(*e*) Other sources	56,398	5,958	43,405	19,250	86,482
Total area irrigated	163,811	28,827	129,091	83,092	183,962
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	54,155	2,821	63,377	24 236	97,431
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses	67,534	4,796	38,207	12,863	50,242
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops	5,806	1.859	11,116	6,522	9,895
(*d*) „ non-food crops	41,100	22,639	25,594	41,810	48,120
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	244,761	201,479	63,806	168,694	158,417
2. Wheat	150,459	102,647	232,919	256,798	194,492
3. Barley	26,642	34,761	82,004	54,906	37,393
4. Cholum or jawár (millet)	6,230	981	24,547	18,618	3,472
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet)	22,790	48,197	33,167	56,008	20,729
6. Ragi or mandua	3,656	3,279	493	3,436	7,371
7. Maize	47,309	8,500	40,750	33,088	2,652
8. Gram (pulses)	120,679	45,396	57.572	70,886	129,063
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	256,125	167,463	314,587	309,651	215,159
Oilseeds 10. Linseed	15,321	3,907	196	2,137	4,671
11. Til or gingelly	30	88	24	133	84
12. Others	1,864	15,802	4,628	14,382	302
13. Condiments and spices (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	43,502	65,422	14,523	50,335	42,446
15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres 16. Cotton (mixed and unmixed)	17,450	38,684	53,616	53,667	9,871
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	2,474	548	1,877	1,311	2,180
Dyes 19. Indigo	1,680	84	4,880	156	2,220
20. Others (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	4,477	...	10,702	...	8,437
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,636	1,221	1,199	290	1,245
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	19,606	24,122	21,198	45,918	17,021
29. Orchards and garden produce	11,239	4.909	14,847	11,746	11,477
30. Miscellaneous crops Food	4,523	1,018	4,332	2,778	4,708
Non-food	1,582	370	1,242	1,402	393
31. Total	1,004,035	768,878	983,109	1,156,340	873,803
32. Area cropped more than once	241,318	116,272	139,325	152,079	142,837
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year	762,717	652,606	843,784	1,004,261	730,966
A.-4.—Number of live stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	372,096	396,602	328,111	487,421	397,806
2. Cows (*b*)					
3. Male buffaloes	105,582	85,987	100,594	111,941	94,291
4. Cow buffaloes (*b*)					
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sheep	106,838	64,820	89,598	84,399	148,640
7. Goats (*b*)					
8. Horses and ponies	10,373	9,546	10,985	12,344	12,751
9. Mules and donkeys	5,024	8,419	16,247	14,041	2,616
10. Camels (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	94,044	63,530	89,055	119,257	100,848
12. Carts	19,619	28,242	19,480	33,554	20,385

(*a*) Figures for 1890-91
(*b*) Separate figures for
(*c*) Included in Nos.

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1891—(continued).

Pilibhít.	TOTAL, ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhansi.*	Jalaun.	Lalitpur.	TOTAL, ALLAHABAD DIVISION.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
878,904	7,560,544	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	1,049,790	1,000,212	1,246,080	11,548,306
...	604,800	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...	54,528	...	511,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920	...	...	97,920
878,904	6,955,744	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464 704	1,813,184	951,870	945,684	1,246,080	10,938,898
877,871	6,981,009	1,512,417	1,045,200	1,958,457	1,464,744	1,825,491	943,716	946,944	1,246,344	10,943,313
97,045	155,306	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	23,923	...	92,270	198,257
72,364	654,323	405 711	272,353	291,895	231.192	408.223	171.528	175,445	226,291	2,182,638
243,348	1,314,503	236,407	173,852	541,440	352,380	257,841	270,603	155,543	505,963	2,494,029
47,476	444,905	88,149	37,362	186,476	134,985	74,781	73,330	58,905	140,764	794.752
417,638	4,411 972	782,150	561,633	863,192	739.577	1,084,646	404,332	557,051	281,056	5,273,637
9,693	85,425	168,024	...	...	2,154	...	2,087	26,771	...	199,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,838	325.396	96,035	97,045	3,213	14,812	133,770	20.997	5,671	34,447	405,990
33,549	245,042	19,520	78,359	1,937	1,085	114,775	2,432	466	2.458	221,032
67,080	655,863	283,579	175,404	5,150	18,051	248,545	25,516	32,909	36,905	826,059
30,199	272.219	58,458	38,753	645	1,111	62,728	9,125	647	14,569	186.036
15,638	189,280	217,882	146,674	2,951	11,416	167,979	15,072	19,443	21,885	603,302
2,579	37,577	8,382	4,482	1,029	2,592	5,374	1,384	1,118	1,462	25,823
19,561	198,824	33,306	12,218	1,032	3,194	22,527	948	13.610	765	87,601.
194,716	1,031,873	54,887	100,362	51,794	3,284	278,767	7,244	1,088	15,862	513,288
83,204	1,020,519	62,739	42,370	3,439	5.840	78,525	11,559	3,125	63,282	270,879
8,714	244,420	15,718	2,870	5,841	11,760	125,207	3,139	880	6,759	172,174
412	54,260	2,169	2,245	2,745	16,305	2,745	45.370	1,452	29,840	102.871
7,195	188,086	1,380	1,432	807	12,494	2,837	2,384	4,344	1	25,679
7,644	25,879	859	5,895	24,640	24,661	36,336	11,688	1,996	43,012	149,087
597	132,896	40,731	789	228	21	1,256	1.037	38	8.613	52,713
84,977	508.573	31,612	46,984	145,390	90,963	161,881	60,250	63,288	20,999	621,367
84,352	1,347,337	546,912	368,073	508,703	406,871	504,301	216.104	366,976	81,185	2,999.124
13,101	39,333	258	1,748	23,378	48,416	53.655	8,548	48,179	69	184.251
42	401	607	314	42,813	41,538	1,667	17,780	4,955	40,372	150.046
1,718	38,696	96	39	791	11	294	...	204	694	2,129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,960	247,188	8,957	3,989	39	2,483	12,421	479	826	494	29,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,427	176,715	96,125	37,546	97,509	82,733	22,887	23,932	55,040	942	416,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,754	10.144	3,831	4,705	3,739	4,012	4,736	1,153	1,677	945	24,798
914	9,934	21,583	783	48	1,062	4,766	76	2,441	...	30,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,616	898	6,850	...	...	7,031	93	...	...	14,872
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	5,808	779	545	567	803	1,198	130	262	409	4,693
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,726	132,591	3,022	17,894	862	239	12,474	976	1,664	114	37,245
4,548	58,766	9,066	5,771	2,197	3,469	12,392	2,026	14,623	865	50,409
1,065	18,424	5,424	676	147	1,048	1,427	1,521	69	1,025	11,337
199	5,188	605	461	2,650	1,120	779	2,314	655	227	8,811
534,482	5,320,647	908.258	652,341	918,327	759,133	1,327,582	417,803	573,781	315,709	5,872,934
116,844	908,675	126,108	90,708	55,135	19,556	242 936	13,471	16,730	34,653	599,297
417,638	4,411,972	782,150	561,633	863,192	739,577	1,084,646	404,332	557,051	281.056	5,273,637
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
241,201	2,223,237	382,052	280,912	429,385	326,836	592,969	191,817	136,270	280,336	2.620,577
54,286	552,681	143,778	160,211	75,593	56.284	121,365	39,962	42,340	47,345	686,878
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55,834	550,129	160,299	170,474	125,094	115,054	236,537	109,300	61,219	67,304	1,045,281
7,161	63,160	14,548	10,534	11,363	10,732	12,278	5,395	6,840	4,084	75.774
1,117	47,464	8,159	5,917	2,956	1,097	10,748	3,635	5,822	625	38,959
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55,562	522,296	95,713	65,919	74,843	51,879	151,932	32,618	28,524	41,937	543,365
13,074	134,354	20,797	28,913	16,338	22,979	2,661	11,342	10,712	8,905	122,647

not available.
the two heads not available for 1890-91.
1—4.

* Same as last year, figures for 1890-91 not being available owing to Settlement operations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

North-Western Provinces.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.	Gházipur.	Ballia.	TOTAL, BENARES DIVISION.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—						
1. Area according to professional survey	646,061	3,342,720	992,640	9,35,952	747,458	6,664,831
2. Deduct, (*a*) Feudatory and tributary States ...	75,680	554,000	...	...	...	629,680
2. Deduct, (*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	1,174,759	...	...	...	1,174,759
3. Net area by professional survey	570,381	1,613,961	992,640	935,952	747,458	4,860,392
4. Corresponding area in village papers	569,235	1,613,961	991,866	935,690	748,597	4,859,349
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—						
1. Forests	...	78,848	...	...	...	78,848
2. Not available for cultivation	62,758	304.288	169,075	127,825	118,200	782;146
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow	69,212	458,892	151,612	127,562	86,807	894,085
4. Current fallows	19,399	160,204	30,125	32,835	55,051	297,614
5. Net area cropped during the year	417,866	611,729	641,054	647,468	488,539	2,806,656
6. Irrigation during the year from (*a*) Government Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigation during the year from (*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigation during the year from (*c*) Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigation during the year from (*d*) Wells	113,880	32,172	272,939	155,742	122,981	697,714
6. Irrigation during the year from (*e*) Other sources	37,924	18,286	81,194	67,176	75,000	279,580
Total area irrigated ...	151,804	50,458	354,133	222,918	197,981	977,294
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	16,869	5,214	39,055	116,521	5,071	182,730
7. Crops irrigated. (*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	107,757	34,676	260,332	81,459	160,011	644,235
7. Crops irrigated. (*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	3,921	1,504	3,619	5,242	3,354	17,640
7. Crops irrigated. (*d*) „ non-food crops ...	24,675	10,438	57,777	49,177	38,712	180,779
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	111,080	173,978	178,035	157,256	85,176	705,525
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	31,289	51,368	40,076	14,785	10,108	147,626
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	84,424	40,482	144,946	124,211	90,806	484,869
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	1,238	545	5,411	3,143	663	11,000
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	619	318	4,528	8,860	2,135	16,460
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua	2,176	70,594	10,033	8,737	16,759	108,299
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	8,318	8,254	69,000	7,219	10,273	103,064
Cereals and pulses. 8. Gram (pulses)	22,295	33,602	23,405	25,810	28,734	133,846
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	176,840	262,647	238,746	338,059	255,710	1,272,002
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	9,623	56,084	8,131	17,779	6,473	98,090
Oilseeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	5	6,468	58	18	6	6,555
Oilseeds ... 12. Others	11	1,615	121	331	765	2,843
13. Condiments and spices (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	20,435	10,220	53,328	34,076	30,947	149,006
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton (mixed and unmixed) ...	20	1,238	632	100	2,272	4,262
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	5,845	1.972	4,656	83	223	12,779
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	5,509	554	10,620	3,921	355	20,957
Dyes ... 20. Others (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	4,449	2,384	...	10,619	6,230	23,682
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	54	94	639	493	434	1,714
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	4,235	1,417	2,764	3,868	204	12,488
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	7.840	7,682	6,913	6,892	5,362	34,689
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,788	4,880	184	3,884	5,212	15,948
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	51	673	183	1,036	1,264	3,207
31. Total ...	498,144	737,069	802,409	771,180	560,111	3,368,913
32. Area cropped more than once ...	80,278	125,340	161,355	123,712	71,572	562,257
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year...	417,866	611,729	641,054	647,468	488,539	2,806,656
A.-4.—Number of live stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks... ... ... 2. Cows (*b*)	229,436	492,802	401,995	342,517	251,675	1,718,425
3. Male buffaloes ... ... 4. Cow buffaloes (*b*)	31,472	62,565	80,654	58,033	42,532	275,256
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) (*c*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sheep ... ... 7. Goats (*b*)	94,968	141,360	147,256	103,146	124,036	610,766
8. Horses and ponies	3,636	3,925	4,680	2,449	3,494	18,184
9. Mules and donkeys	4,791	2,512	4,597	5,351	4,746	21,997
10. Camels (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs...	60,848	66,682	110,918	75,813	56,232	370,493
12. Carts	1,315	1,120	1,427	1,455	861	6,178

(*a*) Figures for 1890-91
(*b*) Separate figures for
(*c*) Included in Nos.

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1891—(continued).

Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	TOTAL, GORAKHPUR DIVISION.	Kumaun.	Garhwál.	Tarái.	TOTAL, KUMAUN DIVISION.	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	6,077,312	4,576,640	6,277,760	590,720	11,445,120	57,019,511
...	...	...	...	...	2,675,200	...	2,675.200	4,421,168
...	...	...	...	3,580,843	301,840	...	3,882,683	5,155,362
2,941,440	1,761.792	1.374,080	6,077,312	995,797	3,300,720	590,720	4,887,239	47,442,981
2,928,711	1,770,868	1,374,890	6,074,469	995,797	3,300,886	616,158	4,912,841	47,508.061
104,192	...	...	104,192	673,920	3,165,040	119,151	3,958,111	5,212,449
259,914	179,484	328,182	767,780	...	...	41,974	41,974	6,682,606
453,245	315,494	161,415	930.154	10,618	...	211,431	222,054	7,933,847
78,339	30,299	42,743	151,381	58,212	16,981	32,891	108,084	2,412,610
2,033,021	1,245,591	842,550	4,121,162	253.047	118,865	510,706	582,618	25,266,549
...	...	...	...	56,885	...	55,705	112,590	1,672,380
...	...	...	...	28,874	...	...	28,874	28,874
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
215,572	173,833	255,112	644,517	...	...	53	53	3,652.826
417,575	371,708	256,437	1,045,720	722	2,560	315	3,597	1,939,324
633.147	545,541	511,549	1,690,273	86,481	2,560	56,073	145,114	7,293,404
12,162	172,281	22,901	207,344	10,637	640	9,526	20,803	2,045,526
569,705	312,877	395,402	1,277,984	15,048	2,560	55,194	72,802	4,226,105
10,215	6,255	11,761	28,231	...	...	295	295	210,623
52,402	58,151	108,104	218,657	...	...	4,998	4,998	1,420,813
888,053	623,032	329,054	1,840,139	105,406	32,000	129,145	266,551	4,771,107
180,730	191,022	23,373	395,125	155,707	42,240	40,694	238,641	3,842,892
163,588	29,715	156,036	349,339	...	...	12,428	12,428	1,660,665
633	219	400	1,252	...	...	1,917	1,917	404,863
4,085	91	783	4,959	...	...	102	102	423.234
214,885	62,433	35,994	313,312	...	...	980	980	622,996
100,450	22,287	26,045	148,782	...	...	12,841	12,841	978,653
133,797	48,145	20,255	202,197	...	...	26,998	26,998	2,210,875
637,987	444,243	332,108	1,414,338	129,790	89,600	33,169	252,559	10,512,013
114,879	85,595	10,584	211,058	...	...	8,943	8,943	544,587
3,613	516	123	4,252	...	...	8	8	162,876
74,465	10,556	387	85,408	15,321	3,200	6,830	25,351	194,797
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,273	36,853	75,992	177,118	323	...	3,743	4,066	879,544
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,961	827	659	3,447	234	...	5,480	5,714	1,518,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	131	2,237	2 680	848	2,560	120	3,528	68,252
15,765	25	20,520	36,310	...	...	21	21	310,827
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,984	20,238	8,883	48,105	...	...	...	...	145,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,863	562	...	3,425	7,977
386	156	851	1,393	658	640	151	1,449	38,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,187	9,002	1,340	13.529	...	...	1,450	1,450	670,919
48,591	6,613	4,604	59,808	...	...	3,148	3,148	337,869
99,645	8,526	1,675	109,846	...	...	107	107	182,736
11,203	395	312	11,910	641	1,998	2,856	5,495	81,659
2,781,472	1,600,620	1,052,215	5,434,307	411,791	172,800	291,131	875,722	30,572,629
748,451	355,029	209,665	1.313,145	158,744	53,935	80,425	293.104	5,306,080
2,033,021	1,245,591	842,550	4,121,162	253,047	118,865	210,706	582,618	25,266,549
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,243,304	915,882	659,284	2,818,470	340,145	247,422	201,200	788,767	13,175,915
150,937	114,998	156,352	422,287	71,006	30,898	26,604	128,508	3,230,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256,366	133,036	144,622	534,021	155,414	207,182	13,386	375,982	4,152,295
15,093	12,952	4,780	32,825	8,411	724	3,846	12,981	333,284
15,447	18,491	6,458	40,396	119	85	1,003	1,207	282.588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284,136	203.352	162,791	650,279	72,410	49,515	30,777	152,702	2,986,479
24,792	16,488	2,102	43,382	217	7	11,550	11,774	456,905

not available.
the two heads not available for 1890-91.
1—4.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and ending 30th June*

North-Western Provinces.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.	Hardoi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—					
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840	1,463,040
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840	1,463,040
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,897	1,137,939	1,120,781	1,443,156	1,487,713
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I.—					
1. Forests	...	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	128,495	225,088	243,542	160,404	193,857
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	122,800	272,126	266,497	252,269	313,461
4. Current fallows	19,659	38,440	24,523	63,765	56,933
5. Net area cropped during the year	347,943	602,285	586,219	966,718	923,462
6. Irrigation during the year from (*a*) Government Canals	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private Canals	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	68,898	103,368	121,805	102,544	119,370
(*d*) Wells	51,509	112,3,5	166,745	36,249	114,775
(*e*) Other sources...	4,011	11,712	1,981	13,696	15,070
Total area irrigated ...	124,418	227,425	290,531	152,489	249,215
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	52,659	59,664	85,873	84,239	115,180
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	59,266	153,991	205,160	41,584	100,212
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,621	9,527	6,014	3,242	10,715
(*d*) ,, non-food crops ...	17,511	19,587	33,073	25,756	30,491
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—					
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	82,973	106,541	212,545	237,466	109,955
2. Wheat	62,296	79,458	87,868	163,273	201,859
3. Barely	3,467	37,662	15,188	64,209	84,489
4. Cholum or jáwár (millet) ...	2,024	2,844	6,600	5,528	5,215
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	21,801	15,998	11,802	34,592	40,868
6. Ragi or mandua	17,515	18,214	41,597	80,331	10,172
7. Maize	5,158	32,687	595	15,655	23,497
8. Gram (pulses)	52,108	52,300	61,393	144,073	84,099
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	150,184	330,944	319,850	440,508	413,169
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	1,540	735	1,588	22,443	3,855
11. Til or gingelly	203	487	689	1,025	4,085
12 Others	60	574	41	3,146	438
13. Condiments and spices (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	4,824	15,016	5,064	25,777	24,522
15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton (mixed and unmixed) ...	4,165	22,872	456	2,079	26,117
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	498	2,271	755	5,422	1,311
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	80	2,077	335	14	616
20. Others (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	11,211	4,366	26,132	8,352	8,664
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	383	861	833	2,622	1,270
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,638	3,248	4,360	3,722	1,339
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,987	10,067	7,606	9,156	13,349
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	5,502	9,168	10,340	10,811	17,358
Non-food ...	676	2,283	598	1,310	1,648
31. Total ...	440,293	750,673	816,235	1,281,514	1,077,895
32. Area cropped more than once ...	92,350	148,388	230,016	314,796	154,433
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year,	347,943	602,285	586,219	966,718	923,462
A.-4.—Number of live stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	225,352	386,335	440,416	576,115	520,204
2. Cows (*b*)					
3. Male buffaloes	46,991	116,483	114,669	107,411	134,451
4. Cow buffaloes (*b*)					
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves (*c*) ...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sheep	63,557	134,344	173,821	165,008	170,070
7. Goats (*b*)					
8. Horses and ponies...	5,133	12,300	13,337	17,821	18,748
9. Mules and donkeys	3,721	4,997	6,749	4,620	4,576
10. Camels (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ploughs	60,671	96,163	120,333	140,118	141,691
12. Carts	3,103	9,855	5,334	7,078	10,860

(*a*) Figures for 1890-91
(*b*) Separate figures for
(*c*) Included in Nos.

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the Agricultural year 1891—(concluded).

Kheri.	TOTAL, LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partábgarh.	Bara Banki.	TOTAL, FYZABAD DIVISION.	TOTAL, OUDH.	TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,896,320	7,629,145	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	7,708,701	15,337,846	72,357,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,155,362
1,896,320	7,629,145	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,086,640	933,120	1,089,966	7,708,701	15,337,846	62,780,827
1,897,468	7,705,954	1,105,962	1,843,146	1,715,408	1,094,323	920,445	1,113,741	7,793,025	15,498,979	63,007,040
264,947	264,947	...	99,137	208,021	...	...	...	307,158	572,105	5,784,554
160,503	1,111,889	185,754	180,879	139,776	216,648	240,027	151,829	1,114,913	2,226,802	8,909,408
542,621	1,769,774	215,375	323,485	382,145	247,732	164,371	210,573	1,543,681	3,313,455	11,247,302
98,460	301,780	32,016	63,250	46,087	21,715	19,478	27,169	209,715	511,495	2,924,105
830,937	4,257,564	672,817	1,176,395	939,379	608,228	496,569	724,170	4,617,558	8,875,122	34,141,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,672,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,874
42,722	558,707	186,902	144,509	52,782	157,596	100,454	170,500	812,743	1,371,450	1,371,450
39,917	521,540	146,462	134,976	13,691	121,446	146,957	74,688	638,220	1,159,760	4,812,586
4,581	51,051	7,294	...	4,512	4,393	2,198	7,191	25,588	76,639	2,015,963
87,220	1,131,298	340,658	279,485	70,985	283,435	249,609	252,379	1,476,551	2,607,849	9,901,253
47,404	445,019	107,644	143,959	44,000	77,771	55,806	127,102	556,282	1,001,301	3,046,827
17,575	577,788	184,815	106,773	20,385	179,166	175,755	98,567	765,461	1,343,249	5,569,354
2,086	37,205	2,684	2,332	1,157	4,942	2,947	4,576	18,602	55,807	266,430
21,175	147,593	57,351	30,536	6,083	33,474	32,650	34,890	194,984	342,577	1,763,390
271,358	1,020,838	264,076	548,921	348,713	253,689	144,865	216,096	1,776,360	2,797,198	7,568,305
108,962	703,716	109,994	261,298	196,996	81,235	58,508	150,311	858,342	1,562,058	5,404,950
72,051	277,066	26,262	23,192	43,252	60,606	75,614	10,015	238,941	516,007	2,176,672
12,209	34,420	154	1,398	8,781	2,655	3,795	7,356	24,139	58,559	463,422
20,726	145,787	255	502	154	788	9,960	2,380	14,039	159,826	583,060
88,392	256,221	22,990	14,025	26,393	25,376	24,907	68,436	182,127	438,348	1,061,344
48,655	126,247	13,235	151,325	157,966	2,889	2,031	22,343	349,789	476,036	1 454 689
120,376	514,349	12[illegible],085	138,823	166,139	103,430	50,614	168,209	749,300	1,263,649	3,474,524
241,287	1,895,942	258,965	284,542	223,034	237,096	233,885	266,758	1,504,280	3,400,222	13,912,235
20,047	50,208	16,191	86,397	44,669	3,055	2,778	5,263	158,353	208,561	753,148
888	7,377	31	1,704	6,239	23	173	46	8,216	15,593	178,469
13,897	18,156	88	20,846	47,533	279	30	331	69,107	87,263	282,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,734	103,937	41,237	17,821	2,931	21,203	11,926	25,735	120,853	224,790	1,104,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,976	57,665	202	1,921	426	46	838	112	3,545	61,210	1,580,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
709	10,966	349	186	293	1,472	5,868	493	8,661	19,627	87,379
5	3,127	5,747	37	176	2,347	6,981	70	15,358	18,485	329,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,421	60,146	11,138	16,685	4,656	8,523	14,681	18,336	74,019	134,165	279,860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,977
2,112	8,081	556	762	2,024	692	725	884	5,643	13,724	52,472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,135	18,442	10,511	6,232	3,163	8,043	2,022	14,251	44,222	62,664	733,583
8,978	60,143	5,243	8,489	6,377	4,512	3,606	10,931	39,158	99,301	437,170
12,544	65,723	10,659	87,685	6,673	14,258	10,846	13,764	143,885	209,608	392,344
1,819	8,334	566	4,733	1,705	582	372	445	8,403	16,737	98,396
1,080,281	5,446,891	920,534	1,677,524	1,298,293	832,799	665,025	1,002,565	6,396,740	11,843,631	42,416,260
249,344	1,189,327	247,717	501,129	358,914	224,571	168,456	278,395	1,779,182	2,968,509	8,274,589
830,937	4,257,564	672,817	1,176,395	939,379	608,228	496,569	724,170	4,617,558	8,875,122	34,141,671
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
622,745	2,771,167	525,023	814,554	713,974	486,466	389,629	466,174	3,395,820	6,166,987	19,342,902
86,709	606,714	81,216	141,117	109,005	126,203	69,699	100,130	627,370	1,234,084	4,464,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119,167	825,967	135,132	209,348	169,355	162,778	138,637	143,114	958,364	1,784,331	5,936,626
15,276	82,615	7,008	13,646	13,757	8,437	7,327	9,957	60,132	142,747	476,031
2,348	27,011	7,825	9,193	8,075	1,412	4,049	7,512	38,066	65,077	347,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109,116	668,092	134,126	181,279	132,838	136,222	112,145	109,871	806,481	1,474,573	4,461,052
13,255	49,485	3,730	18,708	10,144	1,484	930	7,724	42,720	92,205	549,110

not available.
the two heads not available for 1890-91.
1—4.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1891.

Number.	Places of observations.	Rainfall.				Average Temperature in shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				
1	Chakráta	16·23	37·83	2·99	57·05	54·1	73·1	63·6	61·2	72·4	66·8	40·5	?	?	E.	W.	W.	
2	Mussooree	13·71	46·93	2·60	63·24	52·9	77·1	65·0	59·0	74·2	66·6	40·3	52·7	46·5	N.	E.	E.	
3	Ránikhet	12·78	45·43	1·35	59·56	59·0	77·1	68·1	64·8	76·7	70·8	43·4	58·8	51·1	E.	E.	S.	
4	Pithoragarh	14·75	39·45	1·47	55·67	58·9	80·2	69·6	66·5	80·3	73·4	43·5	64·9	54·2	S.W.	S.E. & S.W.	E.	
5	Dehra Dún	8·65	42·70	3·48	54·83	68·1	93·8	81·0	74·7	88·3	81·5	45·8	71·8	58·8	...	N.E. & S.E.	N.E.	
6	Roorkee	4·51	40·53	2·57	47·61	73·0	101·8	87·4	80·6	97·6	89·1	43·4	73·6	58·5	S.E.	S.E.	S.	
7	Meerut	3·42	30·50	2·94	36·86	72·3	100·8	86·6	82·0	98·9	90·4	44·2	73·1	58·7	W.	E.	W.	
8	Bareilly	5·38	56·12	0·24	61·74	74·5	102·3	88·4	80·3	96·7	88·5	46·4	73·0	59·7	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.	
9	Agra	2·84	29·52	0·97	33·33	78·9	105·7	92·3	83·8	100·6	92·2	46·2	75·9	61·1	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.	
10	Cawnpore	3·50	40·33	0·35	44·18	79·6	103·7	91·9	82·0	99·1	90·2	46·8	75·2	61·0	W.	E.	S.W.	
11	Lucknow	8·09	32·93	1·95	42·97	75·8	103·3	89·6	81·5	98·3	90·0	45·5	76·3	60·9	W.	E.	W.	
12	Gorakhpur	6·07	51·02	7·51	64·60	75·1	98·4	86·8	79·9	91·6	85·8	51·5	74·4	63·0	W.	E.	W.	
13	Gházipur	4·41	18·15	1·94	24·50	79·1	103·7	91·4	82·1	96·5	89·3	51·1	77·6	64·4	S.W.	E.	S.W.	
14	Benares	3·44	23·26	3·63	30·33	76·9	103·8	90·4	80·9	96·2	88·6	47·2	74·8	61·0	S.W.	E.	S.W.	
15	Allahabad	3·47	43·12	2·47	49·06	78·0	105·5	91·8	81·6	98·9	90·3	47·7	76·4	62·1	W.	E.	W.	
16	Jhánsi	1·91	38·36	0·29	40·56	82·9	105·8	94·4	82·4	97·9	90·2	49·9	79·1	64·5	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	
	General mean ...	4·28	36·71	2·26	43·25	76·9	103·2	90·1	81·6	97·5	89·5	47·3	75·4	61·4				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1 to 5 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Nil.							

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rámpur.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khán, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory. At present a minor.	Pathán, Musalmán.	16	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	Student ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles: a population of 551,249. The State is administered by a Council of Regency, of which Major H. A. Vincent, a British Officer whose services have been lent to the State, is President. The income for 1890-91 was Rs. 30,66,422, the expenditure about Rs. 22,81,698. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries and salt. A military force of about 2,008 men of all arms, besides 1,277 military police, was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K. C. I. E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhmin (Bhuinhár).	36	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares District and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur District. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 448,274 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his Principal and Deputy Principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri (at present a minor).	Rájput ...	18	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February 1887 on the death of his father. The State continued under the Regency of the mother of the Rája until the 17th March 1892, when the latter was installed as ruler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,164 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 263,323 in 1891-92, and the expenditure Rs. 377,607. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the Revenue

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifis.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	144,070	Dehra Dún 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	979,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzffaarnagar	4	2	1,647	758,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,313,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	924,822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,021,187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	671,690	Muttra 55,016
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	974,656	Agra 141,188
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	907,608	Farukhabad 74,872
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	801,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	722,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,736	756,263	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,030,936	Bareilly 113,417
14	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	721,450	Nagína 20,503
15	Budaun	5	4	1,987	905,553	Budaun 33,680
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,155,173	Moradabad 67,387
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,744	858,104	Sháhjahánpur ... 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	451,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,181,396	Cawnpore 151,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,631	683,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	698,608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	507,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,474,106	Allahabad 150,338
24	Jhánsi	4	1	1,640	361,702	Jhánsi 25,872
25	Jalaun	5	1	1,477	418,142	Kálpi 14,306
26	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	249,088	Lalitpur 10,684
27	Benares	3	1	1,009	892,684	Benares 199,700
28	Mirzapur	5	...	5,223	1,136,796	Mirzapur 56,378
29	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,209,663	Jaunpur 42,845
30	Gházipur	4	3	1,462	1,001,582	Gházipur 32,885
31	Ballia	3	2	1,168	937,280	Ballia 15,320
32	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,617,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
33	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,630,612	Mendhawal 11,592
34	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,604,654	Azamgarh 18,528
35	Kumaun	3	...	7,151	493,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	345,629	... ...
37	Tarái	3	...	923	206,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	180	69	83,167	32,748,603	
	Oudh.				*	*
1	Lucknow	3	2	979	696,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768	899,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad 14,217
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,305	987,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	2	2,963	831,922	Lakhimpur 7,526
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,081,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	3	2,336	878,048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Sultánpur	4	3	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj ... 4,605
11	Partábgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partábgarh 5,852
12	Bara Banki	4	4	1,768	1,026,788	Nawábganj 15,133
	Total, Oudh ...	43	38	23,811	11,387,741	

* Note.—The figures in columns 6 and 7 (for

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

YEAR 1890-91 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	*Revenue.*		Number.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	408	1,13,186	85,918	4,63,081	1
1,990	16	23	27	21	2,221	3,39,220	14,57,867	21,33,163	2
1,058	10	31	24	12	1,888	2,11,895	12,34,546	15,31,136	3
1,716	21	24	18	17	3,664	5,35,123	22,16,481	41,44,375	4
1,613	11	40	31	8	2,441	2,90,027	18,58,962	24,61,006	5
1,813	20	27	25	17	3,034	3,92,267	21,33,044	32,51,735	6
887	12	22	39	15	2,472	3,27,947	16,27,113	20,31,824	7
1,241	21	24	26	7	3,796	6,45,182	17,66,713	26,32,876	8
1,828	20	25	29	19	2,981	3,40,972	13,05,380	16,75,766	9
1,434	14	17	15	10	2,413	2,50,996	12,64,088	17,02,479	10
1,561	14	17	24	13	2,104	4,87,354	13,31,318	18,14,498	11
1,544	13	11	33	25	1,941	2,57,275	11,75,914	13,49,806	12
2,108	17	23	18	9	3,034	5,27,212	13,44,552	20,40,756	13
2,926	11	16	38	10	2,456	3,11,552	11,80,777	17,06,954	14
2,129	15	17	26	20	2,664	3,23,764	10,42,852	14,76,124	15
2,929	20	36	28	11	964	42,986	14,57,451	21,19,820	16
2,375	18	22	30	10	2,760	1,90,166	11,62,476	20,39,205	17
1,260	8	10	21	12	1,415	1,59,422	7,01,550	9,48,286	18
3,233	23	30	44	15	3,623	4,80,458	21,61,656	33,37,905	19
1,592	11	17	19	11	2,371	3,18,350	13,10,131	17,22,346	20
1,301	16	20	32	9	2,313	2,38,910	11,35,844	16,71,626	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,672	2,81,437	10,69,566	14,03,503	22
4,000	22	29	21	10	4,783	5,83,385	23,74,114	38,02,318	23
705	14	11	20	14	1,691	2,57,185	4,77,189	7,17,787	24
937	12	13	22	16	1,753	2,62,816	10,40,916	13,30,300	25
749	5	4	33	14	893	1,78,688	1,51,104	2,37,428	26
2,328	12	24	34	1	2,478	4,71,742	8,96,846	17,50,171	27
5,322	10	12	60	40	1,947	3,44,971	8,64,286	14,48,619	28
3,455	15	24	22	16	2,652	2,88,160	12,48,136	17,87,850	29
3,730	16	17	24	20	2,314	3,85,620	10,76,478	16,53,028	30
2,380	9	10	30	9	1,650	2,49,752	6,40,641	10,42,090	31
8,705	22	22	40	2	3,140	5,89,785	23,72,825	36,81,402	32
7,606	12	12	32	12	2,478	2,27,480	18,74,702	21,54,121	33
5,532	15	14	29	25	2,823	3,32,686	17,36,169	23,89,459	34
6,908	16	22	140	18	170	2,05,027	4,20,894	8,30,045	35
4,288	5	7	131	44	53	49,663	1,15,959	1,95,125	36
655	2	5	50	25	302	81,810	1,69,095	4,58,085	37
95,306	515	707	...	...	81,762	1,15,74,471	4,54,83,553	6,71,36,098	
957	14	29	25	10	2,010	2,68,936	7,15,761	14,00,256	1
1,674	21	15	24	12	492	1,49,206	13,42,831	18,05,775	2
1,768	16	18	17	10	431	1,94,646	12,41,770	14,86,253	3
2,363	17	23	20	10	518	70,375	13,02,519	16,38,688	4
1,981	16	25	25	9	2,139	1,11,731	13,51,578	16,92,850	5
1,776	13	18	50	36	2,786	1,38,611	8,24,498	11,27,085	6
2,570	17	30	23	7	720	1,59,217	11,46,051	15,04,319	7
2,834	25	22	35	27	611	2,56,404	15,32,032	20,58,585	8
1,939	10	14	49	16	515	1,72,219	9,56,268	13,97,557	9
2,526	16	13	25	9	415	1,73,816	11,83,636	13,58,075	10
2,163	11	13	31	9	362	1,60,498	9,85,904	20,35,514	11
2,094	12	18	28	13	929	1,37,498	15,65,832	19,59,426	12
24,645	188	238	...	...	11,928	19,93,157	1,41,48,680	1,94,64,383	

Oudh) are according to the census of 1881.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Pro

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	121
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	439
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	461
4	Meerut ...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	556
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	487
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
7	Muttra ...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	461
8	Agra ...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	525
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
12	Etah ...	...	...	88,496	262,590	221,070	150,950	121,653	756,263	435
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	648
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	84,871	236,577	217,385	146,681	120,807	721,450	386
15	Budaun ...	...	...	102,849	302,411	268,460	184,463	150,219	905,553	456
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	502
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	123,740	287,371	253,821	173,319	143,593	858,104	492
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	499
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	419
21	Bánda ...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	66,076	119,771	114,701	68,563	58,667	361,702	224
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	283
26	Lalitpur ...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,338	45,304	249,088	128
27	Benares ...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	885
28	Mirzapur ...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	218
29	Jaunpur ...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	780
30	Gházipur ...	...	...	165,789	298,102	321,778	202,235	179,467	1,001,582	685
31	Ballia ...	...	...	127,685	262,615	323,802	194,654	156,209	937,280	802
32	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
33	Basti ...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
34	Azamgarh ...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
35	Kumaun ...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	493,641	69
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	61
37	Tarái ...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	224
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	4,812,062	10,565,235	10,010,632	6,511,000	5,661,736	32,748,603	394
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
2	Unao ...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
3	Bara Banki ...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·7
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
6	Kheri ...	...	...	142,657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	206,258	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081,419	640·2
8	Bahraich ...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
9	Gonda ...	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
10	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,460	163,400	951,905	547·6
11	Sultánpur ...	...	...	193,052	289,835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
12	Partábgarh ...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,066,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

VINCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1891.

Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
864	427	734	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	68,243	75,827	Hindi ...	...	1	
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	477,847	501,697	Urdu ...	...	2	
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	430,946	327,498	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	3	
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	685,501	627,636	Hindi ...	...	4	
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	515,648	409,174	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	5	
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	522,610	498,577	Urdu, Hindi and English.	89	6	
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	374,787	296,903	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	551,732	422,924	Urdu ...	224	8	
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	572,815	334,793	Do. ...	...	9	
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	505,014	296,202	Do. ...	5	10	
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	484,420	237,951	Hindi ...	31	11	
36	52	29	674,242	76,751	1	5,152	...	511,452	244,811	Urdu, Hindi and English.	...	12	
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	715,785	315,151	Hindi ...	369	13	
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	409,453	311,997	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
76	8	225	766,474	138,610	...	160	...	671,882	233,671	Ditto ...	...	15	
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	774,561	380,612	Ditto ...	...	16	
942	6	460	736,380	120,314	2	...	...	623,551	234,553	Hindi ...	...	17	
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	326,574	125,027	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	736,397	444,999	Hindi ...	1,833	19	
47	16	25	609,381	74,218	...	58	...	447,116	236,629	Urdu and Hindi ...	274	20	
51	46	181	657,434	40,627	...	269	...	493,652	204,956	Ditto ...	...	21	
10	5	2	474,092	33,228	...	...	...	336,029	171,308	Hindi ...	...	22	
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	986,947	487,159	Urdu and Hindi ...	913	23	
621	20	34	343,858	14,589	7	2,573	...	213,568	148,134	Ditto ...	...	24	
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	240,669	177,473	Urdu ...	...	25	
18	1	6	233,666	5,368	...	10,029	...	165,197	83,891	Hindi ...	...	26	
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	439,605	453,079	English, Hindi and Bengali.	2,515	27	
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	780,549	356,247	Hindi ...	...	28	
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	916,617	293,046	Urdu ...	1,056	29	
58	92	498	901,644	99,281	9	...	...	723,421	278,161	Hindi ...	1,684	30	
13	17	2	867,530	69,718	...	...	...	606,656	330,624	Urdu and Hindi ...	135	31	
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	2,276,514	340,606	Hindi ...	1,221	32	
52	1	25	1,378,425	252,108	1	...	...	1,395,676	234,936	Urdu and Hindi ...	1,557	33	
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	1,293,089	311,565	Ditto ...	2,164	34	
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	391,303	102,338	Hindi and Hill language.	...	35	
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	305,216	40,413	Pahári ...	...	36	
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	137,054	69,939	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	37	
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,140,838	4,490,274	166	78,721	...	22,108,096	10,640,507		14,070 Emigration.		
4,590	* 961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,553	379,271		1,197	1	* Including 10 Jews.
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255,930		...	2	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		83	3	
365	32	46	† 818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		...	4	† Including 74 Sikhs.
23	...	52	884,982	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		...	5	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268		...	6	
1,117	‡ 136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125	Hindustani ...	1,999	7	‡ Including 17 Jews.
27	16	16	734,700	143,252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		23	8	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022,244	248,682		871	9	
31	44	48	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	700,379	251,526		...	10	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		45	11	
20	11	17	763,054	33,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188		...	12	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	14,33,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323		4,218	...	Emigration.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

Statement showing the area, cost and rate per square mile of survey for the year ending 30th September 1891.

(a).—North-Western Provinces.

Districts and States.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year, from 1st October* 1890 *to 30th September* 1891, *with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
				Rs.	Rs.		*Cadastral Survey on 32″ scale.*	The following sums have been expended in addition to the cost of field survey:—
							Area = 189 square miles.	
							Cost = Rs. 53,467	Rs. 300 in repairing Theodolite Stations in Gursarai Estate.
							Rate = Rs. 282·9	
							Traverse Survey.	Rs. 713 on Revision work in Lalitpur.
		Traverse					Area = 845 square miles.	Rs. 8,747 on 2″ mapping in Jhánsi, Gorakhpur and Tarái Districts and on 4″ mapping in Bhábar.
Garhwál District.	...	300	...	...	40·9	...	Cost = Rs. 27,710	
							Rate = Rs. 32·8	Rs. 1,516 in giving instructions to Junior Civilians.
							Survey on 4″ scale.	Rs. 9,101 Pay and Travelling Allowance of Lieutenant Crichton under training.
							Lansdowne Forest.	
							Area = 35 square miles.	
							Cost = Rs. 3,007	
							Rate = Rs. 85·9	
							Cadastral Survey on 16″ scale.	*(a)* Includes Survey and cost of 2·57 square miles of City survey made on 32″ scale.
							Area = 724 square miles *(a)*	
							Cost = Rs. 50,776 *(a)*	
Rámpur State,	...	...	66	...	98·7	...	Rate = Rs. 7·01	
		Traverse					*Traverse Survey.*	
		577	...	...	21·7	...	Area = 213 square miles.	
							Cost = Rs. 5,734.	
							Rate = Rs. 26·9	

Area according to the surveys preceeding the last assessment.

(b).—Oudh.

District.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partábgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Provincial Total,	...	23,101·18	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by fields" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be given as the professional survey was concluded before the redistribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

(b) Settlement, North-Western Provinces, for the Revenue year 1890-91.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	9,911	47,32,347	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	58,507	3,59,70,520	Various, between the years 1891 and 1922.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years	11,089	30,72,265	Between the years 1892 and 1906.	
Settled under 10 years	2,465	9,38,474	Between the years 1889 and 1895.	
Settlements in progress	1,195	7,69,947	...	
Total ...	83,167	4,54,83,553		
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	81,721	4,51,54,976		
Settlements without such records	1,116	1,94,518		
Settlements durin gthe year, { Detailed ...	31	17,624		
Settlements durin gthe year, { Summary ...	299	1,16,435		

(b) Settlement.—Oudh.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,914·96	8,72,131 0 0	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards,	20,910·77	1,33,77,710 12 5	Varies between the years 1892 and 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "Settled in perpetuity."
Settled for 10 years and under 30 years.	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	400·54	198,142 8 0	Varies between the years 1890 and 1897.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue and the wages of chaukidárs, to assist the police in keeping order, to level all forts, to give up all arms, and to act loyally.
Settlements in progress ...	84·60	...	...	
*Total ...	23,310·87	1,44,47,984 4 5	Varies between the years 1890 and 1906.	
Settlements previously made, including full records-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such records.	23,239·72	1,06,64,901 9 2	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed,	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

* The difference between the area "By fields" in Part I and the area shown in Part II is due to the inclusion in the latter of the variations in alluvial mahâls, whereas the first retains the areas of settlement.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

District.	Total area by survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3	4	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	763,520	511,683	251,837	85,918
Saháranpur	1,425,920	464,821	961,099	14,57,867
Muzaffarnagar	1,054,080	49,112	1,004,968	12,34,546
Meerut	1,511,680	15,848	1,495,832	22,16,481
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	43,503	1,170,577	18,58,962
Aligarh	1,252,480	13,096	1,239,384	21,33,044
Muttra	932,840	76,800	855,680	16,27,113
Agra	1,187,840	50,176	1,137,644	17,66,713
Farukhabad	1,100,160	54,167	1,045,993	13,05,380
Mainpuri	1,086,080	...	1,086,080	12,64,088
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	1,073,311	13,31,318
Etah	1,110,918	18,567	1,092,351	11,75,914
Bareilly	1,018,056	43,169	974,887	13,44,552
Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	1,028,306	11,80,777
Budaun	1,271,550	40,047	1,231,503	10,42,852
Moradabad	1,473,920	246,139	1,227,781	14,57,451
Sháhjahánpur	1,116,412	4,040	1,112,372	11,62,476
Pilibhít	878,904	7,018	871,886	7,01,550
Cawnpore	1,514,368	6,201	1,508,167	21,61,656
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	1,043,840	13,10,131
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	1,830,221	11,35,844
Hamírpur	1,464,704	13,438	1,451,266	10,69,566
Allahabad	1,813,184	26,573	1,786,611	23,74,114
Jhánsi	1,049,790	203,028	846,762	4,77,189
Jalaun	945,684	24,075	921,609	10,40,916
Lalitpur	1,246,080	327,233	918,847	1,51,104
Benares	570,381	10,521	559,860	7,71,486
Mirzapur	2,788,720	707,606	2,081,114	6,91,087
Jaunpur	992,640	3,533	989,807	12,48,136
Gházipur	935,952	4,046	931,906	10,76,478
Ballia	747,458	20,823	726,635	6,40,641
Gorakhpur	2,941,440	442,503	2,498,937	23,72,825
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	1,717,199	18,74,702
Azamgarh	1,374,080	57,302	1,316,778	17,36,169
Kumaun	4,576,640	4,236,640	340,000	4,20,894
Garhwál	3,602,560	3,466,714	135,846	1,15,959
Tarái	590,720	122,114	468,606	1,69,095
Total ...	52,598,343	11,663,521	40,934,822	4,51,84,994

Zamíndári and village communities.

AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1891.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area, (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
144,070	0 9 6	8,50,918	0 5 5	0 14 11	68,994	1 3 11	1	18,959
979,544	1 7 10	14,31,242	1 7 10	1 13 5	977,847	1 7 5	5	134,323
758,444	1 10 1	12,18,244	1 3 5	1 12 3	740,276	1 10 4	3	44,563
1,313,137	1 11 0	21,96,925	1 7 6	2 0 9	1,301,986	1 10 11	5	138,149
924,822	2 0 2	18,41,112	1 9 2	2 1 4	901,829	2 0 8	5	82,559
1,021,187	2 1 5	21,33,044	1 11 6	2 6 6	1,017,114	2 1 7	4	124,028
671,690	2 6 9	15,13,406	1 12 4	2 3 5	635,287	2 6 1	3	87,714
974,656	1 13 0	17,66,713	1 8 10	2 6 11	780,222	2 4 3	2	176,226
907,608	1 7 0	12,21,265	1 2 8	2 2 11	...	...	3	101,961
801,216	1 9 2	12,64,088	1 2 7	2 4 6	801,216	1 9 2	2	34,562
722,371	1 13 6	13,31,318	1 3 10	2 7 11	693,109	1 14 8	1	34,721
756,263	1 8 11	11,75,212	1 1 3	2 3 0	743,957	1 9 3	3	44,889
1,030,936	1 4 10	13,44,552	1 6 1	1 13 2	881,592	1 8 5	3	126,435
721,450	1 10 2	11,76,776	1 2 3	2 0 1	681,687	1 11 7	6	92,397
905,553	1 2 5	10,37,378	0 13 5	1 3 8	...	...	2	48,285
1,155,173	1 4 2	14,24,667	1 2 6	1 10 0	1,001,091	1 6 9	4	166,249
858,104	1 5 8	11,62,417	1 0 9	1 9 6	856,288	1 5 9	2	92,963
451,601	1 8 10	7,01,550	0 12 10	1 10 10	451,601	1 8 10	1	29,721
1,181,396	1 13 3	21,61,506	1 6 11	2 12 3	1,029,934	2 1 7	2	151,444
683,745	1 14 7	13,10,131	1 4 1	2 5 3	683,745	1 14 7	1	21,328
698,608	1 10 0	11,35,844	0 9 11	1 5 0	677,044	1 10 10	1	28,974
507,337	2 1 9	10,62,329	0 11 9	1 7 0	502,237	2 1 10	1	14,479
1,474,106	1 9 9	23,74,114	1 5 3	2 3 0	1,445,259	1 10 3	1	150,338
361,702	1 5 1	4,45,000	0 8 5	1 3 5	293,519	1 8 3	1	22,827
418,142	2 7 10	10,32,794	1 1 1	1 13 8	...	...	3	38,102
249,088	0 9 8	1,38,442	0 2 5	0 9 10	199,821	0 11 1	1	10,684
803,211	0 15 4	7,71,486	1 6 1	1 14 1	788,580	0 15 8	2	219,942
786,318	0 14 0	6,91,087	0 5 3	1 2 0	620,355	1 1 9	3	109,218
1,209,663	1 0 6	12,47,059	1 4 2	1 14 8	1,207,783	1 0 6	1	42,845
1,001,582	1 1 2	10,76,478	1 2 5	1 10 7	953,263	1 2 1	3	63,972
937,280	0 10 11	6,40,641	0 14 1	1 2 10	911,783	0 11 3	4	48,415
2,617,120	0 14 6	23,72,825	0 15 2	0 15 2	...	...	2	69,637
1,630,612	1 2 5	18,74,702	1 1 5	1 9 2	1,580,228	1 3 0	1	11,592
1,604,654	1 1 4	17,36,169	1 5 1	2 1 0	...	...	3	46,630
493,641	0 13 8	4,20,894	1 3 10	1 5 7	368,899	1 2 3	...	...
345,629	0 5 4	1,15,959	0 13 8	0 13 8	317,061	0 5 10	...	...
206,993	0 13 0	1,69,095	0 5 9	0 12 10	167,007	1 0 2	1	14,667
32,308,652	1 6 4	4,48,02,382	1 1 6	1 12 3	24,280,613	1 8 8	86	2,643,798

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM C.—*Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Province of Oudh for the year ending 30th September* 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District.	Total area by survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.* Number of towns.	*Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.* Aggregate population.
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Lucknow	625,280	96,215	529,065	7,15,761	*696,824	1 0 5	6,61,370	1 4 0	2 4 4	415,185	1 9 6	1	*261,303
Unao	1,111,385	96,327	1,015,058	13,42,831	899,069	1 7 10	12,41,774	1 3 7	2 2 8	810,410	1 8 6	...	...
Rae Bareli	1,121,280	60,313	1,060,967	12,41,770	951,905	1 4 10	12,22,507	1 2 5	2 2 4	926,449	1 5 1	2	27,313
Sitapur	1,411,840	32,178	1,379,662	13,02,519	958,251	1 5 8	13,01,414	0 15 1	1 5 6	948,719	1 5 11	3	43,198
Hardoi	1,463,040	76,749	1,386,291	13,51,578	987,630	1 5 11	13,11,911	0 15 2	1 6 9	941,420	1 6 3	5	65,438
Kheri	1,896,320	393,392	1,502,928	8,24,498	831,922	0 15 10	8,20,109	0 8 9	0 15 9	806,095	1 0 3	...	...
Fyzabad	1,092,319	16,176	1,076,143	11,46,051	1,081,419	1 0 11	11,45,848	1 1 0	1 10 7	994,939	1 2 5	2	91,359
Gonda	1,804,150	427,012	1,377,138	15,32,032	1,270,926	1 3 3	13,00,454	0 15 1	1 6 0	1,033,718	1 4 1	2	26,554
Bahraich	1,700,506	236,180	1,464,326	9,56,268	878,048	1 1 5	9,06,116	0 9 11	0 15 5	847,791	1 1 1	1	21,998
Sultánpur	1,088,640	19,573	1,069,067	11,83,636	957,912	1 3 9	11,83,636	1 1 9	1 15 7	941,826	1 4 1	...	...
Partábgarh	933,120	4,604	928,516	9,85,904	847,047	1 2 7	9,85,517	1 1 0	1 14 9	902,185	1 1 5	1	11,825
Bara Banki	1,089,966	41,761	1,048,205	15,65,832	1,026,788	1 8 5	15,54,547	1 7 9	2 3 6	1,021,330	1 8 6	2	26,527
Total, Oudh ...	15,337,846	1,500,480	13,837,366	1,41,48,680	11,387,741	1 3 10	1,36,35,203	0 15 9	1 11 3	10,590,067	1 4 7	19	575,515

* The figures in columns 6 and 14 are according to the Census of 1881.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
		No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,533	1,480	452	868,265	566	287
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	1,358	1,950	12,021	600,080	442	686
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,175	1,991	3,039	831,350	708	641
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	4,285	7,612	30,986	3,411,877	796	1,159
	(c).—Village communities	67	75	874	80,566	1,202	3,875
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	2,734	2,605	46,606	1,963,745	718	788
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	53,429	59,843	1,303,493	24,456,885	458	476
	(c).—Village communities	5,368	4,504	114,405	2,225,078	415	541
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	64	38	605	5,425	85	38
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	36,078	31,719	878,387	6,090,750	169	157
	(c).—Village communities	2,352	2,542	37,529	300,817	128	161
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		7,321	7,033	168,171	843,906	115	131
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	3,818	4,879	87,832	1,917,949	502	266
	For life or lives	90	195	2,012	88,277	981	944
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		53	58	249	29,999	566	244
8. Purchasers of waste lands		85	123	80	94,682	1,114	643
	Total ...	119,810	126,647	2,686,741	43,809,651	366	384
9. Others		44	62	40	8,788,692(A)	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	119,854	126,709	2,686,781	52,598,343	...	...

NOTE.—Thirty-three thousand five hundred and twenty villages have been shown more than once, and 702,537 proprietors recorded more than once in 35 districts.

(A.) 5,212,449 Government forests.
3,572,995 waste land in Kumaun.
3,248 reserved at settlement for tree planting in the Lalitpur District.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh for the year ending 30th September* 1891.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.		Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3		4	5	6	7
		No.	Mauza.	Patti.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Talukdárs	52	7,091	1,145	108	4,790,879	92,132	82,068
	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Zamindárs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Talukdárs	1	138	...	1	104,134	104,132	77,427
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Zamindárs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to 5,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Talukdárs	200	4,711½	1,482	270	3,075,794	15,379	15,041
	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Zamindárs	5	68	...	5	37,725	7,545	8,672
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Talukdárs	43	917½	287	91	637,913	14,835	11,795
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Zamindárs	17	120	6	29	102,296	6,017	6,309
	(c) Village communities	30	270	113	5,397	182,292	6,076	6,817
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Talukdárs	231	419	61	117	227,123	983	1,242
	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Zamindárs	25	56	...	30	31,701	1,268	1,351
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Talukdárs	74	174	22	113	88,547	1,196	1,379
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Zamindárs	1,735	2,299	632	4,635	1,044,462	602	596
	(c) Village communities	7,052	7,589	2,291	154,023	4,065,154	576	629
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Talukdárs	8	4	4	9	568	70	56
	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ... Zamindárs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Talukdárs	3	...	3	3	140	47	50
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ... Zamindárs	424	193½	1,062	1,712	45,546	107	68
	(c) Village communities	1,114	877½	248	5,482	68,690	62	53
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately....		329	85	346	2,762	55,316	168	140
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	(a) In perpetuity	235	205	48	482	92,048	391	533
	(b) Conditionally	101	58	97	292	14,947	148	184
	(c) For life or lives	431	374	247	1,726	122,509	284	271
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		6	6	...	42	2,241	374	560
8. Purchasers of waste lands		74	136	11	125	158,025	2,135	28
9. Others		9	52	6	12	290,549	32,283	786
	Total ...	12,199	25,844	8,111	1,77,466	15,238,594	1,249	1,190

NOTE.—Two-thousand seven hundred and seventy villages have been entered more than once, and twenty thousand seven hundred and fifteen proprietors have been recorded more than once.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government in the Districts of the Province of Oudh for* 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS-AT-WILL.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	4,267	208 0 0	339 11 10	1 10 1	
(b) Sír	80,076	5 0 21	3 0 1	0 9 5	
(c) Birts and others	61,195	6 0 6	13 1 7	2 3 0	
(ii)—*Heritable but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahâls held in permanent lease	488	233 3 33	451 12 1	1 14 10	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	16,010	7 3 22	22 15 3	2 14 9	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	5,982	257 2 17	558 15 10	2 2 8	
II.—TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					
(a) Statutory tenants...	841,411	2 3 38	12 8 10	4 3 2	
(b) Other than statutory tenants	382,857	3 3 18	13 5 11	3 7 3	
(c) Not specified *	1,356,425	3 0 30	13 14 1	4 5 9	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as marwats, &c.,	119,847	1 2 16	...	...	
(b) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	62,780	1 1 30	...	...	
Total ...	2,931,338	4 0 18	13 15 9	3 6 5	

* This head has been added to show the figures for which in certain districts no details under sub-heads *(a)* and *(b)* have been given.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of landed property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1891.*

Division.	District and class of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ... Revenue-paying ...	1	133	369	6,538
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Saháranpur * ... Revenue-paying ...	93	983	836	6,012
	Revenue-free ...	...	25	...	725
	Muzaffarnagar ... Revenue-paying ...	106	423	1,201	5,814
	Revenue-free ...	5	43	46	232
	Meerut ... Revenue-paying ...	185	942	2,529	7,218
	Revenue-free ...	4	65	23	202
	Bulandshahr ... Revenue-paying ...	155	524	6,727	8,346
	Revenue-free ...	6	35	17	103
	Aligarh ... Revenue-paying ...	195	439	7,712	18,114
	Revenue-free ...	4	51	7	162
	Total ... Revenue-paying ...	735	3,444	19,374	52,042
	Revenue-free ...	19	219	93	1,424
AGRA.	Muttra ... Revenue-paying ...	119	414	1,829	5,749
	Revenue-free ...	2	14	105	59
	Agra ... Revenue-paying ...	223	477	6,806	13,488
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Farukhabad ... Revenue-paying ...	143	522	3,873	9,185
	Revenue-free ...	5	44	49	412
	Mainpuri ... Revenue-paying ...	122	193	4,122	4,407
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ... Revenue-paying ...	64	150	2,517	6,612
	Revenue-free ...	1	2	7	3
	Etah ... Revenue-paying ...	136	249	7,319	9,047
	Revenue-free ...	4	10	25	18
	Total ... Revenue-paying ...	807	2,005	26,466	48,488
	Revenue-free ...	12	70	186	492

* Same as last year, figures for 1890-91 not being available owing to settlement operations.

NOTE.—The transfers shown in this statement pertain to proprietors; transferable cultivating rights, except in the permanently settled districts, are practically unknown in these Provinces.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of landed property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1891*—(continued).

Division.	District and class of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	North-Western Provinces—*(continued)*.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ... Revenue-paying ...	106	511	3,334	27,577
	Revenue-free ...	15	47	143	864
	Bijnor ... Revenue-paying ...	104	669	2,796	5,604
	Revenue-free ...	2	40	2	550
	Budaun ... Revenue-paying ...	140	444	7,127	19,801
	Revenue-free ...	9	21	52	306
	Moradabad ... Revenue-paying ...	101	874	3,298	16,435
	Revenue-free ...	21	272	413	3,818
	Sháhjahánpur ... Revenue-paying ...	136	417	4,112	15,429
	Revenue-free ...	8	36	19	34
	Pilibhít ... Revenue-paying ...	22	177	1,522	16,728
	Revenue-free ...	...	17	...	44
	Total ... Revenue-paying ...	609	3,092	22,189	101,574
	Revenue-free ...	55	433	629	5,616
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ... Revenue-paying ...	79	387	3,131	15,201
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ... Revenue-paying ...	39	295	910	6,907
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ... Revenue-paying ...	18	352	580	11,419
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Hamírpur ... Revenue-paying ...	51	453	1,418	19,651
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad ... Revenue-paying ...	115	578	1,064	9,228
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ... Revenue-paying ...	22	119	1,068	7,191
	Revenue-free ...	...	2	...	12
	Jalaun ... Revenue-paying ...	31	447	3,831	14,306
	Revenue-free ...	...	2	...	5
	Lalitpur ... Revenue-paying ...	4	77	809	13,664
	Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Revenue-paying ...	359	2,708	12,811	97,567
	Revenue-free ...	...	4	...	17

NOTE.—The transfers shown in this statement pertain to proprietors; transferable cultivating rights, except in the permanently settled districts, are practically unknown in these Provinces.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of landed property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1891*—(continued).

Division.	District and class of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—(*concluded*).	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
BENARES.	Benares ... Revenue-paying	26	148	1,437	4,687
	Revenue-free	6	128	5	132
	Mirzapur ... Revenue-paying	23	194	1,108	14,668
	Revenue-free	3	48	10	156
	Jaunpur ... Revenue-paying	33	282	532	14,571
	Revenue-free	...	9	...	7
	Gházipur ... Revenue-paying	65	461	887	2,994
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Ballia ... Revenue-paying	98	406	4,986	5,013
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Revenue-paying	245	1,491	8,950	41,933
	Revenue-free	9	185	15	295
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ... Revenue-paying	124	969	1,427	11,415
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Basti ... Revenue-paying	...	859	...	12,114
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ... Revenue-paying	130	552	2,410	6,962
	Revenue-free	...	3	...	1
	Total ... Revenue-paying	254	2,380	3,837	30,491
	Revenue-free	...	3	...	1
KUMAUN.	Kumaun ... Revenue-paying	131	530	114	2,884
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál ... Revenue-paying	23	134	28	196
	Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Tarái ... Revenue-paying	15	28	4,585	803
	Revenue-free	...	3	...	88
	Total ... Revenue-paying	169	692	4,727	3,883
	Revenue-free	...	3	...	88
	TOTAL, N.-W. P.... Revenue-paying	3,178	15,812	98,354	375,978
	Revenue-free	95	917	923	7,933

NOTE.—The transfers shown in this statement pertain to proprietors; transferable cultivating rights, except in the permanently settled districts, are practically unknown in these Provinces.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of landed property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1891—(concluded).

Division.	District and class of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	OUDH.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	Revenue-paying	16	876	253	26,497
		Revenue-free	2	24	436	1,220
	Unao	Revenue-paying	10	840	545	41,723
		Revenue-free	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli	Revenue-paying	34	1,803	1,224	37,501
		Revenue-free	...	10	...	589
	Sitapur	Revenue-paying	6	671	206	46,810
		Revenue-free	1	9	132	141
	Hardoi	Revenue-paying	41	2,338	3,049	65,405
		Revenue-free	...	12	...	348
	Kheri	Revenue-paying	24	490	2,232	55,649
		Revenue-free	2	25	2,307	21,819
	Total	Revenue-paying	131	7,018	7,509	273,585
		Revenue-free	5	80	2,875	24,117
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	Revenue-paying	12	1,217	139	41,731
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	16
	Gonda	Revenue-paying	13	1,089	136	42,210
		Revenue-free	...	27	...	2,179
	Bahraich	Revenue-paying	6	129	6,269	51,890
		Revenue-free	...	4	...	1,051
	Sultánpur	Revenue-paying	9	3,124	829	188,583
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	16,308
	Partábgarh	Revenue-paying	24	833	922	25,977
		Revenue-free	...	1	...	1
	Bara Banki	Revenue-paying	145	961	3,339	25,513
		Revenue-free	...	2	...	28
	Total	Revenue-paying	209	7,353	11,634	375,904
		Revenue-free	...	37	...	19,583
	TOTAL, OUDH	Revenue-paying	340	14,371	19,143	649,489
		Revenue-free	5	117	2,875	43,700
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	Revenue-paying	3,518	30,183	117,497	10,25,467
		Revenue-free	100	1,034	3,798	51,633

NOTE.—The transfers shown in this statement pertain to proprietors; transferable cultivating rights, except in the permanently settled districts, are practically unknown in these Provinces.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces*, 1890-91.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1889-90.		*Revenue of this year*, 1890-91.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	4,27,91,217	...	4,27,89,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	Demand for 1889-90 ... 4,27,89,447 Ditto 1891-92 ... 4,49,75,872 Increase ... 21,86,425
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	45,187	...	22,52,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Increase.* By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenure ... Rs. 11,940 By revision of assessment at regular settlement ... 22,06,515 By alluvion ... ... 26,212 By grant of waste land ... 4,509 By progressive assessments ... 598 By land released from occupation by Government ... 2,055 By any other cause ... 180 Total ... 22,52,009
Total ...	4,28,36,404	...	4,50,41,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	46,957	...	65,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) Difference	4,27,89,447	4,23,05,886	4,49,75,872	4,43,39,599	8,09,794	4,35,29,805	6,36,273	2	2,035	*Decrease.* By revision of assessment at regular settlement ... Rs. 20,271 By summary reduction ... 2,288 By diluvion ... ... 29,815 By Government appropriation, 1,822 By any other cause ... 11,388 Total ... 65,584 Net decrease ... 21,86,425
(1) Collections from Government estates,	5,41,412	5,27,069	5,61,155	5,53,173	1,37,193	4,15,980	7,982	...	...	
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	44,523	44,523	22,537	22,537	...	22,537	...	...	...	
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	20,13,121	19,97,253	1,59,174	1,52,026	3,100	1,48,926	7,148	...	...	
Grand Total ...	4,53,88,503	4,48,74,731	4,57,18,738	4,50,67,335	9,50,087	4,41,17,248	6,51,403	2	2,035	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for Oudh*, 1890-91.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1889-90.			*Revenue of this year*, 1890-91.			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,41,06,398 2 5	...	...	1,41,16,522 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	11,187 15 2	...	...	15,715 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,17,586 1 7	...	...	1,41,32,238 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	1,063 5 3	...	...	10,397 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,41,16,522 12 4	1,199 2 0	1,41,10,180 1 2	1,41,21,840 9 7	...	1,41,17,917 7 10	7,90,948 2 1	1,33,26,969 5 9	3,923 1 9	...	...	
Land revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(a) Fluctuating collections,	20,864 1 10	...	20,288 0 8	1,321 7 9	...	1,321 7 9	541 1 2	780 6 7	...	...	...	
(b) Surplus collections ...	7,706 15 3	82 0 0	7,624 15 3	25,510 8 6	...	25,510 8 6	...	25,510 8 6	...	...	...	
Collections from Government estates (exclusive of land revenue, cesses and rates assessed on them).	20,012 10 11	...	19,274 10 5	18,080 13 8	...	17,694 4 2	2,978 12 3	14,715 7 11	386 9 6	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	48,502 14 10	1 8 0	48,501 6 10	58,168 0 9	...	58,168 0 9	...	58,168 0 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,42,13,609 7 2	1,282 10 0	1,42,05,869 2 4	1,42,24,921 8 3	...	1,42,20,611 13 0	7,94,467 15 6	1,34,26,143 13 6	4,309 11 3	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	86,400 13 4	...	43,666 6 0	1,02,833 11 0
	2	Saháranpur	14,86,569 7 5	...	2,27,394 6 9	1,29,377 12 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	13,46,773 13 5	...	1,59,642 5 0	80,264 9 9
	4	Meerut	22,05,966 7 5	...	3,11,820 10 3	2,32,089 0 0
	5	Bulandshahr ...	18,77,749 9 0	...	1,61,383 8 0	52,786 6 8
	6	Aligarh	21,88,764 6 10	7 4 0	2,50,498 3 0	96,914 2 0
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	14,99,685 6 8	...	1,05,029 4 0	45,825 0 6
	9	Agra	17,29,647 2 7	79 12 0	2,41,856 14 6	1,11,572 5 4
	10	Farukhabad	11,97,747 7 9	70 0 0	1,63,323 11 6	83,221 14 0
	11	Mainpuri	12,88,939 11 8	...	1,40,510 3 0	38,369 12 9
	12	Etáwah	13,55,142 4 11	...	86,070 5 6	41,900 8 3
	13	Etah	11,61,770 6 1	0 14 9	99,572 4 0	31,363 5 6
Rohilkhand.	14	Bareilly	13,82,458 11 2	3 10 0	2,01,049 9 6	1,66,709 7 1
	15	Bijnor	11,88,712 4 8	...	1,04,262 0 3	61,009 14 1
	16	Budaun	10,51,442 10 3	...	1,47,058 5 0	37,313 8 6
	17	Moradabad	14,95,821 12 4	...	2,78,524 8 0	99,729 11 0
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,78,115 10 0	...	1,83,656 3 6	5,83,805 10 3
	19	Pilibhít	7,06,701 6 3	7 4 0	68,408 10 0	51,895 7 3
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	21,31,649 3 6	...	2,60,802 6 6	3,62,259 13 10
	21	Fatehpur	13,12,762 2 1	7 4 0	58,373 15 0	71,736 15 10
	22	Bánda	11,84,894 14 11	...	56,295 14 6	45,684 14 9
	23	Hamírpur	10,81,312 3 3	...	38,794 10 0	40,793 1 0
	24	Allahabad	24,30,472 0 4	1 13 0	4,16,158 11 0	3,06,519 9 1
	25	Jhánsi	5,77,155 0 9	...	80,919 0 6	62,562 10 8
	26	Jalaun	10,33,704 15 6	...	52,121 11 0	31,156 15 6
	27	Lalitpur	73,168 2 7	...	5,400 12 9	9,235 15 5
Benares.	28	Benares	8,99,716 9 5	...	2,44,153 6 0	3,58,212 5 11
	29	Mirzapur	9,29,623 9 0	7 4 0	1,56,193 8 3	1,77,805 13 9
	30	Jaunpur	12,37,312 3 11	...	1,66,237 8 0	1,22,342 9 2
	31	Gházipur	10,67,292 12 3	...	1,92,753 6 6	80,034 2 11
	32	Ballia	6,37,753 11 4	...	1,23,107 4 0	55,408 12 0
Gorakhpur.	33	Gorakhpur	25,54,861 6 7	...	3,13,067 6 4	2,47,030 14 3
	34	Basti	19,04,766 10 11	7 4 0	1,06,826 10 3	64,133 11 0
	35	Azamgarh	16,68,724 15 5	...	1,71,306 3 6	68,063 13 5
Kumaun.	36	Naini Tal	3,54,118 11 5	...	93,515 15 9	54,090 4 1
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	37	Lucknow	7,21,172 15 4	21 12 0	2,50,290 4 0	3,17,220 9 5
	38	Unao	13,63,554 10 2	...	1,09,703 1 6	1,79,658 7 4
	39	Rae Bareli	12,42,955 11 3	...	1,16,615 15 3	1,46,489 12 5
	40	Sitápur	13,05,404 14 9	5 7 0	90,688 10 6	1,11,122 10 7
	41	Hardoi	13,57,935 8 8	...	1,21,546 0 9	73,592 9 9
	42	Kheri	8,46,047 11 5	...	55,029 4 0	67,180 0 0
Fyzabad.	43	Fyzabad	11,57,125 4 0	...	1,37,056 10 0	1,82,040 6 7
	44	Gonda	15,54,588 13 10	...	1,49,070 3 0	74,176 4 8
	45	Bahraich	10,08,655 2 8	...	92,757 3 0	66,949 7 0
	46	Sultánpur	11,99,075 11 10	...	90,347 13 0	94,777 2 8
	47	Partábgarh	9,82,114 11 7	...	97,022 3 3	67,580 6 6
	48	Bara Banki	15,73,062 3 5	...	1,04,299 8 6	1,02,147 6 0
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	4,13,835 5 2	...	11,394 5 0	34,102 5 4
		Departmental accounts. Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,50,941 11 6	...	...	...
		Departmental accounts. Garhwál-Bhábar,	9,065 10 5	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	6,04,57,234 14 11	* 219 8 9	69,35,576 13 4	(a)57,21,092 1 1

(a) Includes Rs. 4,78,122-2-0 on account
(b) Gross receipts for N.-W. Provinces
* Represents receipts on account of

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1891-92, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVI.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,269 5 9	32,955 3 9	...	2,309 0 0	328 0 0	2,648 3 2	1
2 41,989 15 1	66,048 5 8	...	13,688 0 0	355 15 6	15,118 9 11	2
2,30,263 4 10	52,774 11 4	...	12,494 0 0	113 10 3	9,581 4 7	3
3,59,590 4 2	1,23,644 4 11	...	16,775 6 6	880 1 7	20,354 3 11	4
3,09,275 15 7	45,563 4 4	...	10,140 2 0	1,000 8 1	14,477 12 5	5
3,50,811 6 6	80,581 8 1	...	10,660 12 0	1,865 15 10	17,301 4 3	6
...	878 0 6	...	15 12 0	128 0 0	624 2 2	7
2.57,432 8 9	49,442 3 3	...	9,487 12 0	1,505 5 9	12,639 12 9	8
2,90,717 11 4	91,405 15 5	...	11,812 10 5	46,258 0 9	17,945 13 2	9
1,94,450 15 11	38,242 5 7	...	8,324 8 6	1,565 7 1	11,271 12 11	10
1,98,475 13 2	32,392 0 3	...	5,278 8 0	2,180 10 6	10,182 10 10	11
2,16,648 13 0	35,843 6 1	...	5,225 15 0	2,709 13 1	7,233 1 7	12
1,95,534 4 11	33,396 6 4	...	5,138 7 0	999 14 9	13,643 10 11	13
2,27,112 12 2	65,405 5 6	...	11,123 7 0	1,783 1 2	21,164 6 4	14
1,98,887 14 2	32,814 7 2	...	8,810 6 0	720 4 5	7,046 12 8	15
1,72,175 11 5	35,989 6 5	...	8,702 0 6	1,423 10 7	13,344 6 7	16
2,76,132 11 2	65,118 1 6	...	15,103 0 0	160 0 0	16,429 2 5	17
1,90,646 4 2	42,558 0 11	...	6,741 7 9	1,915 14 11	13,403 7 10	18
1,14,675 3 2	21,220 12 6	...	9,080 1 0	384 0 0	6,220 15 0	19
3,45,805 7 2	1,57,096 15 0	...	9,713 14 6	2,952 2 1	15,265 12 3	20
2,09,557 9 6	24,749 7 9	...	4,304 10 8	1,774 10 4	9,931 2 7	21
1,87,407 0 5	19,251 4 4	...	2,771 7 6	2,616 0 7	6,781 11 6	22
1,73,113 15 1	16,475 11 5	...	2,419 8 1	4,023 7 8	5,048 8 4	23
3,82,548 6 6	1,46,840 2 5	...	13,361 1 0	70,396 0 8	39,826 14 8	24
95,570 2 0	39,013 15 11	...	2,322 0 0	11,776 3 10	6,081 13 7	25
1,72,454 5 8	25,162 2 0	...	2,919 7 0	1,232 8 1	3,918 11 10	26
14,908 5 0	5,679 6 0	...	294 7 0	545 9 3	2,328 3 1	27
1,41,613 15 10	91,173 0 1	...	14,826 4 0	38,388 7 7	16,528 8 10	28
1,41,261 14 11	56,828 2 1	...	16,260 4 0	2,488 10 10	12,387 9 2	29
2,06,471 6 6	41,792 5 2	...	9,924 4 0	1,429 14 0	12,518 6 2	30
1,92,578 14 3	38,896 1 4	...	9,692 11 3	133 10 1	8.981 11 5	31
1,53,942 6 11	29,350 4 8	...	8,606 10 0	672 7 8	8,118 3 9	32
3,91,679 13 1	1,16,285 12 10	...	19,017 15 8	3,685 8 4	21,740 11 6	33
3,09,981 11 0	20.914 15 0	...	11.813 8 0	1,889 5 1	9,310 13 4	34
2,83,433 12 4	32,142 3 11	...	10,228 7 3	1,088 13 5	15,862 8 7	35
57,956 9 5	29,885 3 1	...	3,036 4 6	4,707 0 0	8,055 10 10	36
92,221 8 5	1,23,624 13 5	...	14,945 7 0	878 8 9	11,583 15 4	37
1,46,173 9 11	24,945 8 3	...	7,911 1 0	453 5 0	8,001 6 10	38
1,64,488 6 0	19,093 2 3	...	6,078 6 6	11,074 13 8	7,156 5 8	39
1,50,365 3 1	21,883 4 11	...	7,354 1 0	1,126 13 4	5,420 8 10	40
1,89,573 3 1	24,360 0 1	...	10,671 1 0	7,133 6 5	8,794 12 7	41
89,557 14 8	15,241 5 4	...	3,682 10 0	617 13 6	5,847 15 1	42
1,85,801 7 9	34,670 6 2	...	7,960 9 0	785 12 4	14,393 4 11	43
2,22,354 1 9	24,233 14 0	...	8,127 15 0	1,013 0 0	10,213 11 4	44
1,17,279 6 9	16,251 2 4	...	3,249 8 0	1,978 5 8	9,093 1 5	45
1,64,245 6 9	16,613 12 4	...	6,197 15 0	2,349 9 8	7,159 11 4	46
1,10,089 0 4	15,584 12 8	...	5,311 6 0	654 11 1	11,466 7 3	47
2,32,869 1 3	36,069 10 2	...	9,475 5 0	4,461 2 0	10,270 9 0	48
18,182 2 0	2,950 15 7	...	817 7 0	21 2 0	1,123 7 9	
...	375 11 3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
93,84,577 2 7	22,13,708 1 3	(*b*)16,85,204 14 2	4,04,206 11 7	2,48,627 5 2	5,43,843 15 11	

of sale proceeds of opium at Rs. 7¼ per sér.
and Oudh as shown in the books of this office, including transfer adjustments.
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous of the Opium Department.

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	1,918 15 7	2,243 11 7	259 8 8	1,964 3 6	907 2 9
	2	Saháranpur	4,008 3 6	9,974 1 10	5,486 15 3	2,734 15 9	27,294 5 0
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	973 9 4	6,464 7 9	5,323 1 6	1,862 12 5	140 0 0
	4	Meerut	3,136 9 6	12,106 11 4	8,473 4 0	4,274 14 6	2,357 13 2
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,423 13 0	6,052 15 6	5,044 1 0	3,349 4 3	316 2 0
	6	Aligarh	3,901 12 11	16,653 12 5	9,471 12 6	975 2 0	606 0 0
	7	Roorkee	...	44 4 0	50 0 0	847 4 9	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	4,018 9 3	10,750 11 3	4,595 12 6	2,177 1 7	297 8 3
	9	Agra	52,245 0 7	13,775 3 3	2,674 2 0	1,713 10 2	9,159 3 0
	10	Farukhabad... ...	23,058 14 7	10,588 14 4	4,288 9 4	2,321 3 3	415 10 6
	11	Mainpuri	2,825 9 4	10,023 9 3	2,381 10 9	1,518 13 7	102 7 0
	12	Etáwah	1,949 13 5	12,781 10 1	5,798 12 6	1,573 7 7	196 7 6
	13	Etah	692 3 3	6,050 0 9	2,995 7 0	3,054 15 0	307 0 0
ROHIL-KHAND.	14	Bareilly	34,593 2 6	8,179 7 5	10,799 11 6	4,189 5 5	515 3 10
	15	Bijnor	2,044 0 4	10,317 8 3	4,979 0 3	6,407 7 11	359 10 3
	16	Budaun	3,351 8 10	6,242 14 0	5,240 9 4	4,364 7 2	2,733 14 8
	17	Moradabad	3,046 6 10	8,949 9 2	6,473 4 3	3,183 15 9	1,251 14 0
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,297 15 6	9,472 5 4	4,591 6 3	2,042 8 0	440 11 10
	19	Pilibhít	...	4,341 12 8	5,348 12 5	1,434 13 4	205 6 0
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	3,271 12 7	16,884 14 6	7,407 2 6	4,744 1 3	10,678 12 7
	21	Fatehpur	2,232 10 0	6,214 11 3	4,881 14 6	825 8 2	66 2 9
	22	Bánda	890 8 4	8,935 8 6	2,150 8 5	2,160 9 8	34 8 0
	23	Hamírpur	1,882 1 5	7,955 12 3	1,085 14 0	1,281 13 3	1 8 0
	24	Allahabad	39,120 10 11	20,044 4 0	33,023 6 11	8,620 6 5	27,702 1 10
	25	Jhánsi	2,467 4 4	8,422 3 6	1,598 12 3	4,243 1 8	293 1 0
	26	Jalaun	2,190 4 4	8,773 7 10	736 13 0	3,094 11 8	167 6 0
	27	Lalitpur	250 1 9	3,498 8 5	741 10 6	629 0 0	45 10 0
BENARES.	28	Benares	28,065 12 3	4,127 12 6	23,499 11 9	3,382 2 3	1,013 2 4
	29	Mirzapur	1,901 10 2	8,774 1 0	3,491 2 6	2,853 13 0	140 0 0
	30	Jaunpur	1,728 3 3	2,961 12 7	5,287 14 6	1,623 8 6	179 8 0
	31	Gházipur	3,279 13 4	5,319 8 2	2,302 14 3	2,699 4 0	3,770 7 6
	32	Ballia	...	3,560 15 7	5,144 1 3	2,358 5 6	90 7 0
KU-MAUN. GORAKH-PUR.	33	Gorakhpur	2,419 7 3	21,113 15 1	2,181 14 3	4,049 10 3	282 0 0
	34	Basti	5,664 0 0	11,733 12 9	1,027 9 6	8,060 5 3	1 1 0
	35	Azamgarh	5,952 2 11	7,742 6 10	2,597 7 3	2,254 13 5	67 9 9
	36	Naini Tal	928 1 6	1,055 15 11	13,693 0 9	4,524 4 8	2,013 8 9
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	37	Lucknow	46,631 15 2	14,645 13 11	3,821 7 10	6,210 4 9	14,863 10 10
	38	Unao	1,897 5 10	6,845 7 7	6,734 4 9	1,543 13 0	697 3 3
	39	Rae Bareli	4,637 4 0	8,965 6 7	4,605 7 5	2,524 10 5	877 15 10
	40	Sitapur	14,207 9 8	10,947 4 1	5,216 2 10	1,856 8 3	47 7 0
	41	Hardoi	3,224 11 2	8,433 3 6	5,686 13 9	1,768 1 5	309 9 0
	42	Kheri	2,270 15 8	12,981 8 11	4,139 11 10	1,901 7 0	1,167 0 6
FYZABAD.	43	Fyzabad	5,066 11 4	6,704 4 0	10,395 13 5	1,981 6 1	11 0 0
	44	Gonda	3,476 14 11	12,288 0 4	4,115 3 1	2,647 6 10	180 0 0
	45	Bahraich	3,013 10 3	16,128 3 5	4,167 13 11	2,178 5 7	136 15 10
	46	Sultánpur	2,458 9 1	5,935 13 2	4,079 9 3	3,048 13 9	47 1 3
	47	Partábgarh	2,455 3 2	7,512 6 0	4,141 7 3	1,622 15 0	12 0 0
	48	Bara Banki	5,341 14 9	7,585 14 10	6,458 8 6	2,590 3 4	150 14 3
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	7,384 14 6	83 11 0	840 0 0	44 0 0
		Kumaun-Bhábar, ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar, ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	3,42,423 9 7	4,38,491 9 8	2,68,773 13 11	1,38,109 12 3	1,12,697 4 0

(c) Includes Rs. 16,85,204-14-2

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1891-92, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,021 0 9	79 8 6	3,178 4 0	...	2,385 11 8	21,317 12 11	3,23,686 10 11	1
1,952 12 7	31 12 0	7,215 12 9	4,006 10 8	...	1,681 1 6	22,44,929 3 6	2
2,468 12 0	316 7 4	1,499 12 0	21,305 12 5	...	8,425 10 6	19,40,688 0 5	3
7,981 5 9	250 7 10	5,450 9 6	65,755 6 5	...	29,599 7 0	34,10,506 15 9	4
1,165 15 4	46 2 0	6,081 2 4	6,224 12 6	...	17,617 10 0	25,19,699 0 0	5
2,638 0 3	89 9 0	4,090 8 5	21,777 4 8	...	9,049 8 1	30,66,658 4 9	6
285 0 0	447 0 0	91 4 6	...	...	12 0 0	3,422 11 11	7
1,273 11 9	74 4 8	4,240 5 3	20,813 10 7	...	16,589 12 6	20,45,878 13 3	8
4,270 15 6	121 11 0	16,584 15 5	4,818 6 3	...	51,514 12 5	26,98,174 5 1	9
2,795 0 4	93 7 3	7,342 2 9	13,982 11 11	...	31,652 0 7	17,94,756 14 1	10
1,369 6 9	117 8 0	3,683 14 9	19,896 12 9	...	4,555 0 0	17,62,814 2 4	11
1,632 13 11	25 4 0	1,589 5 8	66,348 14 6	3,565 8 10	21,895 14 9	18,68,132 4 2	12
867 8 5	187 6 10	4,661 15 3	18,668 14 0	...	1,699 8 3	15,80,604 9 0	13
8,340 13 10	182 4 7	15,892 3 5	...	6,501 12 3	25,578 6 9	21,91,582 13 5	14
1,686 15 10	219 12 10	2,983 5 0	...	2,007 4 4	12,988 13 9	16,46,257 14 2	15
1,721 2 4	41 10 0	4,592 14 9	...	...	14,098 1 5	15,09,835 13 9	16
13,434 11 11	80 0 7	10,680 12 0	...	...	16,379 5 3	23,10,498 14 2	17
2,945 2 7	112 0 2	2,217 4 7	...	...	31,975 8 3	22,56,937 9 10	18
1,071 10 0	179 11 3	1,916 3 9	...	1,812 3 0	1,530 7 6	9,96,434 11 1	19
3,583 5 9	87 13 3	13,507 11 11	68,515 7 3	...	13,661 12 9	34,27,888 9 2	20
967 1 6	82 8 6	1,733 2 5	...	...	18,431 15 7	17,28,633 8 5	21
2,871 11 10	62 15 0	3,130 10 4	...	...	7,606 0 10	14,97,546 5 5	22
1,337 5 10	111 3 7	3,215 9 7	...	...	8,326 8 6	13,87,178 13 3	23
26,943 15 1	48,489 7 6	24,337 8 1	...	...	38,800 3 11	40,73,206 11 4	24
4,635 8 11	22 5 2	9,281 15 6	...	...	5,039 8 5	9,11,404 12 0	25
916 9 4	61 10 0	922 3 5	...	...	5,781 4 7	13,45,318 2 9	26
326 7 0	7 0 6	90 6 6	...	...	443 2 0	1,17,592 11 9	27
9,208 15 4	193 4 1	4,621 13 11	...	...	28,588 10 3	19,07,313 14 4	28
2,291 3 7	52 12 0	9,394 2 0	...	...	33,468 3 5	15,55,223 11 8	29
1,404 12 1	51 0 6	2,311 7 0	...	...	16,417 6 0	18,29,994 1 4	30
2,558 14 6	234 15 11	1,754 10 5	...	...	42,058 7 8	16,54,342 5 9	31
946 8 4	171 7 1	152 5 9	...	...	16,439 9 9	10,45,823 8 4	32
5,826 7 3	82 8 7	3,190 0 4	...	...	36,099 9 9	37,42,615 1 4	33
785 10 10	8 11 6	1,424 0 3	...	...	14,045 2 2	24,72,394 13 10	34
1,981 7 10	179 15 6	1,742 11 6	...	...	8,921 5 9	22,82,290 14 7	35
11,010 13 10	107 14 7	9,249 13 7	...	...	1,680 7 0	6,49,629 11 8	36
11,113 14 5	6,411 8 10	29,557 8 9	...	...	12,121 10 6	16,77,337 12 8	37
670 7 9	67 11 3	990 4 9	...	...	479 15 0	18,60,327 11 2	38
2,003 4 7	270 12 8	6,926 10 0	...	...	1,113 7 0	17,45,877 7 6	39
424 3 5	56 5 0	2,586 7 7	...	...	15,654 9 0	17,44,368 2 10	40
476 0 0	72 3 0	2,643 11 7	...	...	6,292 14 6	18,22,513 14 3	41
414 5 6	141 6 3	1,052 9 3	...	...	10,062 14 0	11,17,336 8 11	42
2,250 8 8	59 10 2	32,422 0 3	...	...	16,892 9 5	17,95,617 12 1	43
2,778 4 11	65 3 6	19,196 0 3	...	...	19,639 2 8	21,08,164 4 1	44
20 0 0	206 14 9	919 1 10	...	...	9,288 2 0	13,52,272 8 5	45
710 2 9	22 0 6	1,677 9 2	...	...	14,201 15 5	16,12,948 12 11	46
760 10 0	571 0 5	626 7 0	...	...	1,072 4 10	13,08,598 0 4	47
1,292 4 7	227 11 4	3,860 9 4	...	...	9,154 0 2	21,09,316 14 5	48
45 0 0	6 3 6	278 8 0	...	...	...	4,91,109 6 10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,51,316 12 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,065 10 5	
1,60,479 1 3	60,885 4 3	2,96,790 8 4	3,32,114 11 11	16,272 8 1	7,29,943 12 3	(a)9,04,91,274 2 3	

on account of IX—Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1891, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	81,751	33,072,687	...	20	76	5	...	20	22	68	90,293	42,583	12,356	1,016			
	Revenue,	94,345	33,070,704	6	33	169	2	25	33	156	168	87,784	142,238	4,196	7,348			
	Criminal,	83,350	58,312,710	29	48	222	5	29	48	53	558	247,005	21,726	16,309	3,771			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,641	33,567	2,973	673	75,01,925	90,73,824	
	Revenue,											...	...	...	...			
	Criminal,											38,117	2,071	3,811	954			
Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Revenue,	13,609	1,181,567	...	3	7	1	...	3	11	2	1,480	642	229	87			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,022	
Total ...		297,047	137,045,293	41	116	474	13	54	104	242	796	527,320	242,827	39,874	13,849	75,01,925	91,66,846	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII	1,761	1,452	1,434	7,683	2,877	4,134	72	600	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	314	205	196	281	143	115	10	13	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,968	2,585	2,585	4,532	1,739	2,699	18	76	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,704	2,340	2,316	3,045	1,217	1,686	49	93	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	301	279	284	350	145	199	2	4	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	271	245	246	329	123	204	...	2	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	1,504	1,301	1,295	3,378	743	2,626	3	6	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	264	124	119	290	211	56	5	18	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,000	1,824	1,861	2,831	1,050	1,468	32	281	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	202	166	164	199	68	116	2	13	
Hurt	43,648	30,663	24,918	54,980	43,864	9,999	122	995	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,077	985	863	1,894	1,530	324	16	24	
Criminal force and assault	14,662	9,791	8,219	17,079	13,685	3,134	36	224	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	624	285	275	538	234	254	17	33	
Rape	248	142	143	178	98	62	1	17	
Unnatural offence	121	84	90	109	59	40	2	8	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	36,130	29,156	27,493	36,413	9,383	26,489	150	391	
Extortion	1,128	341	315	565	436	113	1	15	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,610	795	762	2,450	1,404	879	31	136	
Criminal misappropriation of property	668	386	367	504	270	223	...	11	
Criminal breach of trust	1,736	1,017	921	1,168	626	482	6	54	
Receiving of stolen property	6,687	6,416	6,418	9,040	2,516	6,263	56	205	
Cheating	1,790	768	687	1,084	822	204	14	44	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	57	40	40	73	57	16	...	...	
Mischief	10,822	6,918	5,379	11,564	9,073	2,254	34	203	
Criminal trespass	19,188	15,069	13,144	20,626	9,541	10,635	90	360	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	355	185	179	317	241	45	9	22	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	41	20	16	18	17	1	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	5,836	3,284	2,739	4,076	3,558	419	14	85	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	849	397	375	586	467	90	3	26	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,611	868	726	1,488	1,209	243	5	31	
Offences against special and local laws	51,764	47,549	47,274	75,671	18,934	55,763	324	650	
Total ...	213,945	165,684	151,847	263,343	126,344	131,235	1,124	4,640	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	785	852	82	770	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	44	65	24	41	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	250	343	86	252	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	172	194	78	111	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,796	6,233	2,517	3,535	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	2,105	2,655	728	1,844	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	843	1,762	912	706	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	219	668	337	322	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,332	1,430	1,078	332	
Total ...	7,546	14,202	5,842	7,913	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates.—Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	13,867	35	3,973	8,810	903	98	48	8,050	3·	15,302	
Subordinate Magistrates.—Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	5,704	35	3,287	2,265	...	64	53	3,298	5·	10,322	
Subordinate Magistrates.—Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	144,520	1,149	72,108	57,721	6,854	4,480	2,208	82,106	7·	314,626	
Subordinate Magistrates.—Benches of Magistrates	28,074	54	10,304	12,856	4,661	74	125	19,639	3·	25,621	
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act X of 1882	560	4	161	325	...	65	5	350	10·14	2,320	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,447	85	1,047	2,063	981	239	32	2,461	6·79	9,438	
Courts of Sessions	4,702	64	1,574	2,515	...	71	478	2,380	50·20	20,161	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh),	6	...	2	2	...	...	2	4	103	33	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	*1,542	3	180	1,300	55	2	2	1,239	2·	...	
Total ...	203,321	1,429	92,636	87,857	13,454	5,093	2,953	119,527	6·7	115,323	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	598	26	...	8,635	157	21	2	8,433	186	11	5	...	...	23,045	20,858	1,036	211	303	110	...	...	34	75	48	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,451	60	...	2,486	236	19	...	2,311	171	4	...	...	...	10,582	9,835	1,262	539	907	65	...	...	118	88	29	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	36,133	2,310	1	43,397	6,342	5,208	681	37,981	4,973	330	108	5	...	2,95,392	2,44,914	18,981	8,904	19,832	9,650	57	...	2,733	2,818	791	6
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	970	77	...	22,774	22	...	...	22,497	257	19	1	...	...	27,936	25,244	795	365	682	...	...	...	15	5	2	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	356	18	...	91	924	10	...	73	17	1	...	...	...	628	566	29	85	170	116	3	...	510	354	60	...
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	8	...	299	3	...	49	38	...	...	16	27	4	1	1	...	2,006	2,261	1,274	2	28	64	208	...	8	20	10	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	....	...	967	63	...	1,019	667	397	77	812	175	15	17	...	...	9,719	14,623	411	190	513	291	36	...	402	221	44	3
Courts of Sessions ...	123	564	...	1,692	28	...	131	121	60	12	21	66	12	20	5	7	62,396	12,903	2,940	26	154	389	1,022	129	3	12	106	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	123	572	...	42,462	2,585	1	78,582	8,506	5,715	772	72,144	5,872	396	152	11	7	4,31,704	3,31,204	26,728	10,322	22,589	10,687	1,326	129	3,823	3,593	1,090	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W.P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,008	10	811	3,790	...	675	1,254	24	105	2	337	9	10·25	
To Courts of Sessions	14,202	25	4,306	5,853	...	1,214	1,837	32	277	33	635	16	27·12	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,261	...	208	1,564	...	132	144	...	13	...	170	41	32·49	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	31	1	...	2	...	...	15	...	6	...	7	43	18	
Total ...	23,502	36	5,325	11,209	...	2,021	3,250	56	401	35	1,149	27	22	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	528	...	1,577	1,077	...	15	45	2	528	72	80	13	9·98	
By Courts of Sessions	2,319	1	2,227	978	...	18	105	17	199	388	302	22	23·52	
By Superior Courts	1,784	1	439	693	48	105	343	9	90	...	135	27	22·52	
Total ...	4,631	2	4,243	2,748	48	138	493	28	817	460	517	21	19	
Grand Total ...	28,143	38	9,568	14,057	48	2,159	3,743	84	1,218	495	1,666	24	20	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits insti

Tribunals.	*Suits for money or moveable property.*										*Suits under the*				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on contract of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliyats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
1.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals ...	773	528	254	33	161	35	...	122	205	79	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	44,756	6,170	3,041	338	2,080	315	...	1,778	2,418	1,899	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts,	28,686	9,897	4,423	779	3,422	1,342	...	1,505	2,790	1,350	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,437	188	157	5	84	21	...	79	34	100	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76,660	16,783	7,875	1,155	5,747	1,713	...	3,484	5,447	3,428	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,883	...	2,438	80	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,582	7,706	1,242	597	87
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,603	7,706	3,680	677	87
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,660	16,783	7,875	1,155	5,747	1,713	...	3,484	5,447	3,428	104,603	7,706	3,680	677	87

OF PROTECTION.

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

tuted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Rent Law.			*Title and other suits.*																	
For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or account from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration *suits*.	Interpleader *suits*.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	21	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2,225
...	...	...	12,117	567	667	3,243	142	84	8	226	26	246	268	...	5	..	2	15	4	377	80,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54,198
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	25
...	...	...	995	159	55	609	32	36	4	82	...	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	5,183
...	...	...	13,134	728	723	3,859	174	120	14	309	28	260	290	...	5	...	2	15	10	460	142,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
54,791	4	9,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,388
77,200	59	10,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,968
131,991	63	19,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268,510
131,991	63	19,693	13,134	728	723	3,859	174	120	14	309	28	260	290	...	5	...	2	15	10	460	410,935

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts (Revenue) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	755	1,254	246	19	...	...	...	...	...	74,047	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	7,838	31,501	18,685	20,024	3,444	640	107	25	...	1,13,22,787	
Small Cause Courts	14,870	33,990	6,787	3,593	...	...	...	...	...	11,47,929	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	136	856	502	680	174	2,346	241	269	7	1,66,28,877	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	4	1	5	2	3	6	3	1	1,40,461	
Total ...	23,599	67,605	26,215	24,321	3,620	2,989	354	297	8	2,93,14,101	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total ...	23,599	67,605	26,215	24,321	3,620	2,989	354	297	10	2,93,14,101	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	49	77	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	12,741	
Other Subordinate Courts	37,789	47,120	6,464	589	7	1	...	...	...	18,33,501	
District Courts	19,887	27,420	10,279	7,005	507	147	10	2	47,774	32,47,703	
Total ...	57,725	74,617	16,759	7,596	514	148	10	2	47,774	50,93,945	
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,324	142,222	42,974	31,917	4,134	3,137	364	299	47,784	2,44,08,016	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	2,596	...	598	446	522	235	42	9	2	304	148	290	109	12	73·98	14	53·49	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	90,374	...	12,208	14,539	6,177	19,096	550	683	239	19,130	8,187	9,565	2,951	79	89·20	33	37·26	
Small Cause Courts	64,530	...	11,084	9,689	8,968	14,204	693	147	58	10,272	4,493	4,922	524	45	44·85	33	33·49	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,238	...	1,296	1,306	923	1,445	99	88	24	3,412	1,494	3,651	1,502	167	155·54	71	68·27	
Chief Courts of Districts	320	...	16	11	2	9	3	2	...	53	23	201	173	218	374·05	95	291·57	
Total ...	172,058	...	25,202	25,991	16,592	35,089	1,387	929	323	33,171	14,345	18,629	5,259	104	147·52	49	96·81	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	149	...	13	3	33	40	2	...	...	32	10	16	...	40·05	...	31·84	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	89,980	...	9,031	5,293	15,986	27,837	5,146	95	34	16,364	2,506	6,098	52	40	29·80	23	19·61	
District Courts	45,095	...	4,155	2,363	3,895	9,804	1,453	132	32	12,957	4,257	6,047	332	66	37·64	40	28·67	
Total ...	135,224	...	13,199	7,659	19,914	37,681	6,601	227	66	29,353	6,773	12,161	384	49	33·72	31·61	24·14	
Superior Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	307,282	...	38,401	33,650	36,506	72,770	7,988	1,156	389	62,524	21,118	30,790	5,643	76	90·62	40·30	60·47	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil (Revenue) Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	193	...	68	20	8	7	1	2	...	54	24	9	3	...	45·33	18	39·50	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	39,989	...	4,602	1,002	719	17,020	677	16	15	6,290	5,775	3,819	597	42	37·00	26	35·43	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,263	...	842	80	78	528	82	...	8	1,119	1,097	429	53	33	32·08	29	148·13	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,963	...	1,164	155	76	2,847	157	2	...	2,375	1,755	1,458	365	67	40·88	27	33·79	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,521	...	778	25	7	1,834	192	1	...	551	268	865	401	116	93·10	20	208·93	
Total ...	58,901	...	7,454	1,282	888	22,236	1,109	21	23	10,389	8,919	6,580	1,449	49	42·48	26	39·35	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	37	...	47	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	72,245	...	57,098	3,533	691	5,698	702	126	10	1,750	505	1,132	3	28	33·19	18	17·69	
District Courts	96,447	...	18,287	7,609	2,299	29,410	3,741	43	7	19,246	7,952	7,853	4,133	72	20·58	61	24·70	
Total ...	168,694	...	75,386	11,142	2,990	35,108	4,443	169	17	20,997	8,457	13,985	4,136	...	...	...	19·41	
Grand Total ...	227,595	...	82,840	12,424	3,878	57,344	5,552	190	40	31,386	17,376	25,565	5,585	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. Appeals from Original Decrees. *A.—Civil Courts.*																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	10,330	...	11	256	96	32	67	34	4,529	1,005	1,236	433	2,631	983	148	108·81	311	29	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,738	...	126	289	67	63	23	7	3,030	528	853	314	5,488	1,945	203	187·79	193	43	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	21,068	...	137	545	163	95	90	41	7,559	1,533	2,089	747	8,119	2,928	169	147·21	504	72	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters-Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	95	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	...	10	51	37	270	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	889	...	4	41	...	...	1	...	308	26	39	38	532	420	539	415·84	14	2	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,013	...	259	84	33	2	8	4	957	47	217	148	2,323	1,880	525	406.08	26	8	
Total ...	4,902	...	263	125	33	2	9	4	1,265	73	256	196	2,906	2,337	521	410·96	40	10	
Grand Total ...	25,970	...	400	670	196	97	99	45	8,824	1,606	2,345	943	11,025	5,228	...	...	544	82	
B.—Revenue Courts.																			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,300	...	50	150	58	4	17	15	2,175	307	862	297	365	26	34		...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,150	...	7	78	32	2	13	13	590	41	181	83	105	19	103·88		5	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,649	...	51	88	21	2	3	2	766	212	199	109	1,381	630	178		6	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																			
Chief Court of the Provinces: { Appeals from original decrees...	626	...	36	8	27	2	2	1	174	5	50	...	...	1	354		...	...	
High Court, N.-W. Provinces, { Appeals from appellate decrees,	281	...	79	...	8	...	11	1	73	6	20	48	356	213	66.28		...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's { Appeals from original decrees...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...		...	4	
Court, Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees,	347	...	31	11	9	...	...	...	144	18	30	48	56	19	182·79		...	...	
Total ...	8,357	...	254	345	155	10	46	32	3,922	589	1,342	585	2,267	912	152·99		11	4	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	34,327	...	654	1,015	351	107	145	77	12,764	2,195	3,687	1,528	13,292	6,140	281		555	86	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.		Objections under section 560, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	363	...	1	19	6	...	2	3	152	5	51	67	57	27	74	95·52	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,144	...	47	63	30	3	23	5	383	16	200	52	322	281	158	148·64	5	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,507	...	48	82	36	3	25	8	535	21	251	119	379	208	136	...	5	
Chief Courts of Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ...	267	...	7	10	1	1	2	...	93	7	26	9	112	57	...	...	...	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees ...	38	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	12	1	5	...	11	6	...	...	1	
Total ...	305	...	13	11	1	1	4	...	105	8	31	9	123	63	...	...	1	
Grand Total ...	1,812	...	61	93	37	4	29	9	640	28	282	128	502	271	...	...	6	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	139	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	79	6	9	20	17	1	34·21	34·55	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	5,587	...	1,686	121	97	10	60	41	1,420	211	574	180	1,257	243	111	101·52	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees...	3,404	...	1,769	...	810	122	392	13	...	1	...	...	297	70	69	...	...	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	165·50	...	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees,	6	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	163·18	...	
Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	58·60	...	
Total ...	9,147	...	3,462	126	910	132	454	54	1,505	218	584	200	1,572	314	71·40	104·67	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	10,959	...	3,523	219	947	136	483	62	2,145	246	867	328	2,074	585	...	...	6	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil (Revenue) Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised.		Number of applications												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,056	42	348	139	417	110	28	8,490	1,133	1	3	16	310	14	...	12	...	12	...	...	44	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	96,785	6,695	20,735	14,941	38,950	15,464	6,519	18,00,714	3,16,408	304	772	2,106	6,022	5,207	151	3,094	52	4,296	264	77	2,198	
Small Cause Courts	32,424	1,495	6,169	5,224	15,387	4,149	729	1,95,342	12,766	185	643	381	3,580	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4,553	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,728	1,557	3,466	2,728	5,636	4,341	1,849	19,54,513	1,72,477	41	73	372	1,019	939	29	499	34	974	31	14	1,066	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	958	282	138	65	227	246	172	2,28,136	18,116	2	...	9	14	29	2	8	...	18	...	1	61	
Total ...	148,951	10,071	38,856	23,097	60,617	24,310	9,327	41,87,195	5,20,900	533	1,491	2,884	10,945	6,189	182	3,613	88	5,301	295	92	7,922	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	57	...	24	7	15	11	...	466	23	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	36,078	49	16,232	4,466	11,587	3,744	230	3,81,816	41,885	154	456	4,926	9,785	461	1	338	4	...	16	...	2,898	
District Courts	22,392	148	8,873	2,440	7,606	3,325	656	5,61,816	46,869	91	209	2,414	3,592	279	2	201	9	803	22	1	2,657	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	58,527	197	25,129	6,913	19,208	7,080	886	9,44,098	88,777	245	665	7,344	13,392	740	3	539	13	803	38	1	5,567	
Grand Total ...	207,478	10,268	55,985	30,010	79,825	31,390	10,183	51,31,293	6,09,677	778	2,156	10,228	24,337	6,929	185	4,152	101	6,103	333	93	13,489	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1891.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers into which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claim dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	66	28	11	6	7	...	...	24	3	3	38,181	8,466	3,890	2,697	
Chief Courts of Districts	228	60	16	30	41	2	...	79	16	15	11,320	11,409	3,803	6,092	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	294	88	27	36	48	2	...	103	19	18	49,501	19,875	7,693	8,789	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal),

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1891.

Class of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict—* Wholly.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict—* Partially.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.* Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.* Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—* One Assessor.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—* Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	2	
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	2	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, five	106	...	86	13	7	26	8	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, two or more. Qualifications described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	114	288	In seven cases the Judge agreed with assessors as regards some accused and differed from them as regards others.
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts	110	1,626	90	13	7	26	8	...	1,217	114	288	
Grand Total	112	1,626	108	13	7	26	8	...	1,227	120	290	

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts of the*

Number.	District.	Number of Registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE										
			Compulsory.										
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	N.-W. PROVINCES.									Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	3	7	123	27	162	50	33	49	451	1,334 2 0	...	12
2	Saháranpur	9	192	2,369	918	3,741	283	139	1,651	9,293	14,747 6 0	...	1,946
3	Meerut	12	208	2,234	578	4,008	261	18	1,952	9,259	15,829 10 0	...	1,236
4	Aligarh	9	82	906	459	1,516	142	44	836	3,985	7,117 4 0	...	552
5	Agra	18	95	1,697	823	2,171	976	124	1,192	7,078	11,160 8 0	...	1,338
6	Farukhabad	7	99	752	785	588	467	10	566	3,267	4,089 6 0	...	410
7	Mainpuri	13	105	987	659	836	969	19	553	4,128	6,954 4 0	...	412
8	Moradabad	12	86	2,009	1,367	2,533	310	8	1,566	7,879	12,241 6 0	...	1,311
9	Bareilly	12	96	891	661	216	1,280	7	823	3,974	7,153 14 0	...	162
10	Sháhjahánpur	10	137	1,066	1,199	1,867	300	221	1,101	5,891	7,677 10 0	...	1,499
11	Cawnpore	17	202	1,280	652	1,171	297	5	336	3,943	7,599 2 0	...	280
12	Bánda	15	93	506	205	687	82	12	76	1,661	2,923 0 0	...	246
13	Allahabad	12	175	826	324	1,483	127	79	170	3,184	6,736 8 0	...	313
14	Jhánsi	12	59	514	331	733	89	5	10	1,741	3,140 4 0	...	386
15	Jaunpur	6	125	858	641	1,758	92	141	111	3,726	5,796 14 0	...	1,203
16	Benares	5	139	925	793	1,673	144	183	225	4,082	6,904 0 0	...	1,194
17	Mirzapur	6	72	581	392	1,430	67	36	228	2,806	4,666 12 0	...	1,126
18	Gházipur	8	93	1,321	787	3,568	57	298	344	6,468	11,156 10 0	...	1,253
19	Gorakhpur	12	204	2,184	626	4,444	371	31	2,021	9,881	17,411 0 0	...	1,798
20	Azamgarh	6	131	696	325	1,928	67	31	264	3,442	5,843 10 0	...	1,615
21	Almora	6	52	425	46	202	13	24	13	775	1,554 6 0	...	20
22	Garhwál	2	30	122	3	17	...	24	1	197	293 4 0	...	...
23	Tarái	2	6	67	52	103	9	1	79	317	418 12 0	...	34
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	4	46	447	557	1,098	125	11	401	2,685	3,572 14 0	...	849
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	218	2,534	23,786	13,210	37,933	6,578	1,504	14,568	100,113	1,66,322 6 0	...	19,195
	OUDH.												
1	Lucknow	11	138	724	1,105	1,354	169	20	124	3,634	6,323 2 0	...	1,089
2	Unao	15	116	498	360	1,136	80	6	11	2,207	4,127 8 0	...	628
3	Bara Banki	14	103	334	285	1,650	115	17	110	2,614	4,383 8 0	...	1,211
4	Fyzabad	11	69	397	195	1,310	158	49	73	2,251	4,206 2 0	...	637
5	Gonda	8	38	289	111	892	601	41	554	2,526	4,314 6 0	...	401
6	Bahraich	8	30	79	99	211	63	1	472	955	1,147 4 0	...	134
7	Sitapur	11	52	150	100	760	169	29	139	1,399	3,061 8 0	...	277
8	Hardoi	10	62	502	354	1,936	86	17	62	3,019	5,524 14 0	...	1,178
9	Kheri	8	24	126	62	352	84	3	107	758	1,469 0 0	...	147
10	Rae Bareli	13	101	226	112	937	18	16	19	1,429	2,761 6 0	...	490
11	Sultánpur	9	68	261	123	1,247	23	100	9	1,831	3,088 10 0	...	882
12	Partábgarh	7	53	203	70	962	18	53	22	1,381	2,531 8 0	...	577
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	125	854	3,789	2,976	12,747	1,584	352	1,702	24,004	42,938 12 0	...	7,651
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES...	343	3,388	27,575	16,186	50,680	8,162	1,856	16,270	1,24,117	2,09,261 2 0	...	26,846

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891-92.

PROPERTY, BOOK I.								REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						BOOK V.	BOOK III.
Optional.								*Compulsory.*							
Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*c*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited.	Number of wills registered.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		
...	14	...	...	...	26	7 8 0	20,69,553 1 1	...	17	29	101	147	223 12 0	...	12
406	517	13	...	...	2,882	1,120 0 0	41,99,312 0 5	1	576	1,387	459	2,423	1,775 10 0	1	79
164	762	16	27	...	2,205	785 2 0	61,74,187 7 3	2	366	643	419	1,430	1,310 2 0	3	52
80	58	10	...	...	700	351 2 0	32,88,163 11 9	3	319	358	305	985	1,108 6 0	...	17
725	337	23	22	...	2,445	1,077 0 0	35,49,323 10 10	5	492	1,318	637	2,452	1,834 6 0	2	51
337	24	26	2	...	799	437 0 0	13,32,657 12 7	...	187	108	315	610	628 2 0	1	23
525	80	13	99	...	1,129	681 14 0	26,47,925 4 10	1	235	314	437	987	1,063 14 0	1	13
326	321	50	353	...	2,361	1,333 12 0	45,24,079 0 10	3	554	1,129	384	2,070	1,279 8 0	1	30
612	40	22	11	...	847	424 8 0	31,82,282 13 3	3	313	1,789	12,387	14,492	4,752 12 0	2	10
338	372	34	14	1	2,258	983 8 0	26,37,265 5 8	...	529	914	506	1,949	1,127 14 0	3	5
59	17	3	2	...	361	190 8 0	26,45,700 11 4	4	90	154	396	644	940 14 0	1	75
22	6	2	2	...	278	139 0 0	7,70,046 13 7	1	16	83	265	365	536 6 0	...	3
32	20	7	...	...	372	197 6 0	31,09,024 7 4	3	84	96	218	401	699 8 0	5	44
50	4	6	...	2	448	224 4 0	8,18,781 12 5	3	40	116	224	383	619 2 0	...	9
16	11	...	1	...	1,231	507 2 0	15,62,487 10 10	...	28	131	120	279	263 10 0	1	6
41	35	6	...	...	1,276	556 6 0	23,77,349 5 0	7	126	234	330	697	885 12 0	3	297
9	37	7	9	1	1,189	515 8 0	17,46,646 4 2	3	57	189	217	466	496 14 0	...	81
4	11	...	...	...	1,268	585 2 0	30,07,546 15 6	...	30	216	259	505	567 12 0	2	15
243	6	5	...	...	2,052	911 10 0	54,39,531 9 9	2	212	408	663	1,285	1,451 14 0	1	10
20	3	1	6	...	1,645	681 10 0	15,49,428 5 6	...	52	129	177	358	328 14 0	1	...
11	2	...	...	4	37	32 2 0	8,17,737 14 8	1	7	7	47	62	118 14 0	4	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,572 12 2	...	...	...	24	24	40 0 0	...	4
...	2	...	...	...	36	11 12 0	1,06,627 1 10	...	3	34	14	51	53 14 0	...	3
91	207	2	...	...	1,149	391 8 0	9,29,022 4 11	...	34	128	72	234	151 12 0	...	11
4,111	2,886	246	548	8	26,994	12,145 4 0	5,85,46,254 5 6	42	4,367	9,914	18,976	33,299	22,259 8 0	32	892
69	36	...	...	1	1,195	403 14 0	37,28,064 9 10	8	110	556	954	1,628	2,037 2 0	4	91
42	7	...	5	...	682	265 4 0	13,08,567 5 10	...	68	240	351	659	680 10 0	...	33
42	8	...	8	...	1,269	407 0 0	12,76,679 6 11	3	51	924	583	1,561	875 2 0	...	26
96	11	...	...	...	744	251 8 0	23,30,983 0 0	2	92	325	341	760	686 2 0	...	51
216	40	1	...	...	658	258 14 0	15,65,263 6 3	3	42	332	512	889	896 14 0	...	27
74	68	...	...	5	281	108 14 0	9,36,867 8 6	5	88	262	510	865	635 12 0	...	8
96	28	2	23	...	426	175 0 0	20,44,796 12 5	6	265	501	618	1,390	1,049 12 0	1	27
36	34	2	36	...	1,286	481 2 0	14,88,360 3 0	1	370	1,553	619	2,543	1,200 2 0	...	11
11	20	...	20	...	198	155 10 0	8,53,188 11 10	10	194	263	632	1,099	637 2 0	...	30
7	24	1	53	...	575	335 6 0	9,26,587 14 2	...	53	283	251	587	582 4 0	2	75
11	3	...	45	...	941	419 2 0	9,31,262 6 1	3	53	409	227	692	587 12 0	...	41
6	6	2	14	...	605	305 0 0	6,74,374 12 3	...	42	378	224	644	571 4 0	...	38
706	285	8	204	6	8,860	3,566 10 0	1,80,64,996 1 1	41	1,428	6,026	5,822	13,317	10,439 14 0	7	458
4,817	3,171	254	752	14	35,854	15,711 14 0	7,66,11,250 6 7	83	5,795	15,940	24,798	46,616	32,699 6 0	39	1,350

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Number.	District.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	N.-W. Provinces.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	...	1	...	3	29	87	1,589 6 0	689 10 0	891 15 6
2	Saháranpur	...	3	...	68	103	2,361	17,801 0 0	8,396 12 0	8,965 3 9
3	Meerut	2	1	...	33	187	2,141	18,036 14 0	8,793 10 6	10,357 12 8
4	Aligarh	...	...	...	9	99	1,711	8,610 12 0	4,560 3 0	7,362 13 7
5	Agra	...	2	...	33	166	1,673	14,173 14 0	7,126 8 5	11,254 9 1
6	Farukhabad	...	...	...	20	48	1,175	5,200 8 0	3,109 0 6	5,034 12 3
7	Mainpuri	...	1	...	14	76	1,631	8,726 0 0	4,406 11 0	8,617 9 5
8	Moradabad	...	3	...	31	146	2,565	14,914 10 0	8,998 12 0	9,065 0 6
9	Bareilly	...	2	...	26	132	1,240	12,351 2 0	7,755 14 0	8,230 13 5
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	2	...	21	76	1,435	9,799 0 0	5,644 8 3	8,357 5 3
11	Cawnpore	2	14	...	21	117	1,289	8,888 8 0	4,821 1 2	7,820 7 4
12	Bánda	1	...	...	5	56	428	3,608 6 0	1,582 9 7	4,297 5 11
13	Allahabad	1	1	...	16	122	912	7,725 6 0	4,664 15 0	7,835 9 3
14	Jhánsi	3	1	...	23	19	456	4,015 10 0	1,520 4 0	3,504 14 1
15	Jaunpur	...	3	...	31	29	468	6,579 10 0	3,344 10 0	4,021 0 3
16	Benares	...	...	...	25	160	752	8,940 2 0	5,886 2 0	6,838 10 4
17	Mirzapur	1	1	...	10	43	436	5,845 2 0	3,544 3 0	3,051 7 5
18	Gházipur	1	...	...	14	92	685	12,349 8 0	5,949 13 3	7,283 0 4
19	Gorakhpur	...	4	...	50	164	1,563	19,794 8 0	11,036 15 8	9,607 11 10
20	Azamgarh	...	...	1	11	38	868	6,854 2 0	3,372 5 3	4,558 4 5
21	Almora	3	1	...	4	29	142	1,801 6 0	490 12 0	1,345 11 5
22	Garhwál	...	1	...	2	...	26	341 4 0	306 14 6	264 15 8
23	Tarái	...	...	...	4	6	16	490 6 0	327 1 0	434 6 0
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	...	1	...	12	18	137	4,138 2 0	2,732 13 0	2,420 4 6
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P.,	14	42	1	486	1,955	24,197	2,02,575 2 0	1,09,062 1 1	1,41,421 12 2
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow	...	6	...	8	175	918	8,946 2 0	5,929 5 0	9,579 12 6
2	Unao	2	1	...	3	91	422	5,147 6 0	2,763 11 0	4,003 8 0
3	Bara Banki	1	3	...	8	50	611	5,721 10 0	3,754 3 0	4,691 7 0
4	Fyzabad	...	...	...	4	66	407	5,245 12 0	2,704 13 0	5,179 10 6
5	Gonda	...	...	1	3	106	462	5,524 2 0	2,603 13 0	4,120 10 0
6	Bahraich	...	1	...	3	42	136	1,907 14 0	1,341 10 0	1,656 14 0
7	Sitapur	...	...	...	7	127	414	4,340 4 0	3,013 13 0	4,821 0 0
8	Hardoi	...	...	1	3	84	900	7,228 2 0	3,442 15 0	5,228 2 0
9	Kheri	...	2	...	2	63	234	2,321 12 0	1,360 12 0	1,822 4 0
10	Rae Bareli	2	3	...	7	32	271	3,837 0 0	2,241 6 6	4,458 3 0
11	Sultánpur	1	...	...	7	25	281	4,181 8 0	2,016 7 0	3,159 4 0
12	Partábgarh	1	1	...	14	33	246	3,487 12 0	1,823 10 0	2,695 0 6
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	7	17	2	69	894	5,302	57,889 4 0	32,996 6 6	51,415 11 6
	Total, United Provinces,	21	59	3	555	2,849	29,499	2,60,464 6 0	1,42,058 7 7	1,92,837 7 8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(concluded).

Number.	District.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
		Deeds of gift.				*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*	
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	
	1	2		3		4	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	9	7	7,635 0 0	2,288 0 0	165	123
2	Saharánpur	153	192	1,92,086 8 0	1,60,904 12 0	2,115	2,369
3	Meerut	199	208	3,41,123 14 2	9,23,756 9 6	2,204	2,234
4	Aligarh	69	82	1,79,087 13 1	94,629 0 0	948	906
5	Agra	106	95	73,494 5 4	96,227 5 4	1,656	1,697
6	Farukhabad	88	99	34,604 0 0	40,093 10 0	833	752
7	Mainpuri	86	105	40,563 4 0	65,605 0 0	882	987
8	Moradabad	81	86	5,51,623 0 0	96,453 1 6	1,922	2,009
9	Bareilly	90	96	1,87,676 0 0	1,57,797 4 3	961	891
10	Sháhjahánpur	99	137	39,770 0 0	67,987 12 0	1,069	1,066
11	Cawnpore	192	202	1,19,475 11 0	1,52,646 0 0	1,273	1,280
12	Bánda	109	93	46,414 5 4	36,175 8 0	642	506
13	Allahabad	161	175	1,72,762 8 9	1,96,967 12 3	732	826
14	Jhánsi	58	59	29,763 5 6	50,888 3 10	617	514
15	Jaunpur	93	125	43,728 4 0	1,44,347 0 0	806	858
16	Benares	146	139	1,76,090 9 9	1,27,819 6 0	893	925
17	Mirzapur	34	72	36,029 12 0	49,856 9 10	494	581
18	Gházipur	73	93	64,000 3 0	81,402 12 1	1,231	1,321
19	Gorakhpur	185	204	2,96,714 7 0	1,96,335 9 0	1,951	2,184
20	Azamgarh	131	131	1,06,278 12 0	79,118 1 0	616	696
21	Almora	63	52	19,846 0 0	10,507 0 0	413	425
22	Garhwál	33	30	9,097 0 0	7,500 0 0	168	122
23	Tarái	12	6	14,250 0 0	1,230 0 0	72	67
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	30	46	12,601 8 0	23,607 3 6	434	447
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	2,300	2,534	27,94,716 2 11	28,64,143 8 1	23,097	23,786
	OUDH.						
1	Lucknow	141	138	58,487 12 0	3,09,154 8 0	913	724
2	Unao	99	116	47,363 0 0	1,61,229 0 0	533	498
3	Bara Banki	115	103	43,843 1 4	56,220 0 0	388	334
4	Fyzabad	63	69	1,34,291 15 6	1,17,793 0 0	412	397
5	Gonda	39	38	36,815 0 0	31,600 0 0	314	289
6	Bahraich	36	30	6,411 6 0	6,475 0 0	68	79
7	Sitapur	45	52	64,633 8 0	1,77,213 0 0	173	150
8	Hardoi	58	62	73,448 14 0	50,003 0 0	551	502
9	Kheri	35	24	20,594 0 0	11,037 0 0	118	126
10	Rae Bareli	80	101	1,26,801 6 6	69,531 1 11	232	226
11	Sultánpur	71	68	51,293 0 0	36,576 8 0	271	261
12	Partábgarh	46	53	27,568 11 0	34,219 0 0	163	203
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	828	854	6,91,551 10 4	1,061,051 1 11	4,136	3,789
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	3,128	3,388	34,86,267 13 3	39,25,194 10 0	27,233	27,575

Number.	District.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.				
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).		*Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).*		
		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	
	1	5		6	7	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91. 1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	3,39,184 3 4	7,20,539 12 6	33 27	1,937 0 0	1,441 15 0
2	Saharánpur	13,72,421 11 3	14,75,070 5 2	880 918	58,141 7 2	60,613 6 9
3	Meerut	14,45,938 0 6	18,62,491 6 5	595 578	35,918 3 6	35,559 5 3
4	Aligarh	11,56,982 4 10	9,07,741 10 6	448 459	27,130 14 0	27,258 8 9
5	Agra	11,63,312 2 0	12,74,518 4 1	830 823	49,313 7 6	51,662 5 0
6	Farukhabad	4,87,603 10 2	4,80,090 12 3	870 785	45,565 8 3	40,211 15 3
7	Mainpuri	6,31,501 11 9	7,16,019 2 2	755 659	40,249 0 6	37,960 14 4
8	Moradabad	15,11,972 1 7	15,80,322 7 0	1,403 1,367	72,615 14 9	76,215 0 9
9	Bareilly	12,06,194 10 0	11,32,521 6 3	663 661	34,174 15 3	34,647 7 9
10	Sháhjahánpur	7,50,231 7 2	8,94,465 6 10	1,180 1,199	62,061 7 1	61,458 0 5
11	Cawnpore	9,19,200 15 2	10,22,328 8 11	627 652	37,743 9 2	37,441 1 4
12	Bánda	3,71,516 8 2	2,85,020 10 1	300 205	17,136 6 6	11,737 4 11
13	Allahabad	8,71,867 13 3	9,76,266 9 6	309 324	17,557 15 6	17,291 13 5
14	Jhánsi	3,46,778 11 9	2,65,404 4 4	330 331	20,782 8 6	18,918 10 6
15	Jaunpur	6,94,848 9 9	4,35,194 5 5	600 641	38,502 3 10	41,505 6 0
16	Benares	7,23,546 3 3	7,79,566 0 3	760 793	44,095 5 6	46,965 15 6
17	Mirzapur	3,06,925 14 9	5,20,359 6 0	361 392	22,274 9 0	23,905 9 6
18	Gházipur	7,11,270 8 4	10,64,945 7 10	792 787	54,993 7 11	52,934 15 5
19	Gorakhpur	17,85,177 11 5	17,51,110 1 1	520 626	35,339 10 3	40,528 13 7
20	Azamgarh	3,39,258 3 5	4,49,639 12 9	280 325	16,541 15 4	20,735 15 2
21	Almora	2,86,584 0 0	4,66,520 13 8	54 46	3,429 0 0	3,090 8 0
22	Garhwál	61,258 0 0	45,089 0 0	3 3	207 0 0	200 0 0
23	Tarái	45,931 8 0	30,507 0 0	64 52	3,094 5 0	2,314 4 0
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	1,56,004 1 3	2,08,842 1 6	420 557	24,462 5 9	32,130 3 5
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,76,85,558 11 1	1,93,44,574 10 6	13,077 13,210	7,63,268 4 3	7,76,729 8 0
	OUDH.					
1	Lucknow	8,03,620 12 7	8,73,941 1 9	1,317 1,105	54,887 14 3	45,738 8 0
2	Unao	3,04,173 0 7	3,52,011 10 11	341 369	17,173 7 9	18,136 7 3
3	Bara Banki	2,86,136 8 2	2,75,331 4 9	311 285	14,096 10 0	11,127 11 9
4	Fyzabad	5,05,195 0 6	5,14,716 0 6	228 195	12,543 9 0	9,656 15 6
5	Gonda	3,30,252 1 8	2,36,442 13 9	155 111	7,030 4 8	5,030 6 0
6	Bahraich	50,853 4 0	85,026 3 8	86 99	2,928 9 0	3,612 8 0
7	Sitapur	2,31,375 5 8	3,10,912 3 6	115 100	4,842 3 6	4,615 5 6
8	Hardoi	3,29,317 15 11	3,17,541 0 8	350 354	16,673 3 0	28,392 13 6
9	Kheri	4,08,081 14 0	1,01,562 8 6	64 62	2,075 14 6	1,729 4 0
10	Rae Bareli	2,14,290 15 3	1,29,673 12 9	107 112	4,658 0 11	7,671 0 6
11	Sultánpur	1,29,318 4 0	1,40,811 10 0	140 123	7,476 15 3	6,714 12 0
12	Partábgarh	1,19,439 5 6	1,65,602 2 10	61 70	3,470 0 0	3,794 1 4
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	37,12,054 7 10	35,03,572 9 7	3,275 2,976	1,47,856 11 10	1,46,219 13 4
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	2,13,97,613 2 11	2,28,48,147 4 1	16,352 16,186	9,11,125 0 1	9,22,949 5 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	2,166	...	2,166	1,137	...	1,137	3,303	...	3,303	1,290	...	1,290	2,013	...	2,013	2,115·50	...	2,115·50	2,117·00	...	2,117·00
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,732	57	1,789	1,322	61	1,383	3,054	118	3,172	814	60	874	2,240	58	2,298	2,010·25	62·25	2,072·50	2,015·00	63·25	2,078·25
		Under-trial,	4	1	5	12	37	49	16	38	54	7	35	42	9	3	12	4·75	1·00	5·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,623	29	1,652	1,238	99	1,337	2,861	128	2,989	863	60	923	1,998	68	2,066	1,794·75	50·75	1,845·50	1,794·75	50·75	1,845·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,843	85	1,928	1,342	58	1,400	3,185	143	3,328	1,211	51	1,262	1,974	92	2,066	1,998·00	90·00	2,088·00	1,998·00	90·00	2,088·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,743	101	1,844	1,420	204	1,624	3,163	305	3,468	969	169	1,138	2,194	136	2,330	1,919·00	123·25	2,042·25	1,971·50	123·75	2,095·25
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	491	1	492	495	1	496	491	...	491	4	1	5	52·50	0·50	53·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,526	98	1,624	699	64	763	2,225	162	2,387	656	54	710	1,569	108	1,677	1,629·00	103·25	1,732·25	1,629·00	103·25	1,732·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	49	1	50	174	7	181	223	8	231	175	4	179	48	4	52	60·75	1·50	62·25	67·36	2·50	69·86
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	187	28	215	199	28	227	198	28	226	1	...	1	6·00	1·00	7·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	10	...	10	2	...	2	0·61	...	0·61			
8	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0.25	1·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	35	1	36	35	1	36	35	1	36	...	...	...	1·00	0·25	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	283	6	289	860	20	880	1,143	26	1,169	836	18	854	307	8	315	288·25	6·50	294·75	294·03	6·50	300·53
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	12	...	12	40	...	40	52	...	52	49	...	49	3	...	3	5·78	...	5·78			
10	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·75	0·75	33·50
		Under-trial,	19	2	21	1,114	18	1,132	1,133	20	1,153	1,117	19	1,136	16	1	17	32·75	0·75	33·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

11	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	99	4	103	100	4	104	100	4	104	...	...	...	1·00	0·04	1·04	1·00	0·04	1·04
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	95	5	100	544	34	578	639	39	678	507	28	535	132	11	143	112·25	7·25	119·50	141·43	8·75	150·18
		Under-trial,	34	...	34	602	33	635	636	33	669	600	31	631	36	2	38	25·50	1·50	27·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30	29	...	29	1	...	1	3·68	...	3·68			
13	Meerut District Jail ...	Convicts ...	539	8	547	1,260	35	1,295	1,799	43	1,842	1,318	32	1,350	481	11	492	465·75	9·00	474·75	485·02	9·75	494·77
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	214	14	228	214	14	228	196	12	208	18	2	20	15·00	0·75	15·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	36	...	36	37	...	37	34	...	34	3	...	3	4·27	...	4·27			
14	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·25	2·50	84·75
		Under-trial,	92	...	92	1,370	52	1,422	1,462	52	1,514	1,368	46	1,414	94	6	100	82·25	2·50	84·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	93	9	102	930	28	958	1,023	37	1,060	841	28	869	182	9	191	150·75	8·75	159·50	196·08	9·50	205·58
		Under-trial,	26	...	26	920	27	947	946	27	973	907	24	931	39	3	42	40·75	0·75	41 50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	...	48	53	...	53	50	...	50	3	...	3	4·58	...	4·58			
16	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	379	13	392	998	34	1,032	1,377	47	1,424	970	36	1,006	407	11	418	383·50	12·50	396·00	446·55	14·50	461·05
		Under-trial,	58	3	61	1,001	34	1,035	1,059	37	1,096	987	33	1,020	72	4	76	58·75	2·00	60·75			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	46	...	46	53	...	53	51	...	51	2	...	2	4·30	...	4·30			
17	Bijnor do. ...	Convicts ...	155	4	159	610	20	630	765	24	789	581	21	602	184	3	187	198·75	4·25	203·00	222·30	4·50	224·80
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	425	6	431	430	6	436	409	6	415	21	...	21	20·00	0·25	20·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	17	...	17	2	...	2	1·55	...	1·55			
18	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	347	11	358	1,356	40	1,396	1,703	51	1,754	1,326	43	1,369	377	8	385	321·75	12·50	334·25	366·45	13·25	379·70
		Under-trial,	69	4	73	892	25	917	961	29	990	940	29	969	21	...	21	40·00	0·75	40·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	...	49	51	...	51	45	...	45	6	...	6	4·70	...	4·70			
19	Bareilly do. ...	Convicts ...	521	43	564	1,861	82	1,943	2,382	125	2,507	1,858	86	1,944	524	39	563	560·25	46·25	606·50	632·47	49·50	681·97
		Under-trial,	70	12	82	1,462	39	1,501	1,532	51	1,583	1,479	50	1,529	53	1	54	69·50	3·25	72·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	40	...	40	41	...	41	35	...	35	6	...	6	2·72	...	2·72			
20	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·75	0·50	22·25
		Under-trial,	21	1	22	824	25	849	845	26	871	833	25	858	12	1	13	21·75	0·50	22·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	324	8	332	1,419	61	1,480	1,743	69	1,812	1,431	59	1,490	312	10	322	337·25	13·25	350·50	388·45	15·25	403·70
		Under-trial,	53	1	54	1,060	41	1,101	1,113	42	1,155	1,066	39	1,105	47	3	50	48·50	2·00	50·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	37	...	37	40	...	40	36	...	36	4	...	4	2·70	...	2·70			
22	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	280	3	283	1,233	67	1,300	1,513	70	1,583	1,208	62	1,270	305	8	313	290·75	8·00	298·75	350·59	10·00	360·59
		Under-trial,	53	3	56	1,196	52	1,248	1,249	55	1,304	1,214	51	1,265	35	4	39	57·25	2·00	59·25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	33	...	33	37	...	37	32	...	32	5	...	5	2·59	...	2·59			
23	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	207	11	218	1,026	46	1,072	1,233	57	1,290	1,056	46	1,102	177	11	188	201·50	9·00	210·50	251·97	11·00	262·97
		Under-trial,	47	5	52	962	52	1,014	1,009	57	1,066	993	56	1,049	16	1	17	47·00	2·00	49·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	44	...	44	47	...	47	38	...	38	9	...	9	3·47	...	3·47			
24	Agra District do. ...	Convicts ...	549	...	549	690	...	690	1,239	...	1,239	925	...	925	314	...	314	434·00	...	434·00	455·70	...	455·70
		Under-trial,	18	...	18	174	...	174	192	...	192	184	...	184	8	...	8	16·75	...	16·75			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	56	...	56	65	...	65	57	...	57	8	...	8	4·95	...	4·95			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(contd.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Agra Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·00	1·00	39·00
		Under-trial,	46	...	46	1,513	42	1,555	1,559	42	1,601	1,525	39	1,564	34	3	37	38·00	1·00	39·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Etáwah Jail	Convicts ...	96	2	98	732	44	776	828	46	874	576	43	619	252	3	255	173·50	7·00	180·50	208·56	8·50	217·06
		Under-trial,	27	4	31	775	37	812	802	41	843	783	41	824	19	...	19	33·75	1·50	35·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	1·31	...	1·31			
28	Mainpuri do.	Convicts ...	225	4	229	850	24	874	1,075	28	1,103	821	25	846	254	3	257	257·25	4·75	262·00	291·77	6·00	297·77
		Under-trial,	49	2	51	601	19	620	650	21	671	608	19	627	42	2	44	33·25	1·25	34·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	1·27	...	1·27			
29	Etah do.	Convicts ...	169	11	180	1,096	38	1,134	1,265	49	1,314	1,037	36	1,073	228	13	241	192·50	7·00	199·50	243·10	8·25	251·35
		Under-trial,	34	2	36	851	20	871	885	22	907	839	22	861	46	...	46	48·50	1·25	49·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32	30	...	30	2	...	2	2·10	...	2·10			
30	Fatehgarh District Jail	Convicts ...	330	...	330	1,238	2	1,240	1,568	2	1,570	1,262	...	1,262	306	2	308	328·50	0·25	328·75	366·78	2·00	368·78
		Under-trial,	41	3	44	779	28	807	820	31	851	784	30	814	36	1	37	34·75	1·75	36·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35	32	...	32	3	...	3	3·53	...	3·53			
31	Cawnpore do.	Convicts ...	298	22	320	1,424	101	1,525	1,722	123	1,845	1,439	112	1,551	283	11	294	295·75	18·25	314·00	335·00	19·75	354·75
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	1,141	64	1,205	1,161	66	1,227	1,108	66	1,174	53	...	53	36·00	1·50	37·50			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	33	...	33	40	...	40	38	...	38	2	...	2	3·25	...	3·25			
32	Fatehpur do.	Convicts ...	236	14	250	703	66	769	939	80	1,019	702	64	766	237	16	253	224·50	15·00	239·50	225·14	15·00	240·14
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·64			
33	Ditto Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·50	0·50	25·00
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	1,069	52	1,121	1,097	53	1,150	1,090	53	1,143	7	...	7	24·50	0·50	25·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

34	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	528	28	556	2,201	184	2,385	2,729	212	2,941	2,155	180	2,335	574	32	606	566·50	36·00	602·50	587·19	36·50	623·69
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	194	4	198	201	4	205	165	4	169	36	...	36	16·50	0·50	17·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	41	...	41	42	...	42	40	...	40	2	...	2	4·19	...	4·19			
35	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·25	2·25	47·50
		Under-trial,	27	...	27	2,402	158	2,560	2,429	158	2,587	2,401	155	2,556	28	3	31	45·25	2·25	47·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	148	13	161	851	109	960	999	122	1,121	860	110	970	139	12	151	158·00	14·25	172·25	201·19	16·50	217·69
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	589	51	640	607	53	660	580	52	632	27	1	28	41·25	2·25	43·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	15	...	15	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	1·94	...	1·94			
37	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75	0·50	7·25
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	243	23	266	246	23	269	245	21	266	1	2	3	6·75	0·50	7·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	172	33	205	698	204	902	870	237	1,107	727	206	933	143	31	174	150·50	24·50	175·00	167·01	26·75	193·76
		Under-trial,	5	1	6	392	55	447	397	56	453	383	53	436	14	3	17	15·75	2·25	18·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·76	...	0·76			
39	Jaunpur do. ...	Convicts ...	235	28	263	916	143	1,059	1,151	171	1,322	835	150	985	316	21	337	253·50	23·50	277·00	290·77	25·00	315·77
		Under-trial,	20	1	21	917	64	981	937	65	1,002	920	63	983	17	2	19	34·50	1·50	36·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	36	...	36	36	...	36	28	...	28	8	...	8	2·77	...	2·77			
40	Mirzapur do. ...	Convicts ...	161	18	179	875	105	980	1,036	123	1,159	843	115	958	193	8	201	162·75	14·75	177·50	171·62	14·75	186·37
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	96	...	96	101	...	101	92	...	92	9	...	9	8·87	...	8·87			
41	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·25	1·75	40·00
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	1,660	143	1,803	1,683	144	1,827	1,672	143	1,815	11	1	12	38·25	1·75	40·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	381	...	381	1,335	...	1,335	1,716	...	1,716	1,298	...	1,298	418	...	418	417·75	...	417·75	474·57	3·00	477·57
		Under-trial,	67	8	75	1,474	103	1,577	1,541	111	1,652	1,519	110	1,629	22	1	23	48·75	3·00	51·75			
		Civil ...	13	...	13	58	...	58	71	...	71	61	...	61	10	...	10	8·07	...	8·07			
43	Gházipur do. ...	Convicts ...	481	41	522	1,909	193	2,102	2,390	234	2,624	1,915	200	2,115	475	34	509	492·00	36·25	528·25	516·77	38·25	555·02
		Under-trial,	18	1	19	810	65	875	828	66	894	796	64	860	32	2	34	21·50	2·00	23·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	33	...	33	38	...	38	34	...	34	4	...	4	3·27	...	3·27			
44	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·00	2·75	37·75
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	1,327	98	1,425	1,345	100	1,445	1,342	99	1,441	3	1	4	35·00	2·75	37·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	382	12	394	1,682	256	1,938	2,064	268	2,332	1,725	239	1,964	339	29	368	382·00	33·25	415·25	416·95	36·50	453·45
		Under-trial,	18	...	18	1,115	90	1,205	1,133	90	1,223	1,095	80	1,175	38	10	48	34·00	3·25	37·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	58	...	58	59	...	59	58	...	58	1	...	1	0·95	...	0·95			
46	Gorakhpur do. ...	Convicts ...	454	25	479	1,937	219	2,156	2,391	244	2,635	1,886	217	2,103	505	27	532	483·25	37·50	520·75	490·76	38·00	528·76
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	88	8	96	88	8	96	88	8	96	...	...	...	6·25	0·50	6·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1·26	...	1·26			
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·75	3·75	69·50
		Under-trial,	54	3	57	3,111	244	3,355	3,165	247	3,412	3,128	242	3,370	37	5	42	65·75	3·75	69·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(contd.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
48	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	367	6	373	870	57	927	1,237	63	1,300	957	57	1,014	280	6	286	313·00	8·25	321·25	338·89	9·50	348·39
		Under-trial,	39	1	40	645	29	674	684	30	714	635	30	665	49	...	49	25·00	1·25	26·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·89			
49	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	62	3	65	391	24	415	453	27	480	350	22	372	103	5	108	92·50	5·00	97·50	100·59	5·30	105·89
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	122	3	125	124	3	127	116	3	119	8	...	8	7·00	0·25	7·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	1	14	15	1	16	13	1	14	2	...	2	1·09	0·05	1·14			
50	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·25	1·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	134	16	150	134	16	150	133	16	149	1	...	1	1·50	0·25	1·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
51	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	0·25	6·75
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	218	7	225	219	7	226	216	7	223	3	...	3	6·50	0·25	6·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·25	0·25	9·50
		Under-trial,	18	1	19	213	7	220	231	8	239	223	7	230	8	1	9	9·25	0·25	9·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·25	0·50	5·75
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	127	15	142	129	15	144	129	15	144	...	...	...	5·25	0·50	5·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	124	14	138	574	104	678	698	118	816	588	103	691	110	15	125	130·25	12·75	143·00	148·35	16·50	164·85
		Under-trial,	20	3	23	416	64	480	436	67	503	427	67	494	9	...	9	17·75	3·75	21·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·35			
55	Jhánsi do. ...	Convicts ...	159	8	167	575	92	667	734	100	834	544	79	623	190	21	211	178·25	14·25	192·50	206·77	16·75	223·52
		Under-trial,	34	4	38	543	52	595	577	56	633	551	56	607	26	...	26	28·25	2·50	30·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
56	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	1·75	14·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	307	65	372	307	65	372	301	65	366	6	...	6	12·50	1·75	14·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
57	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	72	4	76	445	91	536	517	95	612	456	82	538	61	13	74	71·25	9·75	81·00	105·75	11·00	116·75
		Under-trial,	140	2	142	486	69	555	626	71	697	602	69	671	24	2	26	34·50	1·25	35·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

58	Lucknow Jail	...	Convicts ...	563	33	596	1,224	111	1,335	1,787	144	1,931	1,243	120	1,363	544	24	568	559·00	23·25	582·25	559·00	23·25	582·25
			Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	Ditto Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·36	2·45	53·81
			Under-trial,	45	2	47	1,657	126	1,783	1,702	128	1,830	1,666	127	1,793	36	1	37	48·25	2·25	50·50			
			Civil ...	2	1	3	35	...	35	37	1	38	34	1	35	3	...	3	3·11	0·20	3·31			
60	Bara Banki Jail	...	Convicts ...	313	21	334	1,097	95	1,192	1,410	116	1,526	1,058	102	1,160	352	14	366	323·75	17·25	341·00	372·18	20·00	392·18
			Under-trial,	41	...	41	1,225	83	1,308	1,266	83	1,349	1,224	79	1,303	42	4	46	47·25	2·75	50·00			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1·18	...	1·18			
61	Unao do.	...	Convicts ...	193	14	207	642	69	711	835	83	918	658	69	727	177	14	191	211·50	14·25	225·75	242·74	16·75	259·49
			Under-trial,	27	1	28	845	66	911	872	67	939	839	67	906	33	...	33	31·00	2·50	33·50			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
62	Sitapur do.	...	Convicts ...	781	43	824	1,030	80	1,110	1,811	123	1,934	1,073	92	1,165	738	31	769	725·75	42·75	768·50	769·12	45·25	814·37
			Under-trial,	46	2	48	991	50	1,041	1,037	52	1,089	892	52	1,034	55	...	55	42·50	2·50	45·00			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·87			
63	Hardoi do.	...	Convicts ...	326	20	346	1,225	78	1,303	1,551	98	1,649	1,224	85	1,309	327	13	340	323·00	12·50	335·50	380·26	14·50	394·76
			Under-trial,	41	1	42	1,181	46	1,227	1,222	47	1,269	1,160	45	1,205	62	2	64	56·50	2·00	58·50			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
64	Kheri do.	...	Convicts ...	167	7	174	852	91	943	1,019	98	1,117	850	86	936	169	12	181	183·00	14·00	197·00	218·76	15·50	234·26
			Under-trial,	46	1	47	796	46	842	842	47	889	831	44	875	11	3	14	35·00	1·50	36·50			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
65	Fyzabad do.	...	Convicts ...	471	23	494	1,237	149	1,386	1,708	172	1,880	1,137	151	1,288	571	21	592	499·50	28·50	528·00	538·68	31·50	570·18
			Under-trial,	35	3	38	1,190	99	1,289	1,225	102	1,327	1,180	100	1,280	45	2	47	35·75	3·00	38·75			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	43	...	43	43	...	43	36	...	36	7	...	7	3·43	...	3·43			
66	Gonda do.	...	Convicts ...	497	16	513	1,152	89	1,241	1,649	105	1,754	1,045	84	1,129	604	21	625	537·00	17·50	554·50	578·43	20·25	598·68
			Under-trial,	43	1	44	1,025	65	1,090	1,068	66	1,134	1,048	65	1,113	20	1	21	37·50	2·75	40·25			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	56	...	56	57	...	57	54	...	54	3	...	3	3·93	...	3·93			
67	Bahraich do.	...	Convicts ...	268	14	282	885	84	969	1,153	98	1,251	841	78	919	312	20	332	290·50	19·25	309·75	337·61	21·75	359·36
			Under-trial,	18	2	20	997	50	1,047	1,015	52	1,067	974	52	1,026	41	...	41	44·75	2·50	47·25			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32	32	...	32	...	...	...	2·36	...	2·36			
68	Rae Bareli do.	...	Convicts ...	398	31	429	816	123	939	1,214	154	1,368	756	110	866	458	44	502	420·25	40·25	460·50	445·86	41·25	487·11
			Under-trial,	19	2	21	770	69	839	789	71	860	782	71	853	7	...	7	25·00	1·00	26·00			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	0·61	...	0·61			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
69	Sultánpur Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	44	1	45	630	79	709	674	80	754	611	76	687	63	4	67	29·75	2·00	31·75	56·62	4·50	61·12
		Under-trial,	17	2	19	637	58	695	654	60	714	634	59	693	20	1	21	26·25	2·50	28·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62			
70	Partábgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	307	41	348	905	138	1,043	1,212	179	1,391	931	148	1,079	281	31	312	273·00	33·00	306·00	296·76	34·50	331·26
		Under-trial,	17	3	20	517	51	568	534	54	588	519	52	571	15	2	17	20·00	1·50	21·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27	20	...	20	7	...	7	3·76	...	3·76			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	23,862	1,042	24,904	53,116	4,202	57,318	76,978	5,244	82,222	51,238	4,098	55,336	25,740	1,146	26,886	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67
		Under-trial,	1,762	96	1,858	49,144	2,993	52,137	50,906	3,089	53,995	49,379	3,001	52,380	1,527	88	1,615	1,898·07	95·54	1,993·61			
		Civil ...	101	1	102	1,287	1	1,288	1,388	2	1,390	1.266	2	1,268	122	...	122	114·31	0·25	114·56			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	25,725	1,139	26,864	1,03,547	7,196	1,10,743	1,29,272	8,335	1,37,607	1,01,883	7,101	1,08,984	27,389	1,234	28,623	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.						*In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	23,862	1,042	44,283	3,773	68,145	4,815	8,059	386	...	...	176	1	591	42	7	...	76,978	5,244	82,222	8,204	406	632	34

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
							By order of Government.																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,254	91	34,944	3,420	3,123	100	4	...	12	3	258	8	9	2	7	...	95	4	696	30	25,740	1,146	24,971·50	1,155·00	26,126·50

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2														3								4											5		
	RELIGION.														AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
																							MALES.							FEMALES.						
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																			
	(a)		(b)		(c)																															
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.			
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	16	...	10	...	32	3	6,598	331	37,620	3,430	5	9	2	...	315	99	35,310	2,912	7,777	693	881	69	777	3,604	2,825	26,144	511	232	10,190	2,627	87	967	92	44,283	3,773	48,056

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																							
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	14,709	1,872	7,565	877	7,567	508	7,022	229	4,619	170	1,647	61	469	6	26	...	314	36	221	5	124	9	44,283	3,773	48,056

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	44,283	3,773	48,056	3,244	150	1,139	44	820	33	5,203	227	5,430	11·74	6·01	11·29	315	99	414	43	...	43

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2		3		4						5												6	7
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
											A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Provinces.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5*C* to column 2.	Ratio of column 5D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	24,971·50	1,155·00	34	...	1,469	6	3,869	96	4,912	148	34	...	1,910	51	1,302	83	1,958	42	586	4,494	74	10,534	40·31	6·06

6.—*Statement showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1891.

1	2		3						4		5		6	7						8					
			Of those in column 3 *there were—*											*Of those in column* 6 *there were when they entered Jail—*						*Of those in column* 6 *there were when they left Jail—*					
Provinces.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	44,283	3,773	41,826	3,771	1,911	1	546	1	24,971·50	1,155·00	278·25	...	358	...	...	50	...	11	...	57	...	192	...	109	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Provinces.	*Average number of prisoners.*				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	26,126·50	1,480·50	...	27,607·00	5,72,137	20 11 7	3,53,540	12 12 11	76,574	2 12 4	34,642	1 4 1	38 15 4	67,366	2 7 1	52,395	1 14 4	11,56,654	41 14 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

8.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
					A.	*On prison duties.*					*On jail buildings.*				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat, grinding-manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	261·43	25,839·06	889·17	2,364·09	67·95	628·30	2,781·56	1,346·93	4,091·18	1,916·80	1,169·74	0·33	569·53	...	9,913·30	...	30·00	70·18	2·43	10·76	38·36

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,	30,005	2,265	32,270	26,983·88	1,250·79	28,234·67	33,169	1,700	34,869	21,198	860	22,058	923·18	45·35	968·53	744	36	780	40	5	45

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	202	11	213	96	2	98	785·58	687·56	781·23	34·21	36·25	34·30	3·56	1·59	3·47	24·01	27·18	24·15	27·57	28·78	27·62

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,762	96	49,144	2,993	50,906	3,089	53,995	1,898·07	95·54	1,993·61	18,946	983	19,929

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,384	1,908	30,292	1,984	104	19	...	46	6	1,527	88	1,615

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	289	...	1	11	239	152
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	30	...	...	2	28	15
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	346	...	11	12	294	244
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	913	1	16	58	711	529
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	38	1	1	1	33	27
		Total ...	1,616	2	29	84	1,305	967
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	11	...	1	2	13	8
10		Murder „ robbers	38	...	...	5	37	18
11		Murder „ poison	30	...	...	4	14	3
12		Other murders	466	...	8	72	323	195
13	307	Attempts at murder	107	...	1	11	76	57
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	315	...	10	40	235	143
15	376	Rape	221	3	2	6	103	50
16	377	Unnatural offences	125	...	...	9	72	32
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	179	...	2	10	127	104
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,292	5	7	8	907	750
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	8	...	2	...	8	8
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,949	...	31	77	1,500	1,192
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	51	...	1	6	28	19
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	77	...	2	8	61	50
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	597	...	3	12	343	210
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	218	...	...	15	151	121
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	25	...	...	...	17	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	26	...	...	3	22	18
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,197	6	10	25	779	503
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	70	...	2	2	59	42
		Total ...	7,002	14	82	316	4,876	3,533
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	160	...	11	28	99	65
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2	...	...	...	2	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	25	...	...	1	13	7
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	54	...	...	8	39	25
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	99	...	3	3	43	37
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	88	...	...	6	43	30
		Robbery other robberies	403	...	6	13	207	145
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,364	...	6	11	203	103
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	722	4	1	13	456	358
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	83,464	29,797	80	210	8,468	6,829

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1891.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in convict on to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARREST-ED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PRO-CESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
99	63	287	2	...	151	87	5	52	63	10	...	...	12	...	268	6	286	3
100	53	29	1	...	15	13	2	50	53	...	...	...	2	...	33	4	39	4
95	83	319	20	1	234	47	13	69	83	8	...	...	27	...	431	93	551	5
98	74	849	55	5	523	181	72	57	74	73	...	...	366	...	4,054	935	5,355	6
92	85	33	3	...	26	6	1	72	81	3	...	...	1	...	35	3	39	7
97	74	1,517	81	6	949	334	93	59	74	94	...	...	408	...	4,821	1,041	6,270	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	61	12	...	...	8	5	...	66	61	...	...	...	7	1	71	7	86	9
100	48	38	...	...	18	19	3	47	48	...	...	...	9	...	67	6	82	10
100	21	30	...	...	3	10	4	10	23	6	...	...	4	...	21	...	25	11
99	60	464	4	...	195	128	75	42	60	22	...	...	155	...	633	32	820	12
98	75	102	2	2	57	19	17	54	75	8	...	...	15	...	108	14	137	13
99	61	322	1	...	143	92	40	44	61	34	...	...	65	1	547	23	636	14
95	48	209	3	...	50	52	16	23	49	51	...	...	7	...	136	10	153	15
100	44	124	1	...	32	40	8	25	44	24	...	...	13	...	79	5	97	16
100	82	181	...	...	104	23	12	57	82	11	...	...	11	...	146	3	160	17
99	82	1,267	1	23	748	157	19	58	82	81	...	2	8	...	923	21	952	18
100	100	8	2	...	8	...	1	89	100	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	38	19
99	79	1,872	75	8	1,185	302	95	60	79	83	...	1	144	...	2,293	336	2,773	20
98	68	51	...	...	19	9	2	37	68	15	...	...	8	...	32	1	41	21
97	82	74	3	...	50	11	5	65	82	2	...	...	31	...	260	10	301	22
99	61	588	10	...	209	132	12	35	61	39	4	...	16	...	400	37	453	23
95	80	191	16	1	120	27	14	57	81	38	...	...	23	10	293	42	368	24
92	53	21	2	...	8	7	...	35	53	1	...	...	...	...	26	19	45	25
100	82	25	1	...	18	4	...	69	82	6	...	...	6	...	45	2	53	26
...	100	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	27
97	64	1,146	40	...	493	275	25	41	64	124	5	...	54	...	1,401	165	1,620	28
100	71	72	...	...	42	17	2	58	71	4	...	...	2	...	89	3	94	29
98	72	6,797	161	34	3,511	1,329	350	50	72	549	9	3	579	12	7,603	741	8,935	
95	65	161	1	...	65	34	16	40	65	22	...	...	198	2	937	35	1,172	30
100	50	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	31
96	54	24	...	...	7	6	...	29	54	3	...	...	2	...	24	...	26	32
100	64	53	1	...	25	14	3	46	64	3	...	...	14	...	58	6	78	
100	86	101	1	...	37	6	1	36	86	9	...	...	5	...	72	1	78	
100	70	88	...	...	30	13	4	34	70	7	...	...	22	...	73	1	96	33
95	70	352	33	5	145	60	7	37	71	111	...	...	23	...	327	69	419	
98	51	1,331	18	...	98	97	8	7	50	126	...	1	17	...	275	60	352	34
99	78	702	12	...	357	97	8	50	78	72	...	...	18	...	543	28	589	35
63	80	52,429	10	2	6,828	1,632	270	13	81	662	1	2	328	...	11,168	201	11,697	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2,398	1,748	...	5	271	217
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	29	...	2	10	38	24
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves.	11	...	...	4	12	10
		Total ...	88,819	31,549	109	312	9,894	7,851
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	404	2	2	6	231	123
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	24	1	...	1	17	15
42	374	Compulsory labour	13	...	...	...	4	1
		Total ...	441	3	2	7	252	139
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	857	49	3	11	420	319
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	9,779	72	38	67	1,798	1,300
		{ ordinary	75,232	32,364	128	414	24,084	20,339
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	878	14	14	13	522	375
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6,362	...	73	183	5,998	5,144
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,426	67	6	27	1,020	667
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	57	...	...	1	15	12
		Total ...	94,591	32,566	262	716	33,857	28,156
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	93	...	1	2	54	25
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,338	...	4	68	2,235	1,777
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	517	...	3	15	500	419
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	858	7	4	22	813	690
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	695	...	3	23	666	519
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	149	...	...	1	116	97
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	50	...	...	...	47	43
56		Ditto Arms Act	732	...	3	23	701	592
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	14,812	...	1	119	14,647	13,909
		Total ...	20,244	7	19	273	19,779	18,071
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police. (Detail).							
	Act V of 1861	Police	15	...	1	1	16	13
	„ VII of 1878 amended by Act 5 of 1890.	Forest	68	...	...	...	58	52
	„ VIII of 1870	Infanticide	1	...	...	...	1	1
	„ XVI of 1868	...	4	...	...	...	4	4
	„ XXVI of 1871	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	„ XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes	243	...	109	1	353	351
	„ XIII of 1889 ...	Cantonment	827	...	...	6	756	698
	„ XIV of 1866 amended by Act 3 of 1882.	Post-Office	4	...	...	...	3	2
	Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XIII of 1881	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	„ XX of 1887	Wild birds	1	...	...	...	1	1
	„ XXI of 1883	Emigration	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total, Special Laws ...	1,167	...	110	8	1,196	1,125
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,13,880	64,141	613	1,716	71,159	59,842
		Almora and Garhwál, beyond the jurisdiction of the Kumaun-Garhwál Police, not included in the above.	608	9	2	1	555	452

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1891.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7. (a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C. (a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
27	80	637	6	...	215	53	3	33	60	68	...	...	6	...	351	25	382	37
100	63	31	...	...	24	14	2	77	63	1	...	...	11	...	48	...	59	38
100	83	10	1	...	10	2	1	91	83	...	...	...	20	...	28	16	64	39
63	79	55,921	83	7	7,842	2,029	323	14	79	1,084	1	3	664	2	13,915	443	15,024	
93	53	288	87	5	111	95	7	29	79	53	5	1	17	...	303	214	534	40
91	88	22	...	...	14	2	...	62	87	3	...	...	1	...	18	5	24	41
100	25	13	...	...	1	3	...	7	25	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	42
93	56	323	87	5	126	100	7	60	56	57	5	1	18	...	327	219	564	
94	76	805	2	...	317	100	7	39	76	45	...	...	12	...	449	22	483	43
99	72	9,681	38	5	1,297	497	82	13	72	938	...	...	91	3	2,430	136	2,660	44
53	84	39,380	337	51	20,300	3,717	345	51	84	2,150	5	7	529	1	29,665	1,042	31,237	
95	72	787	61	...	361	144	10	42	71	89	10	2	14	...	501	119	634	45
100	86	6,386	30	1	5,141	853	143	80	86	139	...	...	270	18	7,912	319	8,519	46
84	65	871	324	6	560	304	13	46	65	102	30	14	54	...	927	1,007	1,988	47
100	80	57	...	...	12	3	...	21	80	1	...	...	2	...	15	...	17	48
62	83	57,967	792	63	27,988	5,618	600	47	83	3,464	45	23	972	22	41,899	2,645	45,538	
97	46	73	17	1	25	25	7	27	50	8	1	...	5	...	90	48	143	49
99	79	1,977	326	30	1,763	457	68	75	79	27	...	...	67	...	1,924	453	2,444	50
100	84	519	1	...	419	81	9	80	84	6	...	...	130	...	2,859	33	3,022	51
97	85	817	22	...	678	120	20	81	85	12	4	...	24	...	945	81	1,050	52
99	78	677	17	...	516	144	12	74	78	13	...	...	30	...	707	37	774	53
90	83	135	...	...	88	14	5	65	86	1	...	...	5	...	162	33	200	54
74	91	31	6	...	30	4	1	81	88	...	...	...	...	...	46	23	69	55
98	84	680	41	...	581	108	6	80	84	22	...	...	25	...	652	108	785	56
100	95	14,731	37	1	13,867	734	124	95	96	39	...	...	183	...	17,402	286	17,871	57
99	91	19,640	467	32	17,967	1,687	252	89	91	128	5	...	469	...	24,787	1,102	26,358	
																		58
100	81	15	1	...	13	3	1	81	81	...	...	...	2	...	35	...	37	
100	89	68	...	...	52	6	...	76	89	...	...	...	...	...	110	4	114	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	99	352	...	...	351	2	...	100	99	...	...	...	1	...	370	4	375	
100	92	827	...	...	698	58	6	84	92	2	...	...	12	...	1,107	2	1,121	
100	67	3	1	...	1	1	...	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	94	1,275	2	...	1,124	71	7	88	94	2	...	...	15	...	1,635	11	1,661	
68	84	143,440	1,673	147	59,507	11,168	1,632	41	84	5,378	65	30	3,125	36	94,987	6,202	1,04,350	
58	81	289	61	2	255	92	3	72	73	43	...	...	1	...	433	384	818	

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471... ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	285	106	7
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	39	19	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	5	...	...	545	117	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	...	...	5,315	1,461	67
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	39	7	...
		Total ...	6	1	...	6,223	1,710	75
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	...	...	86	23	23
10		Murder „ robbers	...	2	3	80	8	35
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	25	6	8
12		Other murders	4	1	...	811	103	294
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	1	1	134	14	29
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	...	633	119	172
15	376	Rape	...	...	...	153	55	23
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	97	35	16
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	3	155	25	8
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	12	8	1	932	162	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	38	13	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	4	...	2,749	682	28
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	1	3	39	5	11
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	295	49	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	10	2	443	171	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	13	...	...	354	92	23
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	1	4	43	16	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	1	2	52	15	6
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	5	...	1,600	540	7
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	93	37	5
		Total ...	39	38	...	8,813	2,170	695
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	1	2	...	1,169	425	259
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	12	...	6
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	26	5	13
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	...	...	78	15	21
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	78	18	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	96	17	14
		Robbery other robberies	...	...	...	419	162	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	7	2	344	131	46
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	588	149	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	30	32	...	11,617	2,581	132

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
161	5	164	61	59	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
17	...	16	48	46	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
401	7	341	79	75	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,149	91	2,688	66	61	4	9	30	517	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
31	...	29	83	80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3,759	103	3,238	67	62	6	9	31	544	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	32	32	45	40	3	...	...	...	5	10	5	50	54,254	336	...	9
...	25	23	34	31	4	...	...	4	4	38	24	63	911	377	41	10
...	3	3	14	12	...	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	63	...	...	11
...	279	269	42	34	7	...	4	36	92	42	28	66	1,235	543	44	12
11	55	66	61	55	...	...	...	12	13	3	2	66	15	12	80	13
37	210	243	44	40	2	2	...	33	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
18	40	58	42	40	1	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
11	26	35	44	38	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
79	31	107	73	70	1	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
738	12	738	80	81	1	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
7	6	8	24	24	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,796	71	1,710	74	71	1	...	19	152	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	17	19	59	50	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	66	103	5	4	21
134	11	138	53	48	...	5	...	94	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
246	7	239	60	59	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
154	44	185	63	59	8	1	...	19	14	10	7	70	141	90	64	24
27	...	10	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
27	4	31	69	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	1	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
966	2	841	60	58	...	12	...	84	1	4	3	75	26	20	...	28
44	5	49	55	54	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,298	881	4,805	62	59	29	22	23	496	244	113	71	63	56,748	1,383	77	
10	350	356	38	31	21	...	...	41	63	131	73	56	92,980	11,604	12	30
...	2	2	18	18	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	7	8	33	31	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	23	1,583	187	12	32
												43				
20	19	39	67	54	...	...	...	3	...	46	20		1,754	467	25	
52	4	55	76	71	1	...	...	3	...	90	39	43	3,134	692	22	
33	22	53	72	56	...	...	...	7	3	76	37	48	3,642	509	14	33
198	33	216	66	62	...	...	...	14	...	282	159	56	11,244	4,208	37	
120	35	117	42	41	1	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
420	9	414	76	74	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
8,224	290	8,463	76	74	5	18	...	329	56	30,832	10,708	35	10,82,586	1,86,908	17	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	381	93	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	59	21	10
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	64	20	3
		Total ...	31	42	...	14,931	3,637	518
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	6	3	1	519	293	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	1	5	23	4	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	6	4	...
		Total ...	6	4	1	548	301	4
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	1	...	480	119	4
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4	10	...	2,635	784	29
		Theft { ordinary	12	71	...	31,138	5,865	95
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2	3	...	628	205	4
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	14	7	...	8,492	1,661	88
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	23	2	1,956	836	3
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	17	4	...
		Total ...	32	115	...	45,346	9,474	223
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	2	2	141	73	3
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	10	2	...	2,430	543	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	2	...	3,019	616	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	2	2	...	1,045	190	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	768	189	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	200	44	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws, ...	...	...	...	69	5	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	1	...	784	146	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	10	3	...	17,763	1,051	...
		Total ...	23	12	...	26,219	2,857	4
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. (Detail).							
	Act V of 1861	Police	...	...	...	37	6	...
	,, VII of 1878 amended by Act 5 of 1890.	Forest	...	...	...	114	19	...
	,, VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	1	...	...
	,, XVI of 1868	... ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	,, XXVI of 1871	... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	,, XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	375	7	...
	,, XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	...	...	1,119	110	...
	,, XIV of 1866 amended by Act 3 of 1882.	Post-Office	...	...	...	3	...	1
	Indian Penal Code	... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Act XIII of 1881	... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	,, XX of 1887	Wild birds	...	...	...	1	...	...
	,, XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, Special Laws ...	...	...	...	1,659	143	1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	137	212	...	103,739	20,292	1,520
		Almora and Garhwál, beyond the jurisdiction of the Kumaun-Garhwál Police not included in the above.	...	9	2	809	238	7

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
282	1	274	77	77	...	...	...	5	...	1,842	253	13	10,325	2,653	26	37
3	23	26	54	44	...	...	...	2	...	...	27	...	...	1,329	...	38
13	23	32	...	66	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
9,376	818	10,055	72	69	33	19	1	424	125	33,321	11,321	34	12,07,251	2,08,557	17	
207	6	97	32	32	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
19	...	14	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	...	2	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
228	6	113	34	34	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
350	1	338	75	71	...	2	...	6	...	31	23	74	136	70	51	43
1,659	41	1,634	67	65	6	11	...	112	4	8,852	2,921	33	1,89,156	75,187	40	44
24,492	224	24,099	81	80	12	15	1	437	13	71,568	32,989	46	4,47,604	1,55,538	35	
402	2	356	71	70	...	1	...	14	1	763	386	50	62,844	18,590	29	45
6,343	146	6,329	80	77	19	6	...	225	10	194	6,012	...	3,336	1,41,390	...	46
1,088	3	567	61	60	...	5	4	26	...	5	5	100	40	40	100	47
13	...	13	86	76	...	...	...	...	...	45	10	22	3,339	202	6	48
34,347	417	33,336	79	78	37	40	5	820	28	81,458	42,346	52	7,06,455	3,91,017	55	
48	...	42	46	45	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,795	5	1,469	76	74	14	2	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,353	...	2,331	81	78	1	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
830	...	771	81	80	2	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
570	...	549	77	75	...	1	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
147	...	135	83	81	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
63	...	41	89	89	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
624	3	540	83	80	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
16,628	...	16,364	94	93	5	...	95	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
23,058	8	22,242	90	88	22	3	101	269	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
																58
30	...	30	86	81	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	...	91	83	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
368	...	368	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
999	...	999	90	89	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,502	2	1,499	91	91	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76,568	2,235	75,288	79	77	127	93	169	2,573	424	1,14,892	53,738	45	19,70,454	6,00,957	30	
553	8	264	61	62	...	...	...	3	...	155	115	74	3,959	1,182	30	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1891.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases: Average institutions of five preceding years.	Cases: Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases: Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases: Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases: Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Cases: Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons: Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons: Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Persons: Discharged after appearance.	Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Convicted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	2	...	14	14	...	13	13	13	1	7	...	5	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	...	14	14	...	13	13	13	1	7	...	5	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	10	8	2	10	...	6	10	10	2	3	...	5	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,797	1,867	802	2,669	355	2,398	4,263	4,271	936	864	3	2,370	4	89	Five persons died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	149	213	50	263	31	197	341	343	86	65	1	166	3	17	Five ditto absconded, &c.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,167	1,017	520	1,537	94	1,318	1,510	1,554	476	251	26	705	26	62	Eight ditto ditto.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	145	138	19	157	6	96	165	169	86	26	17	7	20	12	One person transferred.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	184	180	34	214	30	201	250	249	65	39	...	144	...	1	
9	482 to 419	Making or using false trade-marks ...	85	43	...	43	...	29	51	51	21	22	...	8	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	473	419	43	462	63	387	1,538	1,552	366	301	...	853	...	29	Three persons absconded.
		Total ...	5,010	3,885	1,470	5,355	579	4,632	8,128	8,199	2,038	1,571	47	4,258	53	210	Total, twenty-two persons.

			CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																		
11	312 to 316	...	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	38	41	9	50	16	29	45	46	29	5	3	2	4	3	
12	370	...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	5	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
				Total		...	43	44	9	53	16	30	46	47	29	5	3	3	4	3	
			CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																		
13	384 to 389	...	...	Extortion	...	...	...	920	870	4	874	198	339	556	569	262	176	1	118	...	12	
			CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																		
14	345	...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	98	272	...	272	...	110	217	222	74	99	...	45	...	4	
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	Criminal force	...	...	...	15,463	11,492	10	11,502	203	8,132	14,950	14,255	3,086	8,685	9	2,263	2	188	Twenty-two persons absconded and transferred.
16	334	...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		...	69	15	2	17	10	16	26	30	4	14	...	10	2	...		
17	323	...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	34,864	35,032	77	35,109	815	24,737	49,563	47,169	12,584	26,515	138	7,270	27	616	Nineteen persons died, &c.
				Total		...	50,494	46,811	89	46,900	1,028	32,995	64,756	61,676	15,748	35,313	147	9,588	31	808	Total, forty-one persons.
			CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
18	417 to 420	...	...	Cheating	...	...	...	1,513	1,486	6	1,492	164	736	1,132	1,105	596	267	...	191	...	46	Five persons transferred.
19	403, 404	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property		...	526	530	23	553	148	331	493	489	152	111	...	218	1	7	
20	409	...	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.			290	358	16	374	8	202	283	284	113	49	1	100	5	15	One person died.
21	426, 427, 434	...	...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	8,749	7,557	21	7,578	191	4,810	9,714	9,158	2,069	5,580	3	1,363	...	142	One ditto transferred.
				Total		...	11,078	9,931	66	9,997	511	6,079	11,622	11,036	2,930	6,007	4	1,872	6	210	Total seven persons.
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
22	298	...	...	Offences against religion	...	...	84	1,007	...	1,007	8	536	1,016	931	243	524	...	151	...	12	One person absconded.
23	490 to 492	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service		...	51	35	...	35	...	18	19	20	5	13	...	2	...	...	
24	493 to 498	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	4,706	4,833	5	4,838	115	2,750	4,031	3,902	1,630	1,731	8	442	8	82	One ditto died.
25	500 to 502	...	...	Defamation	...	...	...	760	680	...	680	11	354	515	513	209	203	...	88	1	12	
26	504, 506 to 510	...	...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	1,301	1,197	5	1,202	63	828	1,509	1,441	505	599	...	305	...	31	One ditto do.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,			Public and local nuisances	...	...	1,126	1,971	168	2,139	260	1,868	3,174	3,464	123	630	37	2,641	...	33	
28	294A	...	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	2	6	...	6	1	6	10	10	2	3	...	5	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.			Security for keeping the peace on conviction.			2,288	2,308	219	2,527	818	1,561	5,105	5,100	1,369	869	1	2,707	...	145	Nine persons absconded, &c.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.			Public nuisances	...	...	...	1,214	1,720	173	1,893	159	1,806	3,416	2,890	148	202	...	2,522	...	12	Six ditto ditto.
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.			Disputes as to immoveable property		...	154	209	15	224	25	184	453	442	211	110	...	114	...	7	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.			Maintenance of wives and children		...	1,148	1,225	...	1,225	3	960	993	994	522	244	2	214	...	11	One ditto ditto.
				Total		...	12,834	15,191	585	15,776	1,463	10,871	20,241	19,707	4,967	5,128	48	9,191	9	345	Total, nineteen persons.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1891—(concluded).

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	[Detail.]															
1	Act XVI of 1876 ...	Stage Carriage	288	464	6	470	3	470	615	618	49	10	...	558	...	1	
2	,, I of 1871 ...	Cattle Trespass	3,197	3,968	10	3,978	8	3,277	6,962	6,108	1,434	3,246	3	1,342	3	76	Four persons absconded and transferred.
3	,, XVI of 1873 ...	Village Chaukidárs	19	20	16	6	7	34	38	38	5	2	...	30	...	1	
4	,, III of 1877 ...	Registration	...	1	3	4	...	4	10	10	3	...	...	7	...	...	
5	,, XI of 1878 ...	Arms	7	22	...	22	...	22	25	25	8	3	...	13	...	1	
6	,, XVII of 1878 ...	Ferries	12	30	11	41	...	38	63	63	14	15	...	30	...	2	Two persons transferred.
7	,, I of 1879 ...	Stamps	326	202	224	426	3	411	569	587	64	48	...	456	...	11	Eight persons died.
8	,, IX of 1890 ...	Railway	267	338	18	356	279	351	544	544	8	78	...	453	...	3	Two ditto transferred.
9	,, XV of 1883 ...	Municipality	6,156	7,156	858	8,014	265	7,314	9,273	9,902	861	1,087	...	7,920	...	24	Ten persons absconded and transferred.
10	,, XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraph	2	67	1	68	...	63	79	79	36	22	...	21	...	...	
11	,, VII of 1878 ...	Forest	1	6	1	7	...	7	14	14	2	4	...	8	...	...	
12	,, X of 1882 ...	Criminal Procedure Code	84	136	146	282	6	244	363	383	98	28	...	255	...	2	
13	,, V of 1861 ...	Police	897	1,410	290	1,700	533	1,142	1,551	2,322	110	65	...	2,117	...	29	One person died.
14	,, V of 1861, Section 34,	Ditto	...	110	9	119	110	119	138	138	2	19	...	115	...	2	
15	,, VIII of 1873 ...	Canal and Drainage	482	795	1	796	...	791	2,031	2,032	74	535	...	1,418	...	...	Five persons died and transferred.
16	,, VIII of 1870 ...	Infanticide	9	7	1	8	1	7	7	7	...	2	...	5	...	...	
17	,, XII of 1882 ...	Customs	35	104	12	116	1	116	214	214	20	48	...	144	...	1	One person transferred.
18	,, XX of 1887 ...	... ...	2	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
19	,, XIX of 1890 ...	Workshop	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	

20	Act XIII of 1859	...	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by workmen.	20	49	...	49	...	36	56	56	44	2	...	10	...	...	
21	„ XIII of 1889	...	Cantonment	422	477	545	1,022	264	496	818	1,661	25	276	...	1,343	...	17	
22	„ VI of 1878	...	Indian Treasure Trove	6	15	8	23	1	22	29	29	2	3	...	20	...	4	
23	„ XXII of 1867	...	Sarai and Parao	...	4	...	4	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	
24	„ XXIII of 1879	...	...	4	...	5	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
25			Government Proclamation, No. 702 ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
26	„ X of 1871	...	...	15	9	...	9	1	8	13	14	3	7	...	4	...	...	
27	„ X of 1873	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
28	„ XIV of 1879	...	...	71	53	116	169	7	169	194	194	40	4	...	146	...	3	One person died.
29	„ XXVI of 1870	...	Jail	7	5	13	18	...	18	30	31	4	...	...	27	...	...	
30	„ XII of 1884	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
31	„ VIII of 1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
32	„ XXI of 1883	...	Emigration	...	3	...	3	1	3	5	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	
33	„ XIII of 1857	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
34	„ IV of 1884	...	Fireworks	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
35	„ XI of 1890	...	Cruelty to Animals...	15	72	17	89	17	89	100	100	5	11	...	84	...	...	
36	„ I of 1889	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
37	„ XXII of 1881	...	Excise	15	77	3	80	...	76	79	79	24	4	...	47	...	4	
38	„ XIV of 1873	...	...	2	11	...	11	...	10	13	13	6	...	...	7	...	...	
39	„ I of 1878	...	Opium	119	123	...	123	1	90	243	245	77	107	...	44	...	17	
40	„ XIV of 1866	...	Post-office	3	6	1	7	1	7	7	7	1	1	...	4	...	1	
41			Indian Penal Code...	...	...	15	15	...	14	25	25	4	1	...	20	...	...	
42	„ III of 1867	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	
43	Army Act of 1881	...	Purchasing articles from soldiers ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
44	Act XIII of 1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
45	„ XIV of 1882	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
46	„ X of 1879	...	...	176	27	...	27	...	31	45	45	14	...	...	30	...	1	
47	„ III of 1887	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
48	„ X of 1872	...	Forfeiture of security bond and recognizance.	4	8	7	15	...	15	27	27	17	...	...	9	...	...	One person absconded.
49	„ XVIII of 1876	...	...	19	18	5	23	18	23	26	26	2	3	...	21	...	...	
50	„ XXVII of 1871	...	Criminal Tribes	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
51	„ IV of 1891	...	... ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	
52			Non-attendance of Jurors and Assessors...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
53	„ XII of 1867	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	
54	„ VI of 1873	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
			Total, Special Laws ...	12,689	15,816	2,361	18,177	1,527	15,556	24,260	25,705	3,062	5,632	3	16,769	3	201	Total, thirty-five persons.
			GRAND TOTAL ...	93,070	92,548	4,598	97,146	5,322	70,515	1,29,622	1,26,952	29,037	53,839	253	41,804	106	1,789	Grand total, one hundred and twenty-four persons died, transferred, absconded, &c., &c.
			Almora and Garhwál, beyond the jurisdiction of the Kumaun-Garhwál Police, not included in the above.	793	642	34	676	46	637	1,163	1,208	234	446	...	523	1	4	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement of Thaggi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year* 1891.

Description of crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.																		REMARKS.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.						
												1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18		
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Thaggi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Thaggi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
River dakáiti. N.-W. Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	182	...	...	43	...			
River dakáiti. Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	311	...	...	98	...			
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces.	154	110	102	162	4,102	(1) 730	(2) 703	(3) 326	(4) 263	(5) 114	3,372	300	847	730	313	775	703	85	369	326	54,475	1,33,876	130,974	2,642	6,773	7,409			
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	18	36	24	30	540	(6) 129	(7) 120	(8) 45	54	(*a*) 21	417	96	115	129	97	83	120	51	52	45	8,090	5,470	4,544	1,344	1,373	383			
Robbery... N.-W. Provinces.	178	216	176	218	1,128	(9) 291	(10) 328	209	90	(*b*) 29	837	166	354	291	170	361	328	124	220	209	9,373	14,010	13,163	1,322	3,446	2,548			
Robbery... Oudh ...	38	55	44	49	231	90	(11) 93	58	33	2	141	76	103	90	75	103	93	56	73	58	2,641	4,352	2,001	651	435	888			
Poisoning, N.-W. Provinces.	18	19	9	28	46	12	(12) 16	7	7	(13) 1	34	15	34	12	13	32	16	9	14	7	452	849	656	41	69	47			
Poisoning, Oudh ...	4	8	7	5	22	15	15	9	6	...	7	1	11	15	1	10	19	1	10	9	8	192	724	...	73	142			

Dakáiti—

(1) This consists of 632 men arrested in cases of 1891, 27 in cases of 1890, and 71 in cases of previous years.

(2) Of the men arrested, *viz.*, 730, 199 were discharged without trial, 4 died and 2 shot; also 178 persons were pending trial at close of 1890, this makes up the total number 703.

(3) This consists of 200 persons convicted in cases of 1891 (195 under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and 5 under section 412, Indian Penal Code), 94 persons in cases of 1890, and 32 in cases of previous years.

(4) This consists of 128 persons in cases of 1891, 107 in cases of 1890, and 28 in cases of previous years.

(5) This consists of 93 persons pending (89 of 1891 and 9 of previous years), and 16 made Queen's evidence.

(6) This consists of 128 persons arrested in cases of 1891 and 1 in case of 1890.

(7) Of the 129 persons arrested, 30 were discharged without trial and 21 pending trial at the close of 1890. This makes up the total number 120.

(*a*) This consists of 1 pending and 2 made Queen's evidence.

(8) This consists of 41 persons convicted in cases of 1891 (29 under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and 12 under section 412, Indian Penal Code), and 4 of 1890.

Robbery—

(9) This includes 288 persons arrested in cases of 1891, one in a case of 1890, and 2 in cases of previous years.

(10) Of the 291 persons arrested, 7 were discharged without trial; also 44 persons were pending trial at close of 1890, which makes up the total number 328.

(11) This includes 90 persons arrested and 3 pending trial at close of 1890.

(*b*) This consists of 28 pending and 1 escaped from hawalat.

Poisoning—

(12) Of the 12 persons arrested, 5 were discharged without trial; and 9 were pending at close of 1890, which makes up the total number 16.

(13) One person died while under trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1891.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government Order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Meerut ...	Laliana, Harsia and 10 others.	...	2	2	10	1,320 9 8	No. $\frac{938}{\text{VIII-152A-11}}$, dated 17th November 1089, (Police Department).	From 7th December 1890 to 31st May 1891.	...	To watch the inhabitants of the villages which harboured Jhanda and his gang of dákaits.
Aligarh ...	Koel ...	1	...	7	80	*11,082 0 0	No. $\frac{110}{\text{VIII-380A}}$, dated 26th January 1891 (Police Department).	From 1st January to 31st December 1891.	...	In consequence of the disturbed and dangerous state of the town of Koel.
Bijnor ...	Murabat, Police Circle, Chandpur.	...	...	1	3	440 4 0	Nos. $\frac{289}{\text{VIII—529}}$ and $\frac{663}{\text{VIII—529-18}}$, dated 15th July 1887 and 19th June 1891 (Police Department).	From 16th August 1891 to 15th August 1892.	14	This is a notoriously criminal village, and nearly the whole of its male adult population has at one time or other been in jail. They are incorrigible cattle-lifters and receivers.
Budaun ...	Bhawanipur ...	...	...	...	3	†281 12 9	No. $\frac{884}{\text{VIII—508A-4}}$, dated 14th August 1891 (Police Department).	From 1st November 1891 to 31st October 1892.	...	In consequence of the lawlessness of the inhabitants.
Sháhjahánpur.	Dhakia Penth ...	...	...	1	3	440 3 3	No. $\frac{95}{\text{VIII-397A-2}}$, dated 21st January 1891 (Police Department).	From 1st March 1891 to 29th February 1892.	17	In order to check the lawlessness and turbulent character of the inhabitants.
Agra ...	Paroli ...	...	1	2	12	‡1,733 0 0	No. $\frac{252}{\text{VIII-673-4}}$, dated 27th June 1888.	From 1st July 1888 to 30th June 1891.	7	Owing to dakáiti being prevalent in the localities.
	Chaoli ...	...	1	2	12	‡1,733 0 0	No. $\frac{250}{\text{VIII-673-2}}$, dated 27th June 1888 (Police Department).		14	
Mirzapur,	Bindachal ...	...	...	1	4	530 12 0	No. 80A, dated 20th February 1866 and No. $\frac{492}{\text{VIII—102-32}}$, dated 7 May 1891 (Police Department).	From 1st June 1891 to 31st May 1892.	348 since the year 1879.	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.
Sitapur ...	Basaidih ...	...	...	1	4	539 9 7	No. $\frac{1}{\text{VIII-376A—2}}$, dated 3rd January 1891 (Police Department).	From 3rd January 1891 to 2nd January 1893.	3	In consequence of the lawless and turbulent habits of Thákur Uman Parshad, Taluqdár of Basaidih.

* Includes Rs. 1,000 for accommodation for the police.
† Ditto „ 12 ditto ditto.
‡ Excludes „ 200 ditto ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.*

Provinces.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	43	150	3,316	313	13,910	...	17,732	529	7,251	...	2,87,400	25,090	...	10,24,250
Oudh	...	16	48	968	79	4,514	...	5,625	143	1,548	...	1,03,800	7,600	...	3,02,675
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*) 5	59	(*c*) 198	(*d*) 4,284	392	18,424	...	23,357	(*e*) 672	(*e*) 8,799	(*b*) 1,37,800	3,91,200	32,690	...	13,26,925
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	(*f*) 1	...	6	49	...	149	...	204	...	...	6,890	...	...	...	26,859
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	9	...	23	...	33	...	...	2,170	...	...	...	3,268
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	6	...	17	...	24	...	...	2,293	...	...	...	3,356
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	(*g*) 1	1	11	...	42	...	55	...	...	4,103	4,500	672	...	2,940
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	90	...	1,200
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900
Grand Total ...	6	60	208	4,365	392	18,722	...	23,747	672	8,799	1,53,256	3,95,700	33,452	...	13,67,790

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Assistant to Inspector-General.
Total ... 5

(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,500 for the pay of one Inspector sanctioned for criminal tribes work under Mr. Berrill, Special Assistant to Inspector-General.

(*c*) 195 Inspectors.
3 Sergeants.
Total 198

(*d*) 708 Sub-Inspectors.
8 Ditto (Mounted police).
5 Sergeants.
3,506 Head-constables.
12 Ditto (Mounted police).
45 Ditto (Distillery guard).
Total ... 4,284

(*e*)	*Officers.*	*Men.*
Inspectors ...	5	
Sub-Inspectors,	9	
Head-constables,	171	Constables... 1,910
Jamadárs ...	358	
Daffadárs ...	129	Chaukidárs. 6,889
Total ...	672	Total ... 8,799

(*f*) Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police.
(*g*) Deputy Assistant Inspector-General of Indian Midland Railway.

i.e., Constabulary (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-constables and constables) ... 2,095
Chaukidárs (Jamadárs, Daffadárs and chaukidárs) ... 7,376
Total ... 9,471

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police*—(continued).

Provinces.	COST OF POLICE—(*concluded*).								DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	*Average pay of* Mounted constables.	*Average pay of* Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,05,994	...	...	...	8,69,366	33,12,100	28,07,988	5,04,112	70	498	2,073	7,925	1,328	5,795	3,471	14,218
Oudh	3,55,449	...	...	...	2,32,422	10,01,946	8,86,130	1,15,816	24	152	512	2,079	480	2,362	1,016	4,593
						43,14,046	36,94,118									
						Col. 12 } 1,37,800	Col. 12 } 1,37,800									
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,61,443	...	279	73	11,01,788	44,51,846	38,31,918	6,19,928	94	650	2,585	10,004	1,808	8,157	4,487	18,811
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	13,502	1,997	...	93	11,783	61,031	18,309	42,722	...	...	47	91	8	58	55	149
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	1,772	399	...	81	567	8,176	2,453	5,723	...	...	8	17	2	6	10	23
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,375	390	...	81	688	8,102	2,431	5,671	...	...	6	13	1	4	7	17
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	3,874	236	...	96	791	17,116	5,135	11,981	...	...	8	28	4	14	12	42
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	924	...	...	81	377	2,591	1,686	905	...	...	3	11	...	...	3	11
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	486	...	...	81	166	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	5,088	...	...	...	1,031	9,019	9,019	...	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,88,464	3,022	279	...	11,17,191	45,58,881	38,71,951	6,86,930	94	650	2,661	10,220	1,823	8,239	4,578	19,109

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Distribution of Force.—(*concld.*).		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. In districts—one policeman to so many square miles; in towns—so many policemen to one square mile.			*To population. One policeman to so many of the population.*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,321	459	70,357	31,935,858	1 to 2·75 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,251	...	...	1 policeman to 7·03 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,194	...	...	145,439	14·5 to 1 policeman.
Oudh	1,627	64	24,246	11,387,741	1 to 3·31 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,556	...	...	1 to 9·35 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,395	...	...	67,786	26·1 to 1 policeman.
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	8,948	523	(*h*)94,603	(*h*)43,323,599	1 to 2·88 sq.miles.	...	...	1 to 1,319	...	...	1 to 7·51 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,441	...	...	213,225	16·9 to 1 policeman.
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	4·5 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	6·4 to 1
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	5·7 to 1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	6·4 to 1
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2·2 to 1
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seraman Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2·0 to 1
Grand Total ...	8,948	523	(*h*)94,603	(*h*)43,323,599	1 to 2·84 sq. miles	...	...	1 to 1,304	...	...	1 to 7·34 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,363	...	...	214,494	16·6 to 1 policeman.

(*h*) Kumaun and Garhwál excluded, as the Police jurisdiction runs through portions of these districts, and for the greater part is only road.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—Return showing Equipment Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for 1891 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables, mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,590	15,583	5,522	8,455	5,196	43	297	879	1,003	8	56	6	...	2	5	10	78	527	2,641
Oudh	1,075	5,143	1,973	3,418	827	14	79	178	255	3	25	1	...	...	2	...	19	22	690
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,665	20,726	7,495	11,873	6,023	57	376	1,057	1,258	11	81	7	...	2	7	10	97	549	3,331
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	55	149	...	55	149	3	3	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	10	23	...	10	23	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	7	17	...	7	17	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	12	42	...	12	42	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	3	11	...	3	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	2	50	...	52	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	2	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,756	21,024	7,495	12,016	6,269	61	387	1,080	1,297	11	81	7	...	2	7	10	98	550	3,376

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for* 1891 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,668	2,569	41	507	(a) 1,917	8,550	8,391	562	7	721	340	138	25	289	7,923	41·32	1·50
Oudh	782	811	...	20	(b) 457	3,213	2,432	187	1	260	93	41	3	49	2,528	40·65	·78
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,450	3,380	41	527	2,374	11,763	10,823	749	8	981	433	179	28	338	10,451	41·16	1·33
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	48	30	...	...	22	99	83	9	...	5	6	1	...	1	91	44·11	·46
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	10	5	...	...	4	20	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	17	51·51	3·03
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	7	5	...	...	3	15	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	33·33	4·16
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	12	10	...	...	7	37	10	4	...	3	5	...	...	...	18	33·33	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	3	3	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	42·85	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panájb.	2	13	...	...	...	26	26	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,534	3,448	41	527	2,410	11,970	10,969	766	8	991	448	180	28	341	10,591	41·08	1·32

(a) There were 315 vacancies at the close of the year.

(b) There were 116 vacancies at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1891.

Cases of last year, 1890.	Cases received during the year 1891.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
85	791	*876	106	7	113	614	9	623	6	15	33	73	127	

*In 13 cases pension refused, and men reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1891, *excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*												*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baurias.	Afghans.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	3	42	30	2	7	...	12	8	...	1	109	3,384	15,306	110	1,839	421	287	32	166	44	57	413	218	...	11	3,598
Oudh	...	14	7	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	34	1,017	5,034	30	448	165	118	4	74	18	15	107	98	4	1	1,082
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	3	56	37	2	8	...	19	10	...	1	143	4,401	20,340	140	2,287	586	405	36	240	62	72	520	316	4	12	4,680
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	149	12	26	2	6	...	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	56
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	23	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	42	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	13
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grand Total ...	3	58	43	2	16	...	19	11	1	1	145	4,474	20,638	158	2,330	591	413	36	242	63	72	534	318	4	12	4,773

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1891, *excluding all vacancies*—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.												
	MEN.												
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*		
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Kayasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total Officers and men [*vide* columns 23(*a*) and 35(*b*)].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*b*)	36
North-Western Provinces	23	5,771	2,981	2,829	303	392	205	229	599	1,937	1	36	15,306	18,904
Oudh	6	1,304	1,072	1,234	59	130	39	26	151	999	10	4	5,034	6,116
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	29	7,075	4,053	4,063	362	522	244	255	750	2,936	11	40	20,340	25,020
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	...	50	34	39	...	5	...	...	9	12	...	...	149	205
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.	...	10	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	33
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	17	24
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	18	8	8	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	42	55
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun and Bareilly-Pilibhít Railways.	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	14
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	30	7	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	50	52
Government Railway Police, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railway.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	29	7,197	4,116	4,129	362	531	244	255	765	2,959	11	40	20,638	25,411

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92.

Name of district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Board or Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra Dún ...	21,881	...	3	17	20	4,617	...	9,300	4,354	13,654	18,271	17,708	563	0 6 9	0 9 11
	2	Mussoorie ...	9,486	...	2	10	12	2,595	...	39,370	16,480	55,850	58,445	57,480	965	4 2 4	5 14 4
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	3	16	19	11,503	42,483	45,343	12,818	68,181	79,684	74,509	5,175	0 11 5	1 1 3
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	...	13	13	12,914	26,225	26,225	4,343	30,568	43,482	34,825	8,657	0 14 4	1 0 9
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	...	13	13	1,075	11,661	11,661	1,448	13,109	14,184	11,919	2,265	0 9 8	0 10 10
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	3	9	12	1,107	...	7,230	6,988	14,218	15,325	13,278	1,047	0 8 9	0 15 11
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	5	12	17	6,102	17,731	18,249	4,846	23,095	29,197	25,928	4,269	1 0 0	1 4 4
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	3	13	16	771	5,443	5,443	1,079	6,522	7,293	6,123	1,170	0 9 2	0 11 0
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	2,625	9,698	9,698	1,455	11,153	13,778	11,022	2,756	0 8 5	0 9 8
	10	Meerut ...	1,19,390	...	4	16	20	114	90,995	91,563	26,413	1,17,976	1,17,862	1,15,744	2,118	0 12 3	0 15 9
	11	Gháziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	794	7,970	8,313	2,365	10,678	11,472	10,642	830	0 13 0	1 0 9

Meerut ...	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	231	2,635	2,635	1,064	3,699	3,930	3,513	417	0 7 11	0 11 1
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	353	4,415	4,415	1,441	5,856	6,209	5,598	611	0 10 5	0 13 9
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	...	1	10	11	599	4,958	4,958	1,459	6,417	7,016	6,767	249	0 12 7	1 0 4
	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	482	10,395	10,395	4,811	15,206	15,688	15,340	348	0 11 1	1 0 2
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	2	6	8	237	3,022	3,022	585	3,607	3,844	3,023	821	0 8 10	0 10 7
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	918	7,921	7,921	2,128	10,049	10,967	10,267	700	0 10 6	0 13 4
	18	Mawána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	270	4,289	4,289	907	5,196	5,466	4,957	509	0 8 4	0 10 2
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	2	6	8	6,466	11,484	12,784	4,801	17,585	24,051	17,934	6,117	0 12 0	1 0 7
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	...	1	7	8	2,805	4,911	6,039	1,249	7,288	10,093	5,872	4,221	0 12 2	0 14 8
	21	Khúrja ...	26,349	...	1	10	11	7,490	19,716	19,716	5,052	24,768	32,258	29,224	3,034	0 11 11	0 15 0
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	1	7	8	3,713	10,472	10,472	2,200	12,672	16,385	12,923	3,462	0 11 0	0 13 3
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	1	13	14	3,543	47,991	47,991	6,996	54,987	58,530	55,890	2,640	0 12 5	0 14 3
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	12	14	7,868	22,557	22,557	7,538	30,095	37,963	27,840	10,123	0 9 2	0 12 3
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	1	9	10	5,410	8,016	8,016	1,014	9,030	14,440	8,968	5,472	0 8 3	0 9 4
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	...	...	11	11	816	5,950	5,950	1,036	6,986	7,802	7,461	341	0 7 3	0 8 6
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	5	12	17	385	47,601	47,601	8,487	55,088	55,473	53,310	2,163	0 13 5	0 15 7
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	2	10	12	5,583	21,387	21,387	3,504	24,891	30,474	27,123	3,351	0 10 9	0 12 7
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	...	1	11	12	2,511	8,894	8,894	2,374	11,268	13,779	18,833	4,946	1 0 11	1 5 5
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	168,662	3	1	24	28	17,878	1,85,250	1,93,487	1,59,564	3,53,051	3,70,929	3,61,673	8,256	1 2 4	2 1 5
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	584	3,440	3,440	847	4,287	4,871	4,135	736	0 8 9	0 10 0
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	...	2	9	11	4,706	9,600	9,600	1,738	11,338	16,044	12,554	3,490	0 10 0	0 11 10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Name of district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Board or Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	5,465	49,924	51,543	7,260	58,803	64,268	47,242	17,026	0 10 11	0 12 11
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	12	16	1,375	12,924	13,266	1,770	15,036	16,411	15,845	566	0 11 1	0 13 1
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	4	15	19	2,590	19,551	19,916	6,927	26,843	29,433	26,867	2,566	0 8 2	0 11 0
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	2,822	7,985	7,985	3,875	11,860	14,682	11,765	2,917	1 0 4	1 8 4
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	615	8,070	8,070	1,579	9,649	10,264	9,569	695	0 11 5	0 14 7
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	543	11,211	11,211	1,322	12,533	13,076	12,775	301	0 11 2	0 12 6
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	1	5	...	6	373	3,395	3,395	575	3,970	4,343	4,280	63	0 6 11	0 8 11
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	2	13	15	370	7,927	7,927	848	8,775	9,145	8,878	267	0 9 5	0 10 5
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	1,07,785	3	2	27	32	2,073	82,052	89,476	13,961	1,03,437	1,05,510	1,02,676	2,834	0 12 2	0 15 8
	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	3	12	15	1,939	7,431	7,431	2,019	9,450	11,389	10,658	731	0 7 3	0 9 4
	43	Chándpur ...	12,256	...	1	12	13	1,048	6,614	6,614	843	7,457	8,505	7,650	855	0 8 7	0 9 9

Bijnor ...	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	1	9	10	3,995	6 308	6,308	683	6,991	10,986	5,548	5,438	0 15 0	1 0 8
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	1	12	13	469	11,521	11,521	1,155	12,676	13,145	11,254	1,891	0 8 3	0 9 2
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	1	12	13	2,914	12,314	12,314	2,482	14,796	17,710	15,562	2,148	0 10 1	0 12 2
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	16	21	2,915	19,298	19,298	13,242	32,540	35,455	30,843	4,612	0 8 8	0 14 9
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	...	8	1,646	...	2,097	970	3,067	4,713	2,846	1,867	0 5 9	0 8 5
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	...	2	8	10	1,498	...	2,608	853	3,461	4,959	4,260	699	0 5 7	0 7 5
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	...	3	9	12	669	...	5,171	1,754	6,925	7,594	7,425	169	0 5 3	0 7 1
Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,068	1	4	18	23	5,864	53,494	53,494	5,650	59,144	65,008	59,096	5,912	0 11 10	0 13 0
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	5,643	21,045	21,045	1,726	22,771	28,414	26,129	2,285	0 11 11	0 12 11
	53	Amroha ...	35,230	...	3	13	16	1,750	18,050	18,050	2,398	20,448	22,198	20,297	1,901	0 8 2	0 9 3
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	4,627	4,135	6,844	5,833	12,677	17,304	16,580	724	0 2 11	0 5 5
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	78,522	...	...	19	19	6,636	45,093	45,093	25,305	70,398	77,034	72,732	4,302	0 9 3	0 14 6
	56	Tilhar ...	17,265	...	1	13	14	2,341	8,166	8,166	3,477	11,643	13,984	12,483	1,501	0 7 6	0 10 9
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	4	13	17	7,337	25,999	30,310	15,017	45,327	52,664	35,434	17,230	0 14 4	1 5 5
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	663	4,020	5,578	653	6,231	6,894	4,591	2,303	0 9 8	0 10 9
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	1,63,779	...	5	22	27	2,800	...	80,927	6,02,571	6,83,498	6,86,298	1,74,111	5,12,187	0 7 10	4 2 9
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	3	12	15	1,025	10,725	10,789	2,335	13,124	14,149	12,589	1,560	0 8 6	0 10 4
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	...	1	19	20	684	16,442	16,442	4,777	21,219	21,903	20,321	1,582	0 11 4	0 14 8
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	1,62,895	1	6	21	28	1,01,034	1,55,603	1,71,375	4,32,696	6,04,071	7,05,105	6,90,913	14,192	1 0 9	3 11 3
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	6	16	...	22	1,493	33,157	35,589	7,903	43,492	44,985	43,485	1,500	0 10 7	0 12 10
	64	Mau Ranipur ..	19,675	..	5	18	23	2,088	12,834	13,902	2,399	16,301	18,389	14,200	4,189	0 11 3	0 13 3
Jalaun ...	65	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	361	4,643	4,957	4,042	8,999	9,360	8,832	528	0 9 5	1 1 2
	66	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	....	6	9	518	9,401	9,401	1,500	10,901	11,419	9,563	1,866	0 11 9	0 13 9
	67	Kunch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	3,839	8,924	9,766	934	10,700	14,539	9,063	5,476	0 10 7	0 12 9

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Name of district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Board or Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lalitpur ...	68	Lalitpur ...	11,348	5	13	...	18	803	8,226	8,526	2,757	11,283	12,086	9,155	2,931	0 11 7	0 15 10
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	2,13,168	1	6	18	25	1,49,688	1,66,649	1,69,703	16 75,592	18,45,295	19,94,983	17,45,083	2,49,900	0 12 8	8 9 11
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	1	19	20	822	52,563	52,563	9,335	61,898	62,720	59,247	3,473	0 9 11	0 11 9
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	1	9	10	249	5,105	5,105	1,098	6,203	6,452	6,213	239	0 7 1	0 8 8
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	4	12	16	1,071	20,289	20,332	11,125	31,457	32,528	30,505	2,023	0 7 7	0 12 1
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	...	4	19	23	4,741	23,439	23,439	12,076	35,515	40,256	40,170	86	0 8 4	0 13 1
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	10	10	3,111	...	3,722	6,592	10,314	13,425	9,421	4,004	0 3 7	0 10 0
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	63,620	...	5	16	21	9,622	36,494	36,951	16,590	53,541	63,163	57,742	5,421	0 9 3	0 10 3
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	12	16	3,235	9,119	12,073	3,643	15,716	18,951	16,570	2,381	0 9 11	0 12 11
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	1	9	10	538	6,196	7,796	472	8,268	8,806	8,071	735	1 4 4	1 5 7
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	5	...	8	10,484	4,265	55,922	9,227	65,149	75,633	71,965	3,668	4 5 8	5 4 0
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	...	1	11	12	1,286	...	7,670	3,093	10,763	12,049	11,834	215	0 8 4	0 11 8

Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	2,73,028	1	7	24	32	26,423	2,39,694	2,42,480	44,943	2,87,423	3,13,846	2,61,892	51,954	0 14 2	1 0 10
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	12,831	...	4	16	20	493	...	3,127	3,764	6,891	7,384	7,107	277	0 3 11	0 8 7
Rae Bareli ...	82	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	4	18	22	6,315	13,513	13,513	6,361	19,874	26,189	19,556	6,633	0 11 8	1 0 11
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur	21,380	...	2	9	11	2,503	11,624	14,949	13,334	28,283	30,786	26,159	4,627	0 11 2	1 5 1
	84	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	1	9	10	1,425	5,121	5,121	2,289	7,410	8,835	7,197	1,638	0 5 11	0 8 7
Hardoi ...	85	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	1,176	...	5,974	7,055	13,629	14,805	13,718	1,087	0 8 6	1 3 6
	86	Sháhabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	895	...	4,372	3,423	7,795	8,690	7,065	1,625	0 3 5	0 6 2
	87	Sandila ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	846	10,047	10,407	1,191	11,238	12,084	10,049	2,035	0 9 6	0 10 8
	88	Sandi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	1,947	...	2,325	1,084	3,409	5,356	4,164	1,192	0 3 10	0 5 8
	89	Pihani ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	1,072	...	2,969	1,228	4,197	5,269	4,007	1,262	0 5 11	0 8 4
Kheri ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	103	...	2,986	3,028	6,914	7,017	6,354	663	0 5 10	0 13 8
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	432	...	1,293	968	2,261	2,693	1,945	748	0 2 11	0 5 2
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	78,921	...	4	18	22	10,423	56,256	56,256	27,924	84,180	94,603	86,798	7,805	0 11 3	1 0 11
	93	Tánda ...	19,724	...	2	15	17	2,382	...	5,296	1,993	7,289	9,671	8,697	974	0 4 3	0 6 10
Gonda ...	94	Gonda ...	17,423	...	4	18	22	6,111	11,247	11,247	8,009	19,256	25,367	19,195	6,172	0 10 3	1 1 8
	95	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	2	9	11	596	...	2,535	3,676	6,211	6,807	6,435	372	0 4 4	0 10 9
	96	Utraula ...	6,625	...	2	9	11	767	...	2,203	1,295	3,408	4,265	3,878	387	0 5 3	0 8 5
	97	Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	...	19	19	777	...	3,629	2,145	5,774	6,551	4,946	1,605	0 3 10	0 6 2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92— (concluded).

Name of district.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Board or Committee.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans deposits, advances and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bahraich ...	98	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	3	15	18	4,928	19,772	19,772	6,569	26,341	31,269	22,737	8,532	0 13 1	1 1 6
	99	Nánpara ...	9,322	...	2	9	11	2,337	6,603	6,603	3 501	10,104	12,441	11,732	709	0 11 3	1 1 4
	100	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	9	9	714	...	654	2,119	2,773	3,487	2,711	776	0 1 9	0 7 5
Sultánpur ...	101	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	1,398	5,474	5,895	5,449	11,344	12,742	10,690	2,052	0 10 9	1 4 8
Partábgarh ...	102	Bela (Partábgarh,)	6,486	...	11	...	11	2,981	4,115	4,318	2,184	6,502	9,483	7,668	1,815	0 10 8	0 15 10
Bara Banki ...	103	Nawábganj (Bara Banki.)	14,432	...	2	13	15	789	9,589	9,915	12,343	22,258	23,047	17,652	5,395	0 10 7	1 8 7
		Total ...	3,270,160	37	282	1,236	1,555	5,62,312	20,80,766	23,97,124	34,10,713	58,07,837	63,70,179	52,68,063	11,02,116	0 11 8	1 12 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from the previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head of population.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	84	379,216	106,465	64,098	92,486 13 0	1,24,677 13 6	0 3 10	1 7 1	1,06,450 14 2	18,226 15 4
Agra	52	245,975	58,832	31,809	46,756 9 0	55,087 11 3	0 3 0	1 7 6	48,095 13 0	6,991 14 3
Rohilkhand	44	264,802	58,110	30,472	43,797 14 3	54,531 9 4	0 2 7	1 6 0	45,363 13 1	9,167 12 3
Allahabad	50	214,274	55,936	28,338	43,279 2 6	55,037 5 6	0 3 2	1 8 5	48,950 14 6	6,086 7 0
Benares	27	162,178	33,507	19,208	26,482 0 2	34,316 2 1	0 2 7	1 6 0	29,689 8 10	4,626 9 3
Gorakhpur	24	158,521	29,925	10,944	21,595 9 6	30,446 10 0	0 2 2	1 15 6	25,064 8 8	5,382 1 4
Kumaun	4	17,568	2,753	2,292	4,126 12 9	13,045 10 6	0 3 9	1 12 9	12,181 13 6	863 13 0
Lucknow	29	145,329	28,547	18,126	20,505 11 3	27,915 12 9	0 2 3	1 2 1	22,353 0 1	5,562 12 8
Fyzabad	24	109,585	22,981	15,693	19,228 0 5	25,551 9 8	0 2 9	1 3 7	21,311 15 2	4,239 10 6
Total ...	338	1,697,448	397,056	220,980	3,18,258 8 10	4,20,610 4 7	0 2 11	1 7 0	3,59,462 5 0	61,147 15 7

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* 1891-92.

Receipts.		Amount.	Expenditure.		Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
(1) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.		39,477	(1) General establishment of Local Funds		52,253
(2) Local Rates assignment		20,25,083	(2) Cattle pound charges...		...
(3) Interest—			(3) Education		12,55,641
(*a*) On Educational securities	4,265	19,935	(4) Medical		4,81,164
(*b*) On Dispensary securities	15,670		(5) Scientific and other Minor Departments		6,652
(4) Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,67,923	(6) Stationery and Printing		50
(5) Education		2,03,959	(7) Miscellaneous		95,623
(6) Medical		1,29,277	(8) Famine relief		...
(7) Scientific and other Minor Departments		7,665	(9) Public Works		21,15,036
(8) Miscellaneous		35,541			
(9) Public Works		9,056			
(10) Contribution—					
(*a*) From Provincial to Local	13,08,593	14,14,091			
(*b*) From other Boards	1,05,498				
(11) Deposits and advances		...			
Total ...		40,52,007	Total ...		40,06,419
Balance of previous year ...		...	Closing balance ...		45,588
Grand Total ...		40,52,007	Grand Total ...		40,52,007

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1891-92.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1890-91.			*Actuals of* 1891-92.			*Budget*, 1891-92.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,25,50,267	35,563	1,25,85,830	1,35,72,388	30,509	1,36,02,897	1,34,17,000	1,36,10,000
IV.—Stamps ...	50,55,216	...	50,55,216	52,01,385	...	52,01,385	51,37,000	51,90,000
V.—Excise ...	12,83,771	...	12,83,771	13,10,758	...	13,10,758	13,50,000	13,00,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	17,10,051	75,17,863	92,27,914	17,40,890	76,41,772	93,82,662	92,97,000	93,55,000
INCLUDED IN VI. Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	11,93,789	...	11,93,789	12,15,586	...	12,15,586		
INCLUDED IN VI. ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh	36,366	...	36,366	36,699	...	36,699		
INCLUDED IN VI. Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	4,79,896	...	4,79,896	4,88,606	...	4,88,605		
INCLUDED IN VI. 1 per cent. School Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,45,465	1,45,465	...	1,46,796	1,46,796		
INCLUDED IN VI. ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	36,366	36,366	...	36,699	36,699		
INCLUDED IN VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,45,465	1,45,465	...	1,46,796	1,46,796		
INCLUDED IN VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	45,801	45,801	...	48,122	48,122		
INCLUDED IN VI. 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,25,806	3,25,806	...	3,31,666	3,31,666		
INCLUDED IN VI. 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	36,90,958	36,90,958	...	37,54,998	37,54,998		
INCLUDED IN VI. 4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	19,18,270	19,18,270	...	19,14,803	19,14,803		
INCLUDED IN VI. 2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh	...	4,37,015	4,37,015	...	4,55,051	4,55,051		
INCLUDED IN VI. 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	3,02,297	3,02,297	...	3,10,778	3,10,778		
INCLUDED IN VI. Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs ...	...	1,12,653	1,12,653	...	1,14,901	1,14,901		
INCLUDED IN VI. Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	3,57,767	3,57,767	...	3,81,162	3,81,162		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	11,15,380	...	11,15,380	11,09,507	...	11,09,507	11,05,000	11,15,000
IX.—Forest ...	8,18,940	...	8,18,940	8,65,757	...	8,65,757	8,53,000	8,66,000
X.—Registration ...	1,97,842	...	1,97,842	2,02,053	...	2,02,053	1,97,000	2,05,000
XII.—Interest ...	1,73,034	21,894	1,94,928	2,32,881	20,814	2,53,695	2,52,000	2,50,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,17,383	...	5,17,383	5,44,748	...	5,44,748	5,15,000	5,30,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	3,78,796	...	3,78,796	4,50,873	...	4,50,873	3,93,000	4,30,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,78,035	...	3,78,035	4,35,564	...	4,35,564	3,69,000	4,25,000
XIX.—Education ...	68,402	1,75,760	2,44,162	68,786	2,01,577	2,70,363	2,43,000	2,68,000
XX.—Medical ...	11,566	1,17,686	1,29,252	6,781	1,31,206	1,37,987	1,45,000	1,35,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,03,614	92	1,03,706	1,00,023	331	1,00,354	1,02,000	98,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	52,419	...	52,419	55,862	...	55,862	31,000	50,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	70,226	...	70,226	82,515	...	82,515	56,000	80,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,35,224	1,32,680	3,67,904	2,03,986	1,41,083	3,45,069	3,82,000	3,64,000
XXVI.—State Railway (in charge of Public Works Department) ...	5,10,387	...	5,10,387	5,63,136	...	5,63,136	5,25,000	5,55,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil Officers	3,90,378	...	3,90,378	3,96,801	...	3,96,801	3,66,000	4,00,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	49,51,851	...	49,51,851	54,19,924	...	54,19,924	45,62,000	53,37,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil Officers	13,177	...	13,177	12,707	...	12,707	12,000	12,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,57,327	...	1,57,327	1,63,105	...	1,63,105	1,51,000	1,51,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Civil Officers	6,64,104	82,970	7,47,074	6,43,293	55,336	6,98,629	7,27,000	7,31,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,87,188	9,812	1,97,000	1,60,622	10,252	1,70,874	1,55,000	1,40,000
Total ...	3,15,94,578	80,94,320	3,96,88,898	3,35,44,345	82,32,880	4,17,77,225	4,03,42,000	4,15,97,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	2,513	27,40,355	27,42,868	700	26,33,833	26,34,533	25,46,000	26,13,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	...	7,765	7,765	...	5,607	5,607	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,15,97,091	1,08,42,440	4,24,39,531	3,35,45,045	1,08,72,320	4,44,17,365	4,28,88,000	4,42,10,000
Opening Balance ...	52,93,741	2,97,898	55,91,639	51,68,303	6,00,232	57,68,535	59,32,000	57,69,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,68,90,832	1,11,40,338	4,80,31,170	3,87,13,348	1,14,72,552	5,01,85,900	4,88,20,000	4,99,79,000

	Actuals of 1891-92.	*Budget Estimate*, 1891-92.	
		Original.	Revised.
XXVI.—State Railway—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	5,63,136	5,25,000	5,55,000
Total ...	5,63,136	5,25,000	5,55,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1891-92—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1890-91.			*Actuals of* 1891-92.			*Budget*, 1891-92.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,02,239	2,386	1,04,625	1,01,885	9,600	1,11,485	1,01,000	1,11,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,53,901	...	1,53,901	2,44,686	...	2,44,686	1,84,000	2,28,000
3. Land Revenue	43,67,855	31,26,847	74,94,702	44,41,638	31,73,260	76,14,898	76,53,000	76,25,000
6. Stamps	1,31,969	...	1,31,969	1,13,021	...	1,13,021	1,38,000	1,18,000
7. Excise	29,835	...	29,835	35,500	...	35,500	31,000	36,000
8. Provincial Rates ...	6,656	...	6,656	6,942	...	6,942	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	9,296	...	9,296	8,987	...	8,987	9,000	9,000
11. Forest	4,52,968	...	4,52,968	4,76,121	...	4,76,121	5,29,000	5,17,000
12. Registration	1,01,879	...	1,01,879	1,03,390	...	1,03,390	1,00,000	1,04,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	1,33,747	...	1,33,747	1,88,611	...	1,88,611	2,01,000	1,90,000
15. Post-Office	...	1,82,730	1,82,730	...	1,82,837	1,82,837	1,86,000	1,83,000
18. General Administration ...	13,35,508	74,584	14,10,092	12,50,904	73,825	13,24,729	13,18,000	13,27,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	43,83,406	...	43,83,406	46,15,995	...	46,15,995	44,63,000	45,90,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	13,36,646	...	13,36,646	14,37,270	...	14,37,270	12,51,000	14,50,000
20. Police	39,19,216	25,07,566	64,26,782	39,67,629	25,38,694	65,06,323	64,63,000	65,04,000
22. Education	4,02,513	14,09,404	18,11,917	4,23,337	14,45,148	18,68,485	18,59,000	18,50,000
24. Medical	6,31,108	4,81,024	11,12,132	6,26,595	5,03,092	11,29,687	11,31,000	11,30,000
25. Political	3,800	...	3,800	5,537	...	5,537	7,000	5,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,86,588	4,334	1,90,922	2,24,692	2,909	2,27,601	1,80,000	2,12,000
29. Superannuation ...	16,62,023	7,921	16,69,944	17,32,429	11,480	17,43,909	16,74,000	17,50,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,25,810	1,298	5,27,108	5,41,366	1,216	5,42,582	5,28,000	5,59,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,60,583	21,695	1,82,278	1,36,198	20,938	1,57,136	1,61,000	1,60,000
33. Famine Relief	17,366	...	17,366	2,086	...	2,086	...	2,000
37. 38. 40. 41. Railways	74,535	...	74,535	4,01,104	...	4,01,104	3,55,000	4,20,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Civil Officers	17,204	...	17,204	15,561	...	15,561	16,000	18,000
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt ...	27,79,928	...	27,79,928	27,97,868	...	27,97,868	28,06,000	27,99,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	24,47,852	...	24,47,852	24,04,335	...	24,04,335	23,47,000	24,04,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Civil Officers	896	...	896	846	...	846	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	2,52,901	...	2,52,901	2,81,864	...	2,81,864	3,11,000	3,15,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Civil Officers	3,09,680	5,96,050	9,05,730	3,26,984	6,25,133	9,52,117	8,46,000	9,25,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Public Works Officers ...	30,44,266	21,13,381	51,57,647	40,60,376	20,16,044	60,76,420	60,11,000	60,82,000
Total ...	2,89,82,174	1,05,29,220	3,95,11,394	3,09,73,757	1,06,04,176	4,15,77,933	4,08,67,000	4,16,31,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads ...	27,40,355	2,513	27,42,868	26,33,833	700	26,34,533	25,46,000	26,13,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	...	8,373	8,373	...	13,183	13,183	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	3,17,22,529	1,05,40,106	4,22,62,635	3,36,07,590	1,06,18,059	4,42,25,649	4,34,13,000	4,42,44,000
Closing Balance ...	51,68,303	6,00,232	57,68,535	51,05,758	8,54,493	59,60,251	54,07,000	57,35,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,68,90,832	1,11,40,338	4,80,31,170	3,87,13,348	1,14,72,552	5,01,85,900	4,88,20,000	4,99,79,000

	Actuals of 1891-92.	*Budget Estimate*, 1891-92.	
		Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Construction of Railways— Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway	22,999	...	23,000
38. State Railways— Working Expenses— Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	3,31,078	3,05,000	3,50,000
40. Subsidized Companies—Lands, &c.— Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway	40,000	40,000	40,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure— Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	7,027	10,000	7,000
Total ...	4,01,104	3,55,000	4,20,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1891-92.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)		6,04,54,664
Deduct amount wholly Provincial or Local		6,07,687
Net to be divided proportionally ...		5,98,46,977
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,48,85,233
Provincial		1,49,61,744
Special Transfers—		
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial, *vide* paragraph 6 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1244, dated 16th March 1887	—4,54,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Imperial, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 689, dated 5th February 1889	—20,00,000	
Adjustment in consequence of the introduction of the new Succession Certificate Act of 1889, *vide* paragraph 5 of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889	—76,131	
On account of provincialization of Political charges, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1128, dated 28th February 1888...	+ 10,500	
On account of provincialization of certain buildings and roads transferred from Central India, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1894, dated 6th May 1891	+ 30,000	
		—24,89,631
Inter-Provincial Adjustment.—Vide Comptroller-General's No. 447, dated 9th June 1892 ...	+ 1,99,721	
		+ 1,99,721
Miscellaneous Transfers—		
On account of moiety charges sanctioned in connection with the Special Branch of the Inspector-General of Police, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2175, dated 25th April 1888...	+ 3,600	
Amount of Interest of the Agra College Endowment Fund, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2298, dated 30th May 1891	+ 7,611	
On account of three-fourths of the compensation given to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., for surrender of their lease of the Ghâzipur Tobacco Farm, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. $\frac{872A}{9-2}$, dated 6th May 1891, and No. 3479, dated 17th August 1891...	+ 37,500	
Contribution from Imperial Revenues to meet the deficiency of the cost of the reorganization of the Police Force' in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 895, dated 1st March 1892...	+ 2,74,665	
		+ 3,23,376
Total Transfers ...		—19,66,534
Corrected Distribution—		
Imperial		4,68,51,767
Provincial		1,29,95,210
Land Revenue not included in the Division—		
Provincial		5,77,178
Local		30,509
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		4,57,20,767
Imperial ... Ditto due to Irrigation		11,31,000
Provincial		1,35,72,388
Local		30,509
GRAND TOTAL ...		6,04,54,664

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1892.*

Receipts.	1890-91.					1891-92.					*Budget estimate*, 1891-92.		*Revised estimate*, 1891-92.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1890.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1891.	Opening balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1892.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds ...	1,28,148 13 10	3,29,364 0 2	4,57,512 14 0	3,43,411 1 0	1,14,101 13 0	1,14,101 13 0	3,69,979 0 10	4,84,080 13 10	3,51,149 14 4	1,32,930 15 6	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,50,000	3,60,000
Town and Bazár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	64,473 14 7	3,48,855 12 11	4,13,329 11 6	3,55,613 9 1	57,716 2 5	57,716 2 5	3,61,993 14 10	4,19,710 1 3	3,60,036 3 7	59,673 13 8	3,40,000	3,50,000	3,80,000	3,65,000
Town and Bazár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	477 3 11	4,837 11 1	5,314 15 0	2,148 5 5	3,166 9 7	3,166 9 7	3,614 13 6	6,781 7 1	5,889 13 3	891 9 10				
Police Remount Fund.	31,475 13 0	22,240 9 10	53,716 6 10	34,458 3 5	19,258 3 5	19,258 3 5	22,057 4 11	41,315 8 4	28,293 3 8	13,022 4 8				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	...	5,265 5 9	5,265 5 9	3,224 0 3	2,041 5 6	2,041 5 6	2,629 9 0	4,670 14 6	3,881 9 9	789 4 9				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	...	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	862 5 9	217 10 3	217 10 3	788 7 0	1,006 1 3	469 12 9	536 4 6	30,000	40,000	28,000	25,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 9 0	440 9 0	288 7 0	152 2 0				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	2,571 10 0	2,667 10 0	2,570 10 3	96 15 9				
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	36,624 1 2	84,335 14 3	1,20,959 15 5	1,14,049 3 6	6,910 11 11	6,910 11 11	83,709 2 11	90,619 14 10	82,844 9 8	7,775 5 2	89,000	72,000	90,000	1,20,000
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	3,020 10 0	6,000 0 0	9,020 10 0	6,297 10 10	2,722 15 2	2,722 15 2	6,000 0 0	8,722 15 2	5,907 7 9	2,815 7 5				
Dispensary Fund ...	6,820 10 11	24,097 7 10	30,918 2 9	24,986 12 4	5,931 6 5	5,931 6 5	25,484 10 10	31,416 1 3	24,202 15 4	7,213 1 11				
Sadábart Fund ...	−403 12 7	10,601 0 1	10,197 3 6	9,444 15 3	752 4 3	752 4 3	11,333 2 9	12,085 7 0	11,921 9 8	163 13 4	52,000	51,000	55,000	57,000
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	6,495 9 9	16,362 10 4	22,858 4 1	15,576 0 5	7,282 3 8	7,282 3 8	17,075 13 9	24,358 1 5	21,199 15 5	3,158 2 0				
Customs Badge Fund	749 10 7	669 15 9	1,419 10 4	1,259 11 11	159 14 5	159 14 5	621 14 6	781 12 11	749 6 2	32 6 9	22,000	22,000	7,000	7,000
Kumaun Forest Fund	17,989 9 5	21,364 15 9	39,354 9 2	19,631 15 7	19,722 9 7	19,722 9 7	5,233 8 6	24,956 2 1	6,854 2 6	18,101 15 7				
Total ...	2,95,872 4 7	8,75,171 7 9	11,71,043 12 4	9,30,963 14 9	2,40,079 13 7	2,40,079 13 7	9,13,533 10 4	11,53,613 7 11	9,06,259 13 1	2,47,353 10 10	8,63,000	8,65,000	9,10,000	9,34,000
Municipal Fund ...	5,62,853 13 1	51,16,192 4 4	56,79,046 1 5	50,93,064 4 7	5,85,981 12 10	5,85,981 12 10	63,35,608 2 1	69,21,589 14 11	58,09,403 15 0	11,12,185 15 11	52,00,000	52,00,000	55,40,000	57,75,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,58,726 1 8	59,91,363 12 1	68,50,089 13 9	60,24,028 3 4	8,26,061 10 5	8,26,061 10 5	72,49,141 12 5	80,75,203 6 10	67,15,663 12 1	13,59,539 10 9	60,63,000	60,65,000	64,50,000	67,09,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing the Demands, Collections and Balances on account of License-fees for vend of Spirits, Drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September 1891.*

Provinces.	Demands.						Collections.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and Madak.	Total demand.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	(Details not given.)					Rs. a. p. 27,28,305 8 8	Rs. a. p. *26,96,904 12 7	Rs. a. p. 18,048 6 4	*Includes Rs. 13,352-5-9 remitted.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,28,305 8 8	26,96,904 12 7	18,048 6 4	

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamp Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1891.*

RECEIPTS.

Provinces.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Húndi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rs. 15,17,966	Rs. 88,215	Rs. 1,02,350	Rs. 17,08,531	Rs. 7,942	Rs. 14,290	Rs. 1,332	Rs. 17,32,095	Rs. 48,74,933	Rs. 66,07,028
Total ...	15,17,966	88,215	1,02,350	17,08,531	7,942	14,290	1,332	17,32,095	44,74,933	66,07,028

CHARGES.

Provinces.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							Under the Court Fees Act.				Grand total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Rs. 43,512	Rs. 93	Rs. 34,735	Rs. 58	Rs. 3,462	Rs. 6,388	Rs. 88,272	Rs. 56,220	Rs. 8,302	Rs. 2,198	Rs. 66,720	Rs. 1,54,992	Rs. 65,42,036
Total ...	43,512	93	34,735	58	3,462	† 6,412	88,272	56,220	8,302	2,198	66,720	1,54,992	65,42,036

† Includes Rs. 24 travelling allowance.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1891-92.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	800	500	54
Sales of produce			290
Sales of old materials			...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			40
Total, Receipts ...	800	500	384

1*b*.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1891-92.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil.			
Total, Receipts ...	...	...	...

1*a*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1891-92.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than final grant.	Less than final grant.
IMPERIAL.					
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	...	...	...	...	...
14. General cantonment works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for minor works	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs.					
11. Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	180	180	...
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	2,000	1,200	1,181	...	19
14. General cantonment works ...	1,800	2,815	3,055	240	...
15. Fortifications	900	1,042	934	...	108
Reserve for minor grants for special repairs, &c.	300	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	243	...	...	243
Deduct—Contributions	...	—300	—300	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	5,000	5,000	5,050	420	370
Establishment	1,200	1,200	1,180	...	20
Tools and Plant	100	100	75	...	25
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	6,300	6,300	6,305	420	415

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*b*.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred during the year* 1891-92.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final grant.	Difference. Less than final grant.
CIVIL WORKS.					
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Opium	40,800	44,816	45,194	378	...
Post-office	3,000	12,901	12,613	...	288
Telegraph	5,000	10,960	10,948	...	12
Administration—Viceregal Residences ...	...	1,082	1,065	...	17
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Department—Bellevue House ...	...	341	302	...	39
Forest	...	2,766	2,490	...	276
Grant for Minor Works	2,000	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	234	...	...	234
Total, Original Works ...	50,800	73,100	72,612	378	866
Repairs.					
Custom buildings	600	600	598	...	2
Opium	23,960	24,569	24,103	...	466
Post-office	14,060	14,549	14,613	64	...
Telegraph	4,280	4,176	4,100	...	76
Administration—Viceregal Residences ...	1,160	1,160	1,197	37	...
Currency office ...	100	100	43	...	57
Miscellaneous ...	340	340	343	3	...
Consulting Engineer's office.	500	589	173	...	316
Minor Department—Bellevue House ...	1,000	1,000	1,003	3	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Examiner's office, Indian Midland Railway.	150	150	155	5	...
Ecclesiastical—Burial	120	...	...	...	...
Forest	500	500	518	18	...
Grant for minor repairs	6,930	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	1,967	...	...	1,967
Total, Repairs ...	53,700	49,600	46,846	130	2,884
Communications.					
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with the revised estmate.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	23,570	...	...	...	...
Grant for minor special repairs ...	2,730	...	...	...	...
Boat Bridges and Ferries	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in grant to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	26,300	...	...	...	...
Establishment	30,200	28,200	27,396	...	804
Tools and Plant	2,000	1,900	1,789	...	111
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,63,000	1,52,800	1,48,643	508	4,665

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1891-92.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	14,000	15,000	14,671
2. Sales of buildings	32,000	24,000	1,710
3. „ tools and plant			687
4. „ produce			12,890
5. „ old materials			5,003
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			25
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	...	...	...
8. Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	3,000	3,500	6,166
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	69,000	52,100	83,200
Ferry receipts	...	4,000	12,534
Unclaimed deposits	...	800	2
Total ...	1,18,000	99,400	1,36,888
10. Realised from Thomason Civil Engineering College ...	...	...	...
Rent of buildings	8,000	10,600	4,051
Fees and other receipts from students			4,264
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			1,713
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	20,000	20,000	13,707
Total ...	28,000	30,600	23,735
Total, Provincial Receipts ...	1,46,000	1,30,000	1,60,623

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1891-92.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	1,000	2,500	2,720
2. Sales of buildings	7,600	7,200	23
3. „ tools and plant			683
4. „ produce			4,948
5. „ old materials			1,352
Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	...	239
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	400	300	286
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	9,000	10,000	10,251

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1891-92.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than final grant.	Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings. *Original Works.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	1,34,536	2,95,834	2,97,729	1,895	...
13. Minor Departments	...	8,681	7,507	...	1,174
14. Law and Justice	53,400	71,513	72,554	1,041	...
15. Ecclesiastical	2,781	13,605	13,454	...	151
16. Jails	1,35,000	1,66,120	1,66,096	...	24
17. Police	71,000	66,119	59,284	...	6,839
18. Educational	9,168	94,779	94,034	...	745
19. Medical	63,700	1,01,827	76,492	...	25,335
20. Miscellaneous	10,636	38,085	35,309	...	2,776
Forest	...	...	...	...	...
Government Experimental Farms ...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	70,779	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	12,341	...	...	12,341
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,51,204	—1,39,420	...	—11,784
Total, Original Works ...	5,51,000	7,17,700	6,83,039	2,936	37,597

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1891-92—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than final grant.	Difference. Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
12. Administration	1,06,840	1,21,490	1,25,693	4,203	...
13. Minor Departments	6,570	7,339	7,580	241	...
14. Law and Justice	19,680	20,181	20,468	287	...
15. Ecclesiastical	9,260	11,632	11,671	39	...
16. Jails	35,000	33,430	33,482	52	...
17. Police	79,690	82,221	80,518	...	1,703
18. Educational	18,670	25,681	26,435	754	...
19. Medical	8,320	8,248	8,183	...	65
20. Miscellaneous	7,680	5,635	7,685	2,050	...
Forest	...	...	...	...	...
Government Experimental Farms	1,550	1,549	1,570	21	...
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	15,240	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	6,894	...	...	6,894
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	3,08,500	3,24,300	3,23,285	7,647	8,662
Total, Civil Buildings ...	8,59,500	10,42,000	10,06,324	10,583	46,259
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	3,17,018	2,68,951	2,95,678	26,727	...
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries	...	27,114	23,796	...	3,318
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	8,337	15,922	16,540	618	...
Grant for works and special repairs ...	42,645	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	4,212	...	...	4,212
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—2,099	—199	...	—1,900
Total, Original Works ...	3,68,000	3,14,100	3,35,815	27,345	5,630
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,53,340	8,02,271	7,96,711	...	5,560
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	...	60	60	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	60	60	...
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries	88,430	79,707	78,688	...	1,019
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	30,630	31,178	29,942	...	1,236
Grant for minor repairs generally ...	49,600	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	17,989	...	...	17,989
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—3,205	—3,803	—598	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,22,000	9,28,000	9,01,658	—538	25,804
Total, Communications ...	12,90,000	12,42,100	12,37,473	26,807	31,434
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Works.					
1. Improvements of towns	3,000	27,798	21,438	...	6,360
4. Water-supply	12,16,352	11,44,398	11,47,580	3,182	...
6. Sewage and drainage	...	1,410	1,803	393	...
11. Miscellaneous	...	98,323	98,305	....	81
Grant for minor works	2,648	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the figures adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—14,259	...	...	—14,259
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,90,270	—1,69,369	...	—20,901
Total, Original Works ...	12,22,000	10,67,400	10,99,757	3,575	—28,782

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1891-92—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final grant.	*Difference.* Less than final grant.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Improvements of towns	2,300	6,840	5,995	...	845
4. Water-supply	4,390	870	928	58	...
6. Sewage and drainage	500	1,096	1,096	...	...
11. Miscellaneous	...	5,441	3,549	...	1,892
Grant for minor repairs	1,810	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	534	...	...	534
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—6,781	—4,047	...	—2,734
Total, Repairs ...	9,000	8,000	7,521	58	537
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,31,000	10,75,400	11,07,278	3,633	—28,245
Establishment	7,52,000	7,32,000	7,34,952	2,952	...
Tools and Plant	21,500	41,800	22,164	...	19,636
Suspense	—78,000	—86,300	—47,815	...	38,485
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Provincial ...	40,76,000	40,47,000	40,60,376	43,975	30,599

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1891-92.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final grant.	*Difference.* Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	51,970	59,058	57,773	...	1,285
Medical	39,420	3,01,809	2,55,504	...	46,305
Minor Departments	...	678	671	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	533	522	...	11
Grant for minor works...	27,310	10,120	...	...	10,120
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	4,824	...	...	4,824
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—2,48,422	—1,95,979	...	—52,443
Total, Original Works ...	1,18,700	1,28,600	1,18,491	...	10,109
Repairs.					
Educational	24,820	24,543	24,925	382	...
Medical	24,770	26,541	26,925	384	...
Minor Departments	310	1,099	1,102	3	...
Miscellaneous	2,750	2,389	2,410	21	...
Grant for unforeseen minor repairs ...	6,350	2,657	...	...	2,657
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	4,760	...	...	4,760
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—989	—789	...	—200
Total, Repairs ...	59,000	61,000	54,573	790	7,217
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,77,700	1,89,600	1,73,064	790	17,326

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1891-92—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final grant.	*Difference.* Less than final grant.
Communications.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	2,06,124	3,54,753	3,58,756	4,003	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	2,71,139	2,74,452	2,82,255	7,803	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	40,767	91,478	80,180	...	11,298
Village roads	1,900	2,816	2,258	...	558
Accommodation for travellers	2,460	6,221	6,221	...	...
Reserve grant minor and unforeseen works ...	48,610	16,586	...	...	16,586
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	8,364	...	...	8,364
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—26,870	—21,088	...	—5,782
Total, Original Works ...	6,21,000	7,27,800	7,08,582	11,806	31,024
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	6,03,320	5,86,755	5,87,417	662	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	82,800	97,906	96,841	...	1,065
District roads unmetalled and unraised ...	18,940	21,797	21,999	202	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	960	1,912	1,797	...	115
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	3,600	—16,937	...	...	16,937
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	1,311	...	...	1,311
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—3,744	—3,637	...	—107
Total, Repairs ...	7,09,620	6,89,000	7,04,417	864	—14,553
Total, Communications ...	13,30,620	14,16,800	14,12,999	12,670	16,471
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	...	14,588	14,477	...	111
Sewage and drainage	830	1,910	1,436	...	474
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for minor works	2,670	1,727	...	...	1,727
Add—Modifications to make the grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—15,225	—14,967	...	—258
Total, Original Works ...	3,500	3,000	946	...	2,054
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	12,800	10,637	10,365	...	272
Water-supply	...	846	95	...	751
Sewage and drainage	5,250	9,758	9,305	...	453
Miscellaneous	...	34	...	...	34
Reserve for minor and unforeseen repairs ...	750	—3,258	...	...	—3,258
Add—Modifications to make the grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	4,264	...	...	4,264
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,281	—486	...	—795
Total, Repairs ...	18,800	21,000	19,279	...	1,721
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	22,300	24,000	20,225	...	3,775
Establishment	3,92,560	3,92,600	3,94,800	2,200	...
Tools and Plant	11,820	12,000	14,956	2,956	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	19,35,000	20,35,000	20,16,044	18,616	37,572

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1891-92 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	Dehra ...	20	10,739	...	...	136	10,895
	Saháranpur ...	1,483	19,012	6,965	...	355	27,815
	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,510	60,854	...	...	152	62,516
	Meerut ...	8,889	28,502	2,140	...	70	39,601
	Bulandshahr ...	1,919	30,316	...	...	255	32,490
	Aligarh ...	7,649	36,079	...	...	257	43,985
	Total ...	21,470	1,85,502	9,105	...	1,225	2,17,302
Agra	Muttra ...	1,458	46,763	...	...	211	48,432
	Agra ...	3,728	35,556	...	...	2,688	41,972
	Etah ...	...	21,161	...	...	35	21,196
	Farukhabad ...	1,825	29,211	...	...	109	31,145
	Mainpuri ...	5,896	22,540	...	...	—4	28,432
	Etáwah ...	7,466	25,255	...	...	119	32,840
	Total ...	20,373	1,80,486	...	...	3,158	2,04,017
Kumaun	Garhwál ...	200	43,254	...	...	824	44,278
	Almora ...	1,415	1,58,485	...	...	1,064	1,60,964
	Naini Tal ...	224	39,774	...	...	158	40,156
	Total ...	1,839	2,41,513	...	...	2,046	2,45,398
Rohilkhand	Bijnor ...	14,057	23,828	...	...	296	38,181
	Moradabad ...	4,431	23,776	...	...	214	28,421
	Bareilly ...	3,964	26,429	...	...	86	30,479
	Pilibhít ...	1,140	26,738	117	...	589	28,584
	Budaun ...	5,173	25,772	...	...	63	31,008
	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,078	14,015	...	...	74	16,167
	Total ...	30,843	1,40,558	117	...	1,322	1,72,840
Lucknow	Kheri ...	2,195	7,629	...	...	15	9,839
	Hardoi ...	1,770	30,345	200	...	205	32,520
	Sitapur ...	2,264	8,946	...	...	12	11,222
	Unao ...	1,616	20,428	...	...	4	22,048
	Lucknow ...	497	31,765	...	...	59	32,321
	Rae Bareli ...	4,729	24,656	...	...	497	29,882
	Total ...	13,071	1,23,769	200	...	792	1,37,832
Fyzabad	Bahraich ...	11,057	12,919	...	...	247	24,223
	Gonda ...	5,376	39,255	829	...	206	45,666
	Fyzabad ...	9,086	9,496	...	...	—67	18,515
	Bara Banki ...	8,541	25,865	...	...	215	34,621
	Sultánpur ...	908	15,915	...	...	52	16,875
	Partábgarh ...	1,934	10,052	...	...	151	12,137
	Total ...	36,902	1,13,502	829	...	804	1,52,037

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1891-92 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur	Basti ...	675	39,154	...	...	77	39,906
	Gorakhpur ...	483	17,982	...	...	39	18,504
	Azamgarh ...	893	21,749	...	...	60	22,702
	Total ...	2,051	78,885	...	...	176	81,112
Benares	Ballia ...	1,196	13,071	2,327	...	141	16,735
	Gházipur ...	1,730	36,138	1,976	...	445	40,289
	Benares ...	1,640	18,478	1,952	...	283	22,353
	Mirzapur ...	1,144	23,073	1,475	...	1,046	26,738
	Jaunpur ...	459	38,541	...	...	142	39,142
	Total ...	6,169	1,29,301	7,730	...	2,057	1,45,257
Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	8,489	20,389	...	...	185	29,063
	Hamírpur ...	1,095	17,827	...	...	328	19,250
	Fatehpur ...	7,105	23,971	...	...	91	31,167
	Bánda ...	1,169	22,598	...	...	404	24,171
	Allahabad ...	5,336	19,748	2,244	...	1,026	28,354
	Jhánsi	14,318	21,171	...	...	400	35,889
	Jalaun	2,637	32,209	...	...	249	35,095
	Lalitpur ...	197	61,570	...	...	693	62,460
	Total ...	40,346	2,19,483	2,244	...	3,376	2,65,449
	Office accounts ...	...	...	...	3,94,800	...	3,94,840
	Total, Local Incorporated.	1,73,064	14,12,999	20,225	3,94,800	14,956	20,16,044
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure, the details of which are not given by districts:—							
	Original Works ...	6,83,039	3,35,815	10,99,757	...	...	21,18,611
	Repairs ...	3,23,285	9,01,658	7,521	...	...	12,32,464
Establishment, Public Works Proper...		...	...	...	5,73,381	...	5,73,381
Thomason College		...	...	...	1,61,571	...	1,61,571
Tools and Plant		...	...	...	...	22,164	22,164
	Total, Provincial ...	10,06,324	12,37,473	11,07,278	7,34,952	22,164	41,08,191
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,79,388	26,50,472	11,27,503	11,29,752	37,120	61,24,235
Fluctuations in Suspense Balance—							
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	—47,815
	Local Incorporated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		...	...	...	...	...	60,76,420

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed and repaired, &c., by private individuals at their own expense, during the year 1890-91.

Division.	Dharamsálas.	Tanks.	Saráí.	Tank and poor asylum.	Masonry wells.	Masonry wells and dharamsálas.	Masonry well and garden.	Watercourse.	New roads.	Repairing road.	Steps to bathing ghát.	Masonry bridge.	Baradári.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
															Rs.
Meerut	...	...	...	1	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12,340
Agra	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	10,523
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,730
Kumaun	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	8,285
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	13,830
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	15,815
Lucknow	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	64,490
Fyzabad	...	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	4,174
Rae Bareli	...	4	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	17,781
Benares	...	4	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	6,649
Allahabad	2	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	87,005
Total ...	7	12	1	1	285	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	318	2,43,627

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1891-92.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	63,006	38,130	83,769	6,538	328,293	147,918	1,738	198	139,306	229	6,486	17,253	832,864
Lower Ganges	50,384	6,840	82,620	27	247,744	214,858	285	...	27,380	11,834	877	18,114	660,963
Agra	6,526	41,473	6 028	586	33,795	68,062	30	...	2,864	27	545	5,045	164,981
Eastern Jumna	44,651	2,711	2,101	2,106	94,176	12,633	831	258	54,262	304	1,778	7,616	223,427
Betwa	993	...	380	14	8,698	14,736	62	...	746	4	28	4,945	30,606
Dún	5,974	5	...	12	8,873	1,901	479	...	1,041	432	608	367	19,712
Rohilkhand	36,083	...	...	...	28,252	14,074	1,024	...	15,391	265	101	1,115	96,305
Bijnor	1,221	...	...	...	4,076	2,071	15	...	4,570	...	6	11	11,970
Bundelkhand Lakes	73	4	...	...	1,237	1,305	...	...	107	...	22	26	2,774
Total Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	208,911	89,163	174,898	9,283	755,144	477,558	4,464	456	245,667	13,095	10,471	54,492	2,043,602
Tarái	15,159	...	...	...	4,339	840	...	...	976	11	...	13	21,338
Bhábar	26,322	...	...	...	26,250	11,884	16,836	...	45	372	534	...	82,243
Total Canals under Commissioner, Kumaun ...	41,481	...	...	...	30,589	12,724	16,836	456	1,021	383	534	13	103,581
Grand Total ...	250,392	89,163	174,898	9,283	785,733	490,282	21,300	456	246,688	13,478	11,005	54,505	2,147,183

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1891-92.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—						
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	8,890	...	8,890	...	...	...
Total ...	8,890	...	8,890	8,890	...	8,890
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,926
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	20
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—930
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,906
IRRIGATION.						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	4,029	31,287	35,316	...	...	...
Total ...	4,029	31,287	35,316	4,029	31,287	35,316
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	60,604
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	565
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	1,465
Total, 42—Major Works, Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	97,950
III.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	...	3,319	3,319	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,319	3,319	...	3,319	3,319
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	761
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,130
IV.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	1,44,343	...	1,44,343	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,52,490	...	1,52,490	...	...	...
Agra Canal	20,491	...	20,491	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,613	...	49,613	...	...	...
Total ...	3,66,937	...	3,66,937	3,66,937	...	3,66,937
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	80,811
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,170
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	31,798
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	8,381
Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	4,76,335
Total, Imperial ...	3,79,856	34,606	4,14,462	3,79,856	34,606	5,88,321

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1891-92—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.						
I.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Ganges Canal	1,11,773	4,07,230	5,19,003	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	62,435	3,51,005	4,13,440	...	...	...
Agra Canal	13,257	1,01,149	1,14,406	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	22,219	1,13,533	1,35,752	...	...	...
Total	2,09,684	9,72,917	11,82,601	2,09,684	9,72,917	11,82,601
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,03,927
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	22,290
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	11,409
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	24,20,227
II.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.						
Rohilkhand Canals	8,819	...	8,819	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	4,864	...	4,864	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	282	...	282	...	...	...
Total	13,965	...	13,965	13,965	...	13,965
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,086
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	19,302
III.—43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.						
Dún Canals	6,346	20,127	26,473	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	8,855	19,380	28,235	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhánsi	4,447	2,867	7,314	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamírpur	...	1,882	1,882	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,725	1,875	3,600	...	...	...
Total	21,373	46,131	67,504	21,373	46,131	67,504
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	93,087
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	630
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,286
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	27,962	4,465	32,427	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	42,527	...	42,527	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,560	2,169	5,729	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	150	150	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	151	123	274	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	2,329	...	2,329	...	...	...
Total	76,529	6,907	83,436	76,529	6,907	83,436
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	18,155
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	532
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,123
Total, Provincial	3,21,551	10,25,955	13,47,506	3,21,551	10,25,955	27,02,938

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1891-92—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	8,890	1,926	20	...	—930	...	...	...	9,906
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	35,316	60,604	565	1,465	...	...	...	...	97,950
43—Agricultural Works ...	3,319	761	50	...	...	...	...	...	4,130
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.									
49—Irrigation Works	3,66,937	80,811	5,170	...	31,798	8,381	...	...	4,76,335
Total, Imperial ...	4,14,462	1,44,102	5,805	1,465	30,868	8,381	...	...	5,88,321
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,82,601	12,03,927	22,290	11,409	...	...	...	...	24,20,227
43—Minor Works and Navigation —Capital Account.	13,965	3,086	...	...	2,251	...	...	...	19,302
Minor Works and Navigation —Revenue Account.	67,504	93,087	630	65	...	...	...	...	1,61,286
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	83,436	18,155	532	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,123
Total, Provincial ...	13,47,506	13,18,255	23,452	11,474	2,251	...	...	...	27,02,938
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,61,968	14,62,357	29,257	12,939	33,119	8,381	...	...	32,91,259

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works.*

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay						Receipts during 1891-92.		
				During 1891-92.			*To end of* 1891-92.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	9,906	720	10,626	39,74,978	2,13,798	41,88,776	1,00,833	...	1,00,833
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	1,69,052	6,741	1,75,793	2,70,19,663	17,12,274	2,87,31,937	26,14,123	6,90,076	33,04,199
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	2,17,106	16,034	2,33,140	3,12,15,619	23,17,330	3,35,32,949	17,79,998	2,09,586	19,89,584
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	25,162	1,355	26,517	85,16,635	6,72,219	91,88,854	5,99,371	...	5,99,371
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	65,015	4,353	69,368	32,50,087	2,06,006	34,56,093	8,11,824	2,46,145	10,57,969
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	4,76,335	28,483	5,04,818	7,00,02,004	49,07,829	7,49,09,833	58,05,316	11,45,807	69,51,123
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	...	...	...	6,21,925	14,909	6,36,834	60,725	24,980	85,705
Rohilkhand Canals	15,44,725	1,56,214	17,00,939	13,071	412	13,483	15,44,009	1,56,214	17,00,223	87,137	50,070	1,37,207
Bijnor Canals	69,966	17,317	87,283	5,983	157	6,140	75,949	17,317	93,266	22,681	8,172	30,853
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works).	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	5,203	3,062	8,265
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	248	—5	243	1,50,779	24,355	1,75,134	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	68,75,984	4,61,958	73,37,942	19,302	564	19,866	25,66,665	2,27,508	27,94,173	1,75,746	86,284	2,62,030

C.—Irrigation.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works*—(concluded).

Name of Project.	Working expenses during 1891-92.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1891-92.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	96,485	8,445	1,04,930	...	4,097	...	·09	1,58,801	...	1,62,898	...	3·88
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,46,660	70,828	11,17,488	21,86,711	...	7·61	...	10,77,406	11,09,305	...	3·86	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,41,790	59,451	9,01,241	10,88,343	...	3·24	...	12,44,283	...	1,55,940	...	·46
Agra Canal	2,37,092	16,219	2,53,311	3,46,060	...	3·76	...	3,40,162	5,898	...	·06	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,83,276	19,827	3,03,103	7,54,866	...	21·84	...	1,28,703	6,26,163	...	18·12	...
Total ...	24,08,818	1,66,325	25,75,143	43,75,980	...	5·84	...	27,90,554	15,85,426	...	2·11	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	53,098	3,664	56,762	28,943	...	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	83,034	7,573	90,607	46,600	...	2·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	9,861	852	10,713	20,140	...	21·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes (Bundelkhand Irrigation Works)	15,225	825	16,050	...	7,785	...	9·45	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,61,218	12,914	1,74,132	87,898	...	3·14	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—*Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1891-92.

	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs, 1891-92.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.							
		Preliminary.	Land.	Works.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	Torrent works.	Other cross drainage works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation.	Mills.	Buildings.	Earthwork.	Plantation.	Tanks and reservoirs.	Miscellaneous.	Maintenance.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	94,165	...	4,377	...	4,060	11,167	29,482	...	1,380	280	2,712	3,199	2,074	20,514	3,478	177	2,266	...	85,166	18,741	2,089	...	3,319	1,452	2,04,932
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	875	...	466	1,420	23	...	1,168	674	58	...	3,452	6,191	2,409	...	56	...	16,792	19,780	972	195	...	325	38,064
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	4,521	...	...	3,906	...	...	909	2,166	1,121	644	2,319	7,757	3,600	...	605	...	27,548	23,228	6,737	133	...	443	58,089
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	2,087	199	...	1.511	...	...	1,098	323	1,549	101	3,559	3,802	2,201	...	...	...	16,430	30,265	6,234	595	...	1,254	54,778
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	1,248	...	...	1,796	...	...	1,297	1,378	786	212	2,985	13,702	1,991	...	1,773	...	27,168	25,928	4,798	266	...	991	59,151
Total, Ganges Canal...	94,165	...	13,108	199	4,526	19,800	29,505	...	5,852	4,821	6,226	4,156	14,389	51,966	13,679	177	4,700	...	1,73,104	1,17,942	20,830	1,189	3,319	4,465	4,15,014
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	58,525	...	...	...	135	...	1,409	190	1,105	603	...	...	1,207	36,327	1,926	...	2,564	...	45,466	10,240	5,008	109	...	...	1,19,348
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	916	353	...	717	1,962	...	339	70	2,750	17,754	2,586	...	618	...	28,065	10,703	2,384	271	...	...	41,423
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	539	482	...	111	460	516	...	...	1,466	17,368	3,641	....	244	...	24,827	18,000	917	...	...	...	43,744
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	3,612	1,853	584	372	2,514	22,659	3,053	...	...	...	35,062	29,662	2,776	102	...	...	67,602
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	1,555	1,254	...	...	1,773	30,959	3,980	...	684	...	40,546	35,432	2,470	440	...	...	78,888
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	58,525	...	...	...	1,590	1,591	1,409	1,018	8,694	4,226	923	442	9,710	1,25,067	15,186	...	4,110	...	1,73,966	1,04,037	13,555	922	...	...	3,51,005
Agra Canal ...	19,239	...	345	...	35	87	9,085	...	4,250	1,166	4,119	259	4,029	11,130	8,853	...	...	...	43,358	35,478	2,421	653	...	...	1,01,149
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5,897	...	...	...	3,209	4,008	1,970	...	4,248	2,217	...	573	4,563	22,332	5,722	...	1,143	...	49,985	44,307	12,950	394	...	2,169	1,15,702
Dún Canals ...	3,862	...	...	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	981	445	...	385	...	...	...	6,442	9,823	...	...	...	150	20,277
Rohilkhand Canals ...	9,326	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	9,947	...	...	...	...	19,380
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,867	...	...	2,867	...	...	...	...	...	2,867
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	...	...	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	1,882
Bijnor Canals ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,875
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123
Total ...	1,91,889	...	13,453	4,489	9,360	25,486	42,038	1,018	23,044	12,771	11,263	6,449	33,136	2,10,495	43,825	4,926	9,953	...	4,51,711	3,22,534	49,756	3,158	3,319	6,907	10,29,274
Betwa Canal ...	1,999	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	1,618	523	...	...	1,709	13,776	870	...	329	...	18,851	9,403	610	424	...	...	31,287
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,93,888	...	13,453	4,489	9,360	25,512	42,038	1,018	24,662	13,294	11,268	6,449	34,845	2,24,271	44,695	4,926	10,282	...	4,70,562	3,31,937	50,366	3,582	3,319	6,907	10,60,561

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E(1).—*Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western*

District.	PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE																							
	Rice (husked.)			Wheat.			Barley.			Cholum or Jowar.			Cumbu or bajra.			Maize.			Gram.					
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8					
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Dehra Dún	3	12	0	3	2	5	2	5	9	3	4	3	2	14	11	2	8	3	2	6	0			
Saháranpur	4	1	0	2	10	8	2	3	4	2	10	3	2	14	2	2	10	6	2	2	7			
Muzaffarnagar	3	8	9	2	8	7	1	13	9	2	11	5	2	9	9	2	5	3	2	10	0			
Meerut	2	4	4	2	7	2	1	15	10	2	1	6	2	9	0	2	4	6	2	2	8			
Bulandshahr	3	6	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	2	0			
Aligarh	4	8	2	2	11	7	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	2	3	0	2	3	1			
Muttra	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	7	0	1	13	6			
Agra	5	0	0	2	13	9	2	2	7	2	1	7	2	8	6	2	0	0	2	2	8			
Farukhabad	3	4	3	2	14	0	2	4	5	2	15	9	2	4	9	2	7	0	2	5	11			
Mainpuri	4	8	0	2	10	6	2	4	9	2	8	4	2	7	7	2	9	9	2	5	9			
Etáwah	5	0	0	2	12	2	2	1	9	2	1	9	2	3	1	2	4	0	2	4	8			
Etah	4	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	8	0			
Bareilly	4	0	0	2	13	0	2	3	3	2	5	0	2	9	3	2	3	6	2	4	0			
Bijnor	4	2	6	2	12	7	2	0	6	2	14	6	2	7	8	2	6	2	2	2	9			
Budaun	3	4	4	2	9	4	2	0	0	2	3	1	2	4	0	2	0	11	2	4	6			
Moradabad	3	5	4	2	13	8	2	2	9	2	5	9	2	8	0	2	5	9	2	5	8			
Sháhjahánpur	3	2	11	2	10	10	2	0	5	2	5	3	2	5	10	2	3	8	2	2	8			
Pilibhít	3	7	8	2	12	4	1	14	2	4	7	0	3	3	2	3	14	8	2	1	4			
Cawnpore	3	8	4	2	12	6	2	2	5	2	6	0	2	7	5	2	2	0	2	4	11			
Fatehpur	3	3	0	2	13	11	2	4	2	2	5	5	2	6	3	1	8	1	2	4	0			
Bánda	3	2	6	2	8	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	4	0	2	1	7			
Hamírpur	3	7	8	2	10	10	2	3	10	2	2	11	2	8	2	...			2	5	2			
Allahabad	3	1	6	2	13	1	2	1	9	2	3	10	2	5	1	2	4	0	2	1	6			
Jhánsi	4	5	3	2	13	2	2	3	0	2	2	4	2	6	8	2	5	4	2	4	8			
Jalaun	4	12	2	2	7	6	2	3	6	2	3	3	2	7	1	2	4	0	2	1	3			
Lalitpur	3	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	8	2	2	9	2	13	10	2	1	0	2	5	3			
Benares	3	2	6	2	15	6	2	10	6	2	2	0	2	3	10	2	6	2	2	6	11			
Mirzapur	3	1	0	3	1	4	2	5	8	2	4	11	2	6	4	1	6	11	2	6	9			
Jaunpur	3	7	3	3	0	10	2	7	2	2	7	5	2	7	1	2	7	1	2	6	3			
Gházipur	3	4	0	2	13	1	2	5	1	2	0	11	2	4	10	2	3	8	2	2	1			
Ballia	3	1	3	2	12	1	2	2	7	2	3	7	2	3	7	2	2	7	2	1	10			
Gorakhpur	2	13	0	2	10	4	2	0	4	1	15	4	1	13	0	1	11	4	1	14	4			
Basti	2	12	0	2	11	0	2	0	0	...			...			2	0	0	2	0	0			
Azamgarh	2	0	3	3	1	0	2	4	3	2	4	9	2	7	5	2	1	6	2	6	11			
Kumaun	4	6	0	4	6	0	3	11	6	...			...			...			3	10	10			
Garhwál	3	10	2	3	13	0	2	8	0	...			...			...			3	10	2			
Naini Tal	5	12	0	3	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	0			
Provincial average ...	3	10	6	2	13	5	2	2	9	2	6	7	2	7	10	2	4	6	2	5	1			
OUDH.																								
Lucknow	3	1	6	2	13	2	2	2	7	2	7	6	2	8	3	2	5	5	2	4	1			
Unao	3	14	0	2	11	2	2	2	9	2	8	0	2	12	7	2	3	0	2	2	3			
Rae Bareli	2	15	0	2	9	7	2	1	4	2	5	0	2	8	0	2	7	0	2	0	8			
Sitapur	3	6	6	2	9	5	1	13	8	2	14	11	2	10	10	2	4	1	2	2	4			
Hardoi	2	15	8	2	12	0	2	0	10	2	6	8	2	7	10	2	0	9	2	3	6			
Keri	3	10	3	2	10	1	1	11	0	1	8	3	2	8	0	1	12	5	1	11	10			
Fyzabad	3	14	9	2	12	6	2	3	2	2	9	9	3	3	3	2	7	2	2	4	10			
Gonda	3	3	0	2	8	3	1	13	4	2	4	7	2	6	9	1	13	8	1	15	11			
Bahraich	3	8	0	2	5	11	1	15	6	2	0	6	2	13	6	1	15	8	1	15	2			
Sultánpur	3	3	3	2	9	7	1	15	10	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	1	10	1	15	0			
Partábgarh	3	0	6	2	9	5	2	0	4	1	14	4	2	3	11	...			2	2	6			
Bara Banki	3	14	6	2	8	9	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	11	3	2	5	4	2	3	6			
Provincial average ...	3	6	6	2	10	0	2	0	1	2	4	4	2	9	4	2	2	6	2	1	6			

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE.

Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1891.

PER MAUND OF 80lbs.

Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Sugar (gúr or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghí (clarified butter).	*Fodder.*		
						Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 2 9	5 0 0	5 9 9	15 2 3	...	26 9 0	0 7 2	0 6 8	0 8 0
4 9 5	5 6 3	5 2 9	16 4 10	...	30 15 10	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 8 0
...	5 6 9	3 15 8	13 10 5	...	28 2 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 6 3
...	5 0 0	3 10 9	13 0 5	...	27 0 4	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 6 8
...	5 0 0	4 0 0	14 8 0	...	25 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 6
...	4 14 3	4 7 6	13 9 7	...	26 9 8	0 5 4	0 4 7	0 4 9
...	5 0 0	4 8 0	13 4 0	...	26 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 6 6
4 7 0	5 0 0	4 15 6	12 8 9	...	26 5 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 5 4
3 1 6	5 11 0	11 8 0	14 3 6	...	25 9 7	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
...	5 2 6	4 15 6	13 13 4	...	25 4 0	0 5 2	0 6 7	0 5 9
4 10 4	5 0 3	4 12 7	16 8 3	...	26 8 7	0 5 8	0 2 6	0 8 9
...	5 4 0	5 0 0	13 4 0	...	25 10 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 0
3 12 6	5 15 9	4 11 0	16 3 0	...	27 12 6	0 4 3	0 6 6	0 4 0
3 13 1	5 8 5	4 5 5	16 11 0	...	30 13 4	0 6 3	0 6 9	0 6 9
4 0 0	4 7 0	3 9 4	14 6 4	...	26 10 8	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 3 3
5 0 0	5 4 2	3 1 0	18 0 0	...	26 0 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 7
3 2 5	4 6 1	4 7 4	15 0 8	...	26 0 3	0 4 5	0 7 1	...
3 14 8	4 14 3	4 5 4	18 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
4 0 0	4 9 1	4 10 2	16 0 2	...	28 4 5	0 6 7	0 6 5	0 5 0
3 4 10	4 0 5	3 15 7	18 0 0	...	25 3 4	0 5 11	0 5 8	0 4 7
3 7 11	4 0 9	6 9 4	14 0 0	...	23 9 6	0 3 5	0 2 0	0 2 1
3 8 2	4 0 8	5 5 2	14 1 4	...	22 11 9	0 6 4	0 4 5	0 4 5
3 12 6	4 14 9	4 3 11	17 1 1	...	26 10 1	0 6 2	0 6 7	0 7 5
3 6 9	4 0 5	8 4 0	16 15 9	...	23 14 7	0 6 8	0 9 1	0 5 8
3 10 8	4 11 1	4 11 4	15 15 5	...	24 4 5	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 4 3
3 5 2	3 9 0	5 5 6	16 2 0	...	22 13 6	0 4 7	0 3 6	0 5 6
3 10 10	...	4 4 11	18 3 3	...	30 12 10	0 6 0	0 7 4	0 5 4
3 6 3	3 15 8	4 0 7	15 0 0	...	27 12 0	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 0
3 12 0	4 15 9	3 15 8	17 8 5	...	27 4 5	0 10 3	0 5 3	0 7 11
3 9 1	4 8 0	2 7 9	18 5 10	...	31 4 4	0 7 5	0 5 0	0 5 5
3 3 8	4 11 4	3 6 4	16 0 0	...	26 9 9	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 4 0
3 5 0	5 12 0	3 9 4	16 6 8	...	26 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 3 8
3 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	16 0 0	...	26 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	...
3 7 8	...	3 5 3	17 4 1	...	30 5 5	0 6 0	0 7 3	0 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	21 5 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	0 2 8	0 3 0	...
2 8 0	...	6 0 0	20 0 0	...	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
3 11 0	4 13 1	4 11 4	15 11 11	...	26 11 10	0 6 4	0 6 0	0 5 6
3 10 8	5 1 8	4 13 3	15 5 3	...	27 12 5	0 4 1	0 8 9	0 3 1
3 11 4	5 14 3	4 5 11	16 13 4	...	26 10 7	0 5 6	0 5 2	0 4 0
4 4 9	4 2 8	4 6 3	19 1 4	...	29 14 6	0 5 5	0 3 3	0 4 0
3 7 9	5 0 1	4 12 7	16 1 4	...	30 2 7	0 4 11	0 6 9	0 4 0
3 10 4	6 3 3	4 9 0	15 8 0	...	28 9 4	0 4 3	0 6 0	0 3 0
3 12 11	3 15 0	4 13 0	18 14 10	...	26 9 6	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 3 0
3 7 6	5 9 2	3 11 9	17 2 7	...	27 13 2	0 4 9	0 11 11	0 3 0
3 4 2	4 3 1	4 0 0	18 4 9	...	27 14 0	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 1 9
3 1 8	4 1 6	4 4 4	18 15 2	...	26 14 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
3 1 2	6 0 10	4 0 11	18 0 0	...	26 10 8	0 4 2	0 3 10	0 3 10
4 5 2	4 5 6	6 13 6	17 2 2	...	28 2 3	0 6 8	0 4 0	0 2 8
3 10 6	5 0 0	4 7 5	17 7 0	...	28 1 2	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 2 0
3 10 0	4 15 5	4 9 6	17 6 4	...	27 14 11	0 4 8	0 5 5	0 3 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

E.—Prices of Produce.

FORM III-E(1).—*Wholesale Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1891.*

District.	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per séer.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	0 4 3	4 0 0	6 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 3
Saháranpur	0 4 8	3 10 6	5 11 9	32 8 0	3 4 0	0 1 10
Muzaffarnagar	0 4 5	3 10 1	5 8 0	52 0 0	3 4 0	0 1 6
Meerut	0 5 1	3 9 9	6 7 0	49 0 0	2 6 4	0 1 6
Bulandshahr	0 5 0	3 10 0	6 6 0	37 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 3
Aligarh	0 4 3	3 9 8	6 13 1	37 0 0	2 3 4	0 1 6
Muttra	0 5 4	3 5 4	10 0 0	25 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6
Agra	0 5 4	3 5 4	4 0 0	27 8 0	1 15 0	0 1 6
Farukhabad	0 5 4	3 7 5	7 0 0	18 0 0	1 7 0	0 2 0
Mainpuri	0 3 10	3 7 8	6 1 0	18 0 0	1 14 5	0 1 3
Etáwah	0 4 1	3 8 8	8 9 5	24 0 0	1 14 9	0 1 1
Etah	0 4 0	3 10 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 3
Bareilly	0 5 4	3 13 0	5 9 7	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Bijnor	0 3 8	3 10 11	6 15 6	27 10 5	2 9 7	0 2 0
Budaun	0 3 3	3 8 0	5 4 0	17 8 0	2 0 0	0 1 8
Moradabad	0 4 0	3 10 9	5 8 0	20 0 0	1 13 0	0 1 9
Sháhjahánpur	0 4 7	3 10 10	6 0 0	15 0 0	3 3 0	0 1 9
Pilibhít	0 3 8	3 8 0	8 2 0	18 5 4	2 0 0	0 2 0
Cawnpore	0 4 5	3 14 2	7 7 5	22 14 0	2 5 6	0 1 0
Fatehpur	0 4 0	3 14 1	7 13 4	16 10 8	1 2 8	0 1 5
Bánda	0 2 3	3 12 5	5 1 9	20 0 0	1 1 4	0 0 9
Hamírpur	0 4 2	3 14 11	5 2 8	17 0 0	2 5 0	0 1 3
Allahabad	0 4 9	3 15 5	8 12 8	18 13 4	1 6 9	0 1 4
Jhánsi	0 4 0	3 12 11	5 1 3	25 0 0	1 10 0	0 2 0
Jalaun	0 4 3	3 11 9	7 8 0	33 12 0	1 10 0	0 1 8
Lalitpur	0 4 0	3 11 0	6 1 0	15 0 0	1 12 0	0 1 9
Benares	0 5 5	4 1 8	8 8 0	20 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 3
Mirzapur	0 5 0	4 4 6	5 15 7	19 10 8	1 6 8	0 1 10
Jaunpur	0 4 5	3 13 11	6 12 9	15 13 5	0 15 11	0 1 9
Gházipur	0 4 1	4 1 9	5 15 2	23 12 0	1 5 6	0 2 0
Ballia	0 4 8	4 0 0	5 7 9	33 5 4	1 4 0	0 1 0
Gorakhpur	0 4 0	3 10 6	6 0 0	24 0 0	1 10 8	0 2 0
Basti	0 3 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6
Azamgarh	0 3 10	4 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	1 4 9	0 1 0
Kumaun	0 3 9	5 11 5	8 0 0	15 0 0	4 8 0	0 4 0
Garhwál	0 4 0	5 2 6	8 0 0	12 8 0	4 0 0	0 3 6
Naini Tal	0 7 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Provincial average ...	0 4 4	3 13 6	6 12 7	23 3 9	2 1 5	0 1 9
Oudh.						
Lucknow	0 4 7	3 9 11	5 7 3	21 10 8	1 3 7	0 1 11
Unao	0 4 0	3 12 1	7 1 6	17 12 0	1 3 0	0 1 4
Rae Bareli	0 3 6	3 13 9	7 9 9	13 12 0	1 4 0	0 1 0
Sitapur	0 4 6	3 13 5	6 5 4	17 12 0	1 10 8	0 1 6
Hardoi	0 4 2	3 13 0	5 0 0	26 4 0	1 5 6	0 1 4
Kheri	0 4 2	3 15 1	6 0 0	19 0 0	1 13 4	0 1 5
Fyzabad	0 4 8	3 14 8	7 13 0	17 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 6
Gonda	0 4 3	3 13 1	7 12 11	15 0 0	0 14 0	0 0 11
Bahraich	0 3 9	3 15 1	7 11 4	19 5 4	1 2 0	0 1 3
Sultánpur	0 4 0	3 13 5	10 0 0	15 0 0	1 1 0	0 1 3
Partábgarh	0 4 0	4 1 1	6 0 0	15 0 0	1 0 8	0 1 3
Bara Banki	0 4 3	3 15 0	8 5 0	24 6 0	1 2 6	0 1 0
Provincial average ...	0 4 2	3 13 10	7 1 6	18 7 10	1 4 0	0 1 4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th June 1891.*

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 6 8 to 0 8 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 4 9	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 11 0 to 0 13 0	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 11 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 0 0 to 6 14 0	0 4 9 to 0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 4 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	Not available for hire.	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 5	0 3 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 12 0 & 0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 5 0	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 5 0 & 0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	Not available for hire.			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th June 1891*—(concluded).

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. P.—(*concld.*)	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0 & 5 0 0	4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 3 8	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 9	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 4 7	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 6 0 to 0 10 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 2 6 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	
Lalitpur ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 & 0 10 0	0 5 0	1 9 0	...	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 6	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	6 4 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	4 0 0	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	
Almora ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	1 4 0	0 6 0 & 0 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tál ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in Oudh for the year ending 30th June* 1891.

District.	*Wages per diem.*		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
Oudh.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Lucknow ...	0 4 5	0 2 1	0 10 0	...	3 7 0	0 8 0	
Unao ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 3	2 0 0	1 0 0	
Rae Bareli ...	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Sitapur ...	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 6	1 8 0	
Hardoi ...	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Kheri ...	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 12 0	...	...	0 14 0	
Fyzabad ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Gonda ...	0 4 3	0 2 9	0 8 0 to 0 14 8	0 8 8	3 0 0	0 12 0	
Bahraich ...	0 2 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 8 0	...	1 14 0 to 3 0 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Sultánpur ...	0 4 1	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 5 3	2 8 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	
Partábgarh ...	0 3 3	0 1 9	0 12 0	0 6 6	2 1 6	4 8 0	
Bara Banki ...	0 3 8	0 2 10	0 12 0	...	3 0 0	1 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	30,014	2,14,198
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	30,014	2,14,198
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	3	18
	Nipal	32,585	2,66,449
	Total ...	32,588	2,66,467
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—			
(*a*)—Gánja ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*)—Bhang	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	1,374	12,666
	Total ...	1,374	12,666
(*c*)—Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*d*)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit ...	Tibet	10	100
	Nipál	145	1,402
	Total ...	155	1,502
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	5,582	53,815
	Total	5,582	53,815
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	447	1,728
	Total ...	447	1,728

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	34,032	24,662
	Total ...	34,032	24,662
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,157	11,800
	Total ...	1,157	11,800
VII.—Fruits, vegetables and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	51	99
	Total ...	51	99
3. All other kinds	Tibet	10	54
	Nipál	1,929	4,087
	Total ...	1,939	4,141
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20,925	53,158
	Total ...	20,925	53,158
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	57,749	1,41,986
	Total ...	57,749	1,41,986
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,75,918	12,31,244
	Total ...	3,75,918	12,31,244
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,09,476	7,48,908
	Total ...	4,09,476	7,48,908
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10,883	19,562
	Total	10,883	19,562
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	17,989	37,479
	Total ...	17,989	37,479
	Total, Grains ...	8,92,940	22,32,337
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,804	41,104
	Total ...	3,804	41,104
X.—Horns	Tibet	146	1,488
	Nipál	1,511	15,179
	Total ...	1,657	16,667
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	3	120
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	3	120
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	34	355
	Total ...	34	355
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,499	747
	Total	3,499	747
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	38	1,405
	Total ...	38	1,405
2. Iron	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,304	10,193
	Total ...	1,304	10,193
3. Other metals	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	653	22,470
	Total ...	653	24,470
	Total, Metals ...	1,995	36,068
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	2	12
	Total ...	2	12
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál ...	169	2,438
	Total ...	169	2,438
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,195	3,195
	Total ...	3,195	3,195
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	6	192
	Nipál	15,996	4,70,595
	Total ...	16,002	4,70,787
2. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,719	10,766
	Total ...	2,719	10,766

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	31,656	1,26,464
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	31,656	1,26,464
	Total, Salt ...	31,656	1,26,464
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	30,664	1,13,892
	Total ...	30,664	1,13,892
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,06,400	4,14,814
	Total ...	1,06,400	4,14,814
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	591	1,575
	Total ...	591	1,575
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,145	12,435
	Total ...	4,145	12,435
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	1,41,800	5,42,716
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	27	81
	Total ...	27	81
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	3	3,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	3	3,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	14	280
	Nipál	10,400	1,65,378
	Total ...	10,414	1,65,658

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	35	70
	Total ...	35	70
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál ...	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	143	9,120
	Nipál	16	960
	Total ...	159	10,080
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	80
	Total ...	10	80
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15,92,953	19,90,479
	Total ...	15,92,953	19,90,479
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,806	4,199
	Total ...	16,806	4,199
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	5,025	1,01,200
	Nipál	16	320
	Total ...	5,041	1,01,520
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	1,057	43,120
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	1,057	43,120
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	23	89
	Nipál	1,970	18,575
	Total	1,993	18,664
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	25	50
	Nipál	6,107	12,221
	Total ...	6,132	12,271
3. Yaks' tails	Tibet	26	2,080
	Nipál	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—	Total ...	26	2,080
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	15
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	15
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—	Nipál	...	...
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	96,225
	Total ...	...	96,225
Total, Class A.	Tibet ...	68,164	5,01,588
	Nipál ...	2,773,306	60,20,808
Grand Total ...		2,841,470	65,22,396

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—			
1. Horses, ponies and mules ...	Tibet	199	13,530
	Nipál	812	40,839
	Total ...	1,011	54,369
2. Cattle	Tibet	84	1,625
	Nipál	6,495	1,29,406
	Total ...	6,579	1,31,031
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	9,706	35,495
	Nipál	838	3,575
	Total ...	10,544	39,070
4. Other kinds	Tibet	180	592
	Nipál	2,096	6,165
	Total ...	2,276	6,757
II.—BAMBOOS	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,689	94
	Total ...	4,689	94
III.—CANES AND RATTANS	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7,18,175	3,545
	Total ...	7,18,175	3,545
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
V.—GUNNY-BAGS	Tibet	14	7
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	14	7
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	10	30
	Nipál	74,388	2,17,840
	Total ...	74,398	2,17,870
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals,	Tibet	172	103
	Nipál	4,974	2,506
	Total ...	5,146	2,609
VII.—LEATHER—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,168	8,009
	Total ...	2,168	8,009
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	332	1,265
	Total ...	332	1,265
Total, Class B.	Tibet ...	10,365	51,382
	Nipál ...	814,967	4,13,244
GRAND TOTAL ...		825,332	4,64,626

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	10
	Total ...	1	10
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	761	14,380
	Total ...	761	14,380
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	4,289	3,00,190
	Total ...	4,289	3,00,190
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	14	420
	Nipál	653	19,590
	Total ...	667	20,010
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Tibet	84	8,400
	Nipál	17,292	17,29,200
	Total ...	17,376	17,37,600
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	685	34,250
	Nipál	13,117	6,55,850
	Total ...	13,802	6,90,100
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	36,134	27,47,900
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	54	1,615
	Total ...	54	1,615
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	110	1,100
	Nipál	376	3,274
	Total ...	486	4,374
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—			
(*a*) Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*c*) Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
(*d*) Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
3. Safflower	Tibet	9	180
	Nipál	4	72
	Total ...	13	252
4. Turmeric	Tibet	196	3,053
	Nipál	170	1,652
	Total ...	366	4,705
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15	68
	Total ...	15	68
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	2
	Total ...	2	2
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	49	686
	Total ...	49	686
VII.—Fruits, vegetables and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	20	420
	Nipál	92	1,496
	Total	112	1,916
2. Potatoes	Tibet	790	5,864
	Nipál	12,013	23,867
	Total ...	12,803	29,731
3. All other kinds	Tibet	8	62
	Nipál	4,224	8,963
	Total ...	4,232	9,025
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	3,294	12,962
	Nipál	343	994
	Total ...	3,637	13,956
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	524	2,352
	Nipál	4,907	12,474
	Total ...	5,431	14,826
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	13,802	63,252
	Nipál	542	1,815
	Total ...	14,344	65,067

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—		Mds.	Rs.
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	669	1,682
	Nipál	203	393
	Total ...	872	2,075
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	4,081	8,312
	Nipál	24	50
	Total ...	4,105	8,362
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	21,224	53,338
	Nipál	170	340
	Total ...	21,394	53,678
	Total, Grains ...	49,783	1,57,964
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	8	210
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	8	210
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	55	2,200
	Total ...	55	2,200
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	60	634
	Total ...	60	634
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	33	825
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	33	825
	Total, Liquors ...	33	825

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	57	2,625
	Nipál	798	32,159
	Total ...	855	34,784
2. Iron	Tibet	252	2,438
	Nipál	1,433	11,675
	Total ...	1,685	14,113
3. Other metals	Tibet	1	35
	Nipál	3,049	1,23,887
	Total ...	3,050	1,23,922
	Total, Metals ...	5,590	1,72,819
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	114	1,064
	Nipál	1,475	8,795
	Total ...	1,589	9,859
2. Vegetable	Tibet	131	2,512
	Nipál	32	474
	Total ...	163	2,986
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	29	29
	Total ...	29	29
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	20	478
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	20	478
2. Other kinds	Tibet ...	1,089	2,517
	Nipál ...	64,019	1,37,477
	Total ...	65,108	1,39,994
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	77	385
	Total ...	77	385
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	15,106	60,012
	Total ...	15,106	60,012
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	45,318	1,94,021
	Total ...	45,318	1,94,021
	Total, Salt ...	60,501	2,54,418
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12	101
	Total ...	12	101
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	292	584
	Total ...	292	584

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	328	1,478
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	328	1,478
3. Til or jingelly	Tibet	870	4,350
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	870	4,350
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	70	280
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	70	280
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	1,268	6,108
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	4	4,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	4	4,000
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	15	300
	Nipál	623	8,805
	Total ...	638	9,105
2. Other spices	Tibet	103	2,191
	Nipál	6,754	96,811
	Total ...	6,857	99,002
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	64	128
	Total ...	64	128
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	173	2,866
	Nipál	1,894	20,302
	Total ...	2,067	23,168
2. Unrefined	Tibet	1,381	11,397
	Nipál	22,103	1,27,356
	Total ...	23,484	1,38,753
	Total, Sugar ...	25,551	1,61,921

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	526	5,943
	Nipál	7,408	70,005
	Total	7,934	75,948
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	41	7,880
	Nipál	302	9,979
	Total ...	343	17,859
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	153	850
	Nipál	4,492	23,694
	Total ...	4,645	24,544
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,106	2,541
	Total ...	1,106	2,541
3. Yaks' tails	Tibat	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	197
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	197
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	13,429
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	13,429
	Total, Class A, Tibet ...	50,879	2,63,512
	Total, Class A, Nipál ...	235,802	3709,035
	Grand Total ...	286,681	39,72,547

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies and mules	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	92	5,550
	Total	92	5,550
2. Cattle	Tibet	12	240
	Nipál	912	17,695
	Total	924	17,935
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	540	2,160
	Nipál	3,026	4,805
	Total	3,566	6,965
4. Other kinds	Tibet	20	800
	Nipál	3,548	5,846
	Total	3,568	6,646
II.—Bamboos—	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,44,656	2,894
	Total	1,44,656	2,894
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
IV.—Cocoanuts (narial, kachcha)	Tibet	760	190
	Nipál	7,964	743
	Total	8,724	933
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	678	169
	Total	678	169
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	34	102
	Nipál	4	12
	Total	38	114
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	Tibet	375	216
	Nipál	22	15
	Total	397	231
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	483	499
	Nipál	248	752
	Total	731	1,251
Total, Class B,	Tibet	2,224	4,207
	Nipál	161,150	38,481
Grand Total		163,374	42,688

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1891-92.

Number and value of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number and value of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
67,402	7,99,610	29,389	22,84,750	7,586	70,18,000	3,18,01,310	3,09,38,790	72,169	8,55,890	32,859	25,76,450	7,036	58,07,500	...	2,09,35,335	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
Number.	District.	TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	11	1	...	95	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	34	8	...
2	Do. Poor-house	37	23	...	...	...	...	99	101	29	9	4	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	3	7	...	...	...	...	44	18	27	2	4	...	...	...	...
4	*Allahabad Strangers' Home ...	40	21	...	29	9	8	7	11	8	29	16	...	22	8	8
5	Almora	1	...	...	82	63	3	3	8	...	1	...	...	61	48	3
6	Bahraich	8	4	...	29	8	...	23	10	11	3	3	...	13	3	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	127	111	4	64	10	...	354	194	73	14	29	...	16	3	...
8	Bareilly	24	14	1	64	7	1	7	8	5	6	5	...	14	3	...
9	Bara Banki	6	5	...	1	...	...	9	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
10	Bánda	4	6	...	1	...	...	4	4	1	1	5	...	1	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	9	10	...	1	...	...	10	8	...	4	5	...	1	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	2	1	...	93	37	7	6	...	4	1	1	...	67	29	1
14	Farukhabad	7	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
15	Fyzabad	5	11	...	8	...	...	8	4	3	4	7	...	2	...	...
16	Gházipur	6	...	...	1	...	...	12	18	19	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	Gonda	14	7	...	10	2	...	10	11	6	4	3	...	4	2	...
18	Hardoi	19	20	...	12	2	...	14	16	15	7	10	...	6	...	...
19	Jalaun	9	14	...	3	3	...	5	1	1	6	7	...	1	1	...
20	Kheri	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	33	33	1	23	7	...	142	265	26	21	22	...	13	4	...
22	Do. (New Charity) ...	5	2	...	5	....	...	156	556	...	4	2	...	4	...	...
23	Meerut	2	2	..	6	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	6	4	...
24	Moradabad	3	4	...	16	7	...	19	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Muttra	23	20	...	16	2	...	248	127	41	...	3	...	5	...	...
26	Orai	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	...
27	Rae Bareli	2	2	...	2	2	...	17	6	9	1	2	...	1	1	...
28	Saháranpur	...	...	...	31	21	2	8	4	1	...	...	...	25	20	2
29	Sháhjahánpur	5	9	...	10	3	...	21	9	...	5	6	...	2	...	...
30	Sitapur	4	4	...	1	...	...	19	54	16	3	4	...	1	...	...
31	Sultánpur	5	8	...	8	...	...	7	2	...	4	7	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	417	346	6	621	201	21	1,258	1,454	312	148	153	1	309	135	14

*For nine months.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1891.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1891.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,639 10 5	...	...	1
15	6	3	...	...	...	...	1,619 10 6	...	...	2
32	12	16	...	833 12 7	...	...	...	1,556 15 4	245 10 3	3
6	10	6	...	725 12 6	261 5 6	...	1,800 0 0	36 0 0	...	4
3	8	...	...	1,152 1 4	2,233 0 11	150 0 0	120 0 0	3,930 8 4	18 2 10	5
9	6	7	8,800 0 0	2,103 3 6	370 1 5	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	710 0 0	...	6
31	28	25	63,600 0 0	410 2 10	3,024 0 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	189 8 4	7
1	1	2	8,000 0 0	...	23 10 7	...	2,254 2 2	...	...	8
4	2	3	16,800 0 0	363 5 3	460 0 0	...	...	...	...	9
4	4	1	...	25 8 0	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 10 9	...	...	11
7	4	...	...	58 2 10	498 7 0	...	120 0 0	27 0 0	...	12
4	...	2	32,400 0 0	1,878 0 11	676 14 3	4,050 0 0	650 0 0	701 8 0	...	13
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	440 8 6	...	...	14
1	2	...	...	486 2 2	...	...	330 0 0	222 0 0	...	15
4	5	3	...	...	...	...	448 4 6	...	...	16
9	1	3	3,400 0 0	1,729 3 8	...	...	300 0 0	545 7 6	...	17
5	9	7	...	776 9 10	...	...	464 15 4	389 1 0	...	18
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	355 3 9	...	...	19
1	1	...	...	2,817 14 4	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	20
92	208	16	3,66,700 0 0	6,297 11 7	14,183 5 0	...	...	...	...	21
152	531	...	48,300 0 0	3,828 14 0	2,116 15 2	12,500 0 0	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	265 2 3	...	360 0 0	600 0 0	689 0 0	...	23
11	1	1	...	0 0 10	...	...	450 0 0	50 0 0	...	24
11	14	6	...	...	...	...	1,385 15 5	...	...	25
2	1	2	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	45 0 0	...	26
5	1	4	11,500 0 0	1,152 4 5	460 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	27
2	1	1	...	...	...	500 0 0	622 7 10	269 8 0	...	28
7	6	...	...	...	...	...	815 13 6	...	...	29
8	48	15	8,000 0 0	1,110 7 2	320 0 0	...	...	1,598 3 3	...	30
6	2	...	...	17 4 0	...	300 0 0	260 0 0	...	...	31
439	913	125	5,67,500 0 0	26,031 12 0	24,627 11 10	21,288 9 0	17,751 6 8	10,778 3 5	453 5 5	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	District.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	2,639 10 5	652 0 0	1,615 2 4	27 4 0
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,619 10 6	492 0 0	943 14 8	10 12 8
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	...	2,636 6 2	295 10 0	1,472 15 7	210 10 6
4	*Allahabad Strangers' Home ...	1,041 13 3	3,864 15 3	337 8 0	1,968 10 6	155 4 0
5	Almora	...	7,603 13 5	661 12 0	5,865 12 10	327 8 9
6	Bahraich	...	13,283 4 11	360 0 0	1,039 3 7	100 12 3
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	366 14 3	71,119 2 5	1,350 0 0	3,960 13 8	219 8 0
8	Bareilly	...	10,277 12 9	312 0 0	852 7 9	165 0 0
9	Bara Banki...	403 8 9	18,026 14 0	105 4 0	365 11 9	8 4 6
10	Bánda	...	265 8 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	234 10 9	84 0 0	111 13 3	18 1 0
12	Cawnpore (Alms-house) ...	...	703 9 10	102 8 6	461 1 6	69 5 6
13	Dehra Dún	1,606 14 8	41,963 5 10	439 8 10	2,721 6 4	237 1 10
14	Farukhabad	...	440 8 6	78 0 0	333 6 0	25 0 0
15	Fyzabad	11 9 0	1,049 11 2	101 6 0	319 14 6	42 11 3
16	Gházipur	...	448 4 6	96 0 0	299 6 0	16 4 6
17	Gonda	9 8 7	5,984 3 9	201 12 0	399 0 6	68 10 0
18	Hardoi	28 6 6	1,659 0 8	122 0 0	698 13 7	75 13 3
19	Jalaun	...	355 3 9	36 0 0	266 2 3	5 15 0
20	Kheri	49 13 0	2,875 11 4	...	42 0 0	...
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	74 6 1	3,87,255 6 8	879 6 9	4,912 13 6	965 2 9
22	Ditto (New Charity) ...	792 4 0	67,538 1 2	680 7 6	...	...
23	Meerut	...	1,914 2 3	288 0 0	867 0 0	...
24	Moradabad...	1,945 9 8	2,445 10 6	433 0 0	763 0 0	...
25	Muttra	...	1,385 15 5	258 0 0	867 3 11	18 9 6
26	Orai	75 11 4	220 11 4	2 0 0	57 15 7	5 0 6
27	Rae Bareli	5 0 6	13,217 4 11	172 14 10	298 9 7	24 13 6
28	Saháranpur...	830 8 0	2,222 7 10	72 0 0	1,354 13 10	174 4 0
29	Sháhjahánpur	...	815 13 6	...	700 0 0	56 14 6
30	Sitapur	...	11,028 10 5	180 0 0	1,347 3 7	97 0 0
31	Sultánpur	0 4 0	577 8 0	82 0 0	452 8 6	40 10 0
	Total ...	7,242 3 7	6,75,673 3 11	8,839 2 5	35,359 1 1	3,166 5 9

*For nine months.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		Number.
						Floating.	Invested.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
55 2 6	107 0 7	168 8 0	...	14 9 0	2,639 10 5	...	...	1
46 10 6	18 0 3	108 4 5	...	...	1,619 10 6	...	...	2
...	73 4 0	53 8 1	...	...	2,106 0 2	530 6 0	...	3
11 5 0	336 1 9	119 8 1	48 0 0	...	2,976 5 4	888 9 11	...	4
180 2 0	196 5 2	54 3 9	...	...	7,285 12 6	318 0 11	...	5
23 5 0	...	51 2 9	...	...	1,574 7 7	2,908 13 4	8,800 0 0	6
147 8 11	371 12 6	868 14 7	119 0 0	...	7,037 9 8	481 8 9	63,600 0 0	7
100 0 0	760 10 6	87 10 6	...	...	2,277 12 9	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	72 14 9	40 8 6	...	...	592 11 6	384 2 6	17,050 0 0	9
...	...	...	221 0 0	...	221 0 0	44 8 0	...	10
...	53 8 0	3 4 6	...	...	234 10 9	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	632 15 6	70 10 4	...	12
112 10 11	21,263 12 9	543 8 8	...	...	25,318 1 4	4,245 4 6	12,400 0 0	13
...	...	4 2 6	...	...	440 8 6	...	...	14
...	33 7 0	10 5 6	...	...	507 12 3	541 14 11	...	15
...	...	36 10 0	...	...	448 4 6	...	...	16
0 3 3	17 3 0	99 9 3	130 0 0	1 8 0	917 14 0	1,666 5 9	3,400 0 0	17
...	102 7 10	101 0 0	36 0 0	...	1,136 2 8	522 14 0	...	18
40 0 0	...	7 2 6	...	...	355 3 9	...	...	19
...	...	3 3 6	...	...	45 3 6	2,830 7 10	...	20
80 8 9	272 6 9	1,289 7 10	4,827 8 0	100 0 0	13,327 6 4	1,228 0 4	3,72,700 0 0	21
...	...	195 14 6	14,756 0 0	...	15,632 6 0	3,605 11 2	48,300 0 0	22
...	60 0 0	...	...	280 0 0	1,495 0 0	419 2 3	...	23
65 1 10	...	1,050 6 10	...	...	2,311 8 8	134 1 10	...	24
...	242 2 0	...	...	...	1,385 15 5	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	65 0 1	155 11 3	...	26
...	...	17 5 7	8 0 0	...	521 11 6	1,195 9 5	11,500 0 0	27
20 0 0	601 6 0	...	...	...	2,222 7 10	...	...	28
...	11 15 0	29 0 0	...	18 0 0	815 13 6	...	...	29
...	48 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	1,675 13 7	1,352 12 10	8,000 0 0	30
...	...	2 5 6	...	...	577 8 0	...	...	31
882 19 8	24,642 15 10	4,948 11 4	20,145 8 0	414 1 0	98,398 8 1	23,524 11 10	5,53,750 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891.

1 Denomination.	2 Natives.	3 Others.	4 Number of Ministers or Priests.	5 Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	6 Total annual income from Government.	7 Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	6,227	20,483	54	81	1,32,612	
Church of Scotland	740	2,105	22	15	12,492	
Protestant Dissenters	27,045	1,823	163	115	5,621	
Roman Catholics	1,867	7,185	30	32	25,125	
Greek Church	...	11	...	...	...	
Armenians	15	6	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	2	25	...	...	...	
Pársis	...	109	...	...	...	
Other Churches	...	...	...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1891-92.

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.*		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
106,111	Towns ... 297	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions. For males ...	15	8	472	4,185	5	54	4,739	1,562	4,094	10,395	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	9·86	
	Villages 105,124	Females, 22,601,484	Institutions. For females,	...	...	22	314	1	2	339	...	128	467		·44	
	Total, 105,421	Total ... 46,905,085	Institutions. Total ...	15	8	494	4,499	6	56	5,078	1,562	4,222	10,862		10·30	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,800	792	52,051	147,814	356	3,627	206,440	17,633	45,684	269,757	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	7·40	
			Scholars. Females ...	...	...	1,806	9,002	2	128	10,938	...	1,875	12,813	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·38	
			Scholars. Total ...	1,800	792	53,857	156,816	358	3,755	217,378	17,633	47,559	282,570		4·02	

* Census of 1891.

2.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	40	7,458	1,177	...	1,177	2,130	...	2,130
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	2	118	...	...	...	15	...	15
		Vernacular,	321	28,920	...	...	...	6,005	...	6,005
	Municipal ...	English ...	9	568	11	...	11	111	...	111
		Vernacular,	2	291	...	...	...	50	...	50
	Aided ...	English ...	80	12,603	1,211	...	1,211	2,872	...	2,872
		Vernacular,	7	661	...	...	...	113	...	113
	Unaided ...	English ...	8	1,162	95	...	95	238	...	238
		Vernacular,	3	218	...	...	...	72	...	72
	Total ...		472	51,999	2,494	...	2,494	11,606	...	11,606
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	22	...	...	...	...	22	22
	Aided ...	English ...	21	1,836	...	97	97	...	470	470
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		22	1,858	...	97	97	...	492	492
Total, Secondary Schools ...			494	53,857	2,494	97	2,591	11,606	492	12,098
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...		35	2,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		3,929	135,810	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		60	2,611	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		135	5,893	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		26	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		4,185	147,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		124	2,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		12	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		167	5,832	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		11	353	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		314	9,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			4,499	156,816	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,993	210,673	2,494	97	2,591	11,606	492	12,098

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,293	...	2,293	1,858	...	1,858	...	...	...	7,458	...	7,458
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	82	...	82	...	...	...	118	...	118
6,033	...	6,033	16,532	...	16,532	350	...	350	28,920	...	28,920
113	...	113	333	...	333	...	...	...	568	...	568
55	...	55	157	...	157	29	...	29	291	...	291
2,730	...	2,730	5,637	...	5,637	153	...	153	12,603	...	12,603
131	...	131	346	...	346	71	...	71	661	...	661
324	...	324	503	...	503	2	...	2	1,162	...	1,162
47	...	47	99	...	99	...	...	...	218	...	218
11,747	...	11,747	25,547	...	25,547	605	...	605	51,999	...	51,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
...	400	400	...	687	687	...	182	182	...	1,836	1,836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	400	...	687	687	...	182	182	...	1,858	1,858
11,747	400	12,147	25,547	687	26,234	605	182	787	51,999	1,858	53,857
15	...	15	2,302	...	2,302	38	...	38	2,355	...	2,355
22,392	...	22,392	110,482	...	110,482	2,936	...	2,936	135,810	...	135,810
266	...	266	2,284	...	2,284	61	...	61	2,611	...	2,611
638	...	638	4,035	...	4,035	1,220	...	1,220	5,893	...	5,893
117	...	117	813	...	813	115	...	115	1,045	...	1,045
23,428	...	23,428	119,916	...	119,916	4,370	...	4,370	147,714	...	147,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	113	113	...	2,446	2,446	...	58	58	...	2,617	2,617
...	39	39	...	261	261	...	...	...	...	300	300
...	479	479	...	3,906	3,906	...	1,447	1,447	...	5,832	5,832
...	...	...	...	338	338	...	15	15	...	353	353
...	631	631	...	6,951	6,951	...	1,520	1,520	...	9,102	9,102
23,428	631	24,059	119,916	6,951	126,867	4,370	1,520	5,890	147,714	9,102	156,816
35,175	1,031	36,206	145,463	7,638	153,101	4,975	1,702	6,677	199,713	10,960	210,673

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	2	...	4	8	5	...	7	20
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	1	7	86	122	6	9	223
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts (Intermediate) Examination.	3	4	7	14	196	237	79	17	529
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	...	1	2	72	...	2	2	76
,, ,, Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Persian *(b)* ...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	3
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*	3	4	7	14	96	11	19	2	128
,, ,, ,, Arabic *(b)* ..	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
,, ,, ,, Persian *(b)*	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	3	6	18	27	41	24	57	2	124
,, ,, Arabic *(c)* ...	...	3	...	3	...	9	...	...	9
,, ,, Persian *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
,, ,, Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law ...	2	2	2	6	18	15	4	...	37
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E. ...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
2. B. C. E. ...					17	...	...	...	17
3. L. C. E. ...					34	...	...	...	34
4. First L. C. E. ...					319	...	...	...	319
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	34	44	8	86	673	745	72	461	1,951
Matriculation ... ... Girls,	...	10	2	12	...	44	4	4	52
Middle School Examination, Boys,	362	81	15	458	3,121	1,295	124	1,715	6,255
Middle School Examination, Girls,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	2,061	179	11	2,251	8,970	1,892	265	100	11,227
Upper Primary Examination, Girls,	11	33	...	44	18	222	...	...	240
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,053	209	23	4,285	20,752	2,461	316	3	23,532
Lower Primary Examination, Girls,	60	57	5	122	164	452	58	...	674
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper,	3	1	...	4	61	5	...	10	76
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower,	3	1	...	4	105	8	...	128	241
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper,	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	64	...	...	...	64
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination. Upper,	...	2	...	2	...	46	...	...	46
6. Industrial School Examination. Lower,	...	2	...	2	...	34	...	...	34

(*a*) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(*b*) Panjáb University
(*c*) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(*d*) Prathama ditto ditto,
(*e*) Mulla Examination of Muir College and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1891-92.

Number passed.					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	3	...	6	15	1	...	14	...	...	
41	66	2	3	112	2	...	86	23	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	90	16	4	161	5	2	127	27	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	...	...	1	48	...	...	48	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
50	6	11	2	69	...	...	69	...	...	
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	10	18	2	51	...	...	51	...	...	
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	5	1	...	14	...	...	11	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	Engineer } Roorkee College Examinations.
17	...	...	...	17	11	...	5	1	...	Upper Subordinate.
34	...	...	...	34	...	...	25	9	...	Lower Subordinate.
92	...	...	...	92	32	...	53	7	...	College Entrance.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
344	281	31	61	717	47	2	557	107	4	
...	26	3	1	30	26	4	...	...	...	
1,724	443	39	303	2,509	25	24	1,836	618	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,016	1,131	136	36	7,319	144	76	5,723	1,374	2	
8	213	..	...	221	95	45	35	46	...	
13,531	1,583	209	2	15,325	119	128	12,421	2,657	...	
102	279	47	...	428	...	146	202	80	...	
48	5	...	1	54	...	5	43	6	...	
85	7	...	10	102	...	7	76	19	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	...	...	...	56	...	8	27	21	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	46	...	...	46	...	46	...	...	...	
...	34	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	

Benares, and Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.
Examinations.
Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut	Meerut Association ...	Seeks to represent the people; helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and promotes by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Meerut Municipality.	...	299 8 0	419 8 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	1881 ...	Has a small library attached to it.
	Meerut Branch Theosophical Society.	(1) To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed or colour. (2) To promote the study of Arya and other Eastern literatures, religions and sciences. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the physical powers of man.	...	...	102 0 0	102 0 0	18	...	...	18		27th February 1882,	Reorganised on 12th June 1887.
	Deva Nagri Pracharni Sabha Association.	To diffuse Deva Nagri education ...	420	393 3 6	782 5 9	1,595 9 3	238	...	...	238		1st April 1882 ...	The Association maintains two schools: one for boys and the other for girls: the former teaches up to the Middle Class in English, having Deva Nagri as a compulsory subject. There are 112 boys with a good staff of teachers. The latter (girls' school) teaches Deva Nagri. There are 27 girls. A monthly journal is published in Deva Nagri.

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	4,623 6 0	4,623 6 0	476	...	...	476	Registered.	1862.		
	Bharat Varshya National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	6,664 12 0	6,664 12 0	231	3	...	234	Registered.	1882.		
	Bhásha Sambardhini Sabha,	To improve Hindi literature by compilation or writing books.	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	175	Not Registered.			
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0 a year.	106	...	...	106	Not Registered.	11th July 1879.		
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science,	...	1,560 0 6	683 0 0	2,243 0 6	75	1	...	76	Unregistered, but publishes a monthly paper which has been registered.	21st January 1885,	The Sabha has commenced to construct a new school building where Sanskrit and medical instruction will be imparted.	
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in English language and to teach Muhammadan religion.	...	1,063 4 6	291 6 0	1,354 10 6	54	...	2	56	Unregistered.	14th December 1889,	The Association holds a school in which the English language is taught and instruction given in Muhammadan religion.	
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	461 10 0 From Municipality. 106 0 0 Donations. 567 10 0	906 11 8	1,534 5 8	239	...	...	239	...	Established on the 11th September 1861.		
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	10 0 0 per mensem.	10 0 0 per mensem.	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	16th November 1879.		
	Majlis Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22		28th March 1887.		
	Cawnpore Literary Society,	Mutual improvement	...	...	60 0 0 per mensem.	60 0 0 per mensem.	60	...	...	60		November 1887.		
	Cawnpore Literary Association.	Self-improvement and dissemination of knowledge.	...	...	45 0 0 per mensem.	45 0 0 per mensem.	45	...	...	45		February 1889.		

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad ...	Allahabad Literary Institute.	(*a*) To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language. (*b*) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (*c*) To compose, compile and translate from the English language short tracts or treatises into the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	120	...	...	120	Not registered.	5th July 1877 ...	Patronized by the Principal, Muir Central College.
	Kayesth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31		1st May 1888 ...	A pamphlet named Tuhfatul Mulazmin has lately been published by the Association.
	Harrison Debating Club ...	To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language and of effecting self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	40	...	...	40		12th September 1885,	The club was originally started in July 1884, and was called "English speaking Club." Afterwards, in honor of the late Principal of the Muir Central College, it was so named in 1885.

Benares ...	Muhammadan Union ...	Promotion of social, moral and intellectual condition of the Muhammadans and cultivation of English speaking.	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	83	Not registered.	August 1886.	
	Bango Sahitya-sahini Sabha, or Bengali Club.	Diffusion of Bengali literature ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	10	...	...	10		...	Not progressing at all.
	The Friends' Debating Society.	*(a)* The cultivation of the art of public speaking. *(b)* The intellectual, moral and literary advancement of its members.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	80	...	...	80		April 1884 ...	This institution is affiliated to the local college.
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and oriental languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals.	...	...	469 6 9	469 6 9	20 Average number of daily visitors ... 45	...	...	20	Registered.	22nd April 1872.	
	Kashi Sarva Janik Sabha ...	The consideration of questions connected with the moral, social and general progress of the country, and as far as possible the promotion of its interests in practice.	...	...	Not now in existence.	...	...	...	...	...		September 1885.	
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	Circulating library of Bengali books and periodicals.	...	...	117 0 0 and donations.	117 0 0	77	1	...	78		1875, but re-established in 1889.	
	Káshi Sujan Samáj ...	To discuss social, moral and political subjects, and represent public grievances to the proper authorities.	...	...	127 14 0	127 14 0	73	...	...	73		4th April 1886.	
	Káshi Tattwa Sabha Theosophical Society.	(1) To cultivate and inculcate feelings of disinterested love and universal brotherhood. (2) To effect the moral regeneration and awaken the spiritual instincts of our fellowmen. (3) To encourage the culture and dissemination of Sanskrit and other Aryan literature and sciences. The society shall observe complete sectarian neutrality and strictly abstain from all political discussions.	...	...	203 0 0	203 0 0	13	1	...	14	Not registered.	21st February 1885.	
	Kasi Jiva Daya Vistarini Sabha.	To provide an asylum for disabled cattle,	...	...	4,340 14 6	4,340 14 6	21	...	...	21		27th July 1886.	
	Bengali Tola Association ...	To look to the interests of the Bengali Tola community of Benares.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	28	...	...	28		1883.	
	Standing Congress Committee, Benares.	Improvement of the political condition of the people of India.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	15	...	...	15		1887.	
	Bharat Varshya Arya Dharma Pracharini Sabha.	Diffusion of Hindu religion and Vedic knowledge.	...	800 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,000	1,000	5,000	8,000		1877.	
	Kashi Arya Samáj ...	Religious reformation	...	...	45 4 6 + Rs. 945 for buildings.	990 4 6	80	...	...	80		August 1887.	
	Union Club	The object of the Club is the general progress of the educated classes, especially in speaking and writing good English, and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	17 6 3	17 6 3	48 Members; 70 Visitors =118.	...	...	118		6th September 1888.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1891—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	*Income.*				*Members or Visitors.*				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27		11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	471 0 0	471 0 0	41	...	...	41		February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah ...	Social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,689 5 6	1,689 5 6	75	3	...	78		1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	164 0 0	164 0 0	19	...	...	19	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club ...	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	236 4 0	236 4 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	...	Rs. a. p. From Municipality ... 150 0 0 Subscriptions ... 183 0 0 Miscellaneous ... 2 13 0	335 13 0	24	1	...	25	Not registered.	May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1892.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddle ...	1	...	Job work.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Sinh & Co.	...	...	Job work only.
	Jubilee Press ...	Kedar Sinh, Madan Sinh.	...	...	Ditto.
Saháran-pur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Ganpat Rai and Kura Mal.	...	...	Private books and job work.
	Bulbul-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Akhtar Hind Press ...	Zikria ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khair-khwáh Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job work.
	English.				
	Meerut Advertiser Press,	Mr. G. Rose ...	...	...	The Meerut Advertiser and Exchange Gazette.
	Templar Press ...	I. O. G. T. Company ...	British Indian Templar (weekly).	...	Meerut Directory. St. John's Church Parish Magazine.
	The Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Mr. J. Robinson ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Catholic Orphanage Press.	Roman Catholic Mission of Agra.	...	...	Religious works only.
	New Medical Hall Press,	P. C. Ghose ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Vernacular.				
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gyan Ságar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai...	...	...	Books and statements.
	Rahmani Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Books.
	Túti-i-Hind Press ...	Sajjad Husain ...	Túti-i-Hind ...	...	Books and other job work.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Lala Ram Chandra Vaishya.	...	...	Arya Samáchár, monthly, and other job work.
	Fakhr-ul-Mataba Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Books.
	Hadika-ul-Matba Press,	Muhammad Murtaza ...	...	...	Do.
	Shaukat-ul-Matba Press,	Ahmad Hasan Shaukat,	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Do.
	Jwala Prakash Press ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Books and job work.
	Gyan Parkash Press ...	Basdeo ...	...	...	Books.
	Darul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	(1) Akbar Alam, (2) Mazhar-ul-Zaraat.	...	
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	...	...	Do.
	Matba-i-Hashmi Press ...	Muhammad Siraf ...	...	...	Do.
	Mahbub-ul-Matba Press,	Mahbub Ali, ...	...	...	Do.
	Ram Press	Pandit Piyari Lal ...	...	...	Do.
	Kashi Sambrahma Yantrálaya Press.	Pandit Ghasi Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Chaman-i-Hind Press ...	Ala-ud-din & Co. ...	...	...	Tuition books.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Books and job work.
	Saiyad-ul-Matba Press,	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Baran Prakash Press ...	Baldeo Sahai & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1892—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette (bi-weekly).	...	Miscellaneous job work.
	Bharat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu (weekly).	...	Books and job work.
	Kayastha Prakash Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job work.
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhya Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Shilal Gushain ...	Khatri Hitkari in Hindi (bi-monthly).	...	
	Kashi Saman Press ...	R. L. Burman ...	Gurjur Sámachár in Hindi-Guzrati (bi-monthly).	...	
	Sham Kashi Press ...	Sham Lal ...	Sham Kashi (bi-monthly).	...	
	Star Press ...	Amir Khan and Wilayat Khan.	...	...	
	Hardil Aziz Press ...	Gunga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Educational Press ...	Pandit Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	Gurjur Press ...	Babu Lal ...	...	...	
	Aijaz Hydri Press ...	Esar Husain ...	...	...	
Agra.	Abul Alli Press ...	Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh,	...	...	Books, &c.
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jumna Das Biswas.	Nasim-i-Agra (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Ornamental Job Press...	Lála Meghraj ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Biddya Ratnakar Press,	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Anwari Press...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwaja Shuja-ul Hassan.	Agra Akhbar ...	...	...
	Ejad Kissen Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing.
	Matba-i-Elahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murtazai Press ...	Kallan Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Mir Tabbu ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mustafai Press ...	Phul Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Husaini Press ...	Amin-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...	Ditto.
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Qadir Khan Sufi ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	...	Ditto.
	Miftah-ul-Ulum Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Amir-ul-Matabi Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	Rahenuma-i-Chungi and Khatri Hitkari.	...	Ditto.
	Star Press ...	Walayat Khan and Amir Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Secundra Orphanage.	Messenger ...	...	Ditto.
	Mumtazia Press ...	Aulad Ali ...	Native Doctor ...	...	Ditto.
	Philosopher Press ...	Karamat Ali ...	...		Ditto.
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Khiali Ram ...	Jat Sámachár ...	...	Ditto.
	Gulshan-i-Riaz Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejaze Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Faiz-i-Hind Press ...	Abdul Majid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Moon Press ...	Lál Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mumba-i-Faiz Press ...	Mazhar-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Hydri Press ...	Mirza Nisar Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Nasire Hind Press ...	Nisar Ali ...	Guldastai Khiyaleyar.	...	Ditto.
	Qurraishe Press ...	Badr-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1892—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Matba-i-Salig Ram Press,	Salig Ram ...	...	...	Miscellaneous printing.
	Faruki Press ...	Shaikh Amin-ud-din ...	Dabir-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Abdullah Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Commercial Press ...	Kundan Lál ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Syed-ul-Matbai Press...	Bisharat Ali ...	Syed-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Niazmand Press,	Mirza Bakar Hasan ...	Risala-i-Niazmand.	...	Ditto.
	Rashid Press ...	Muhammad Rashid ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ya Ali Press ...	Shaikh Nur-ullah ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Akbari Press ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Bombay Prakash, Press.	Thakur Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Muttra Press ...	Chunni Mal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shams-ul-Unwar Press...	Walayat Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Nure Muhammadi Press,	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mufid Alam Press ...	Panah Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Advertiser Press ...	R. D. Chattri & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ejaze Ghousia Press ...	Badey Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sarjami Press ...	Sayam Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shukat Shah Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Khan.	...	...	Ditto.
	Badi-ul-Riaj Press ...	Muhammad Rasul Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Reyaz-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Farid-ud-din.	Reyaz-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Nairang Press,	Ibrahim Khan ...	Nairang ...	...	Ditto.
Farukhabad.	Hasni Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	Herzijan (Urdu-Hindi) 150 copies per month.		
	Jagat Prakash Press	Jagannath ...	...	Kab, &c., Chitrker, 500 copies quarterly.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishen Sarup ...	...	Bharat Hitaishi.	
	Bharat Bhushan Press...	Pandit Gauri Shankar,	...	Dharam Sabha, 600 Urdu copies per month, 1,000 Hindi copies per month.	
	Chintaman Press ...	Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Punch, 392 copies in Urdu (fortnightly).	Payami Ashiq, 664 Urdu copies per month.	
				Gulzari Khuld, 232 Urdu copies per month.	
	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Debi Prasad ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzar Ahmad ...	...	Bharat Sudisa Parwartak, Hindi, 450 copies per month.	
				Godharam Prakash, 1,000 per copies month.	
Main-puri.	Chiman Tahzib Press ...	Chiman Lál of Etáwah,	...	...	
	Zia Press ...	Zia-ul-Hasan ...	...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Baij Nath ...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Shobab Ziai Press ...	Ruh-ul-lah Khan and Muhammad Ali.	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	Once a week.	
	Masdurat-i-Talim, *i.e.*, Educational Press.	Baij Nath ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.
	Chiman Akhlak Press ...	Chimman Lal ...	...	Bichar Patra ...	Once a month.
	Ishur Prakash Press ...	Ishuri Parshad ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.
					N.B.—Sudh Budh Prakash Kashi shown in the last year's return has been closed this year by the proprietor of his own accord and has therefore been struck off the list.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1892—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Latif Press...	Kaidar Nath Prosad ...	...	Forms for Municipalities, Act XX of 1856 towns, &c., are printed at these Presses.	
	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...		
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Hafiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz...	...	A weekly paper.
	Bahar-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ..	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-ul-Hikmat Press,	Kazi Nazar Husain ..	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Mataba Press,	Saiyid Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Aziz-i-Hind Press ...	Hakim Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
Moradabad.	Matleh-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam...	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Aht Shamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ibrahim Press...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	Rais-ul Akhbar,	Risala Kasf-ul-Ulum.	
	Rehbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishan Agha.	Rehbar and Tarar,	...	
	Vidhya Bhushan Press...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnal.	...	
	Dharam Prakash Press...	Gauri Sahai ...	...	...	
	Islamia Press ...	Al-i-Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Narain Bhaskar Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Najm-ul-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Autar Kishan Agha.	Najm-ul Akhbar and Hamid-ul Akhbar.	Safir Kashmir.	
	Khurshaid-i-Hind Press,	Hardhyan Sarup ...	...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan ...	Intikhab Alam,	...	The Press publishes forms and books.
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din and Thakur Parshad.	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari and Satya Jug.	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Niaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bharat Press ...	Ram Parshad and Durga Parshad.	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Baktawar Singh,	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Hamidia Press ...	Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan.	...	...	
	Arya Prakash Press ...	Ishri Parshad and Kalian Rai.	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari Press ...	Muhammadi Ahsan Khan,	Khurshed Afak,	...	
	Public Press ...	Amba Parshad ...	Liberal ...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	Alam-i-Taswir...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	(1) The Merchant, (2) The Via Pare.	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...	...	
	Shola-i-Tur Press ...	Parbhu Dyal ...	Shoala Tur ...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Nazami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
CAWNPORE—*(concluded)*.	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Messrs. Noronha & Son,	...	...	
	Lincolnshire Regiment Press.	Lance-Corporal George Tarrant.	The "Sphinx," the Lincolnshire Regimental Magazine.	...	
	Rasati Press ...	Manohar Lal Misr ...	...	...	
	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Intzaini Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Mission Press and Co. ...	Haradhan Das, Bengali,	...	...	
	Queen Press ...	Muhammad Anur Khan and two others.	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Aziz-ul Rahman.	...	...	
	Kailash Press ...	Sheo Shankar Bajpai ...	...	...	
	Mahabir Press ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...	
	Star Press ...	Dwarka Parshad ...	...	...	
FATEHPUR.	Nasim-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
	Láme-un-Nur Press ...	Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	...	...	
BANDA.		*Nil.*			
HAMÍRPUR.		*Nil.*			
ALLAHABAD.	The Pioneer Press ...	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, J. Walker, G. W. Allen, G. M. Chesney, and W. J. Dare.	The Pioneer. The Pioneer Mail. The Week's News.	North Indian Notes and Queries (monthly).	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Mr. J. C. Jordon and Rev. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	
	Morning Post Press ...	Messrs. Lawris Tracy and Thomas George Pike.	The Morning Post (daily). The North-West Provinces Advertiser (triweekly).	...	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	...	
	Queen's Press ...	Piare Lál ...	...	Sugrahni or Bharat Bhagni.	
	Indian Press ...	Chintamani Ghose ...	...	Weekly Notes of cases decided by the High Court, North-Western Provinces. Allahabad Review.	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Pandits Amar Nath, Sham Nath, Raj Nath, Harihar Nath, Gopi Nath, Dina Nath, minor sons of late Pandit Ajudhia Nath, through their guardian, Pandit Jagan Nath, Pleader, Agra.	The Indian Union,	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press Association, Limited.	Thomas William and the shareholders of the Company.	...	Book and job printing.	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Sadik Husain, Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Hadi Ali, Saiyid Bakar Ali and Musammat Umrao Begam.	...	...	
	Oriental Press, ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Haji Ali, Saiyid Bakar Ali, Saiyid Sadiq Husain and Musammat Umrao Begam.	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind Press.	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, Munshi Gokul Das.	...	Nazair-i-Qanun Hind (monthly); Criminal rulings for 1890; Tafrih-ul-ukla; Makhzan Kasis and Hikayat (monthly).	
	Jalali Press... ...	Muhammad Kahir-ul-Haq.	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Bábu Lál.	...	...	
	Karim-ul-Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh,	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Shaikh Mubarak Ali ...	...	...	
	Raghunath Press ...	Lála Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	
	Namwar Press ...	Háji Akbar Ali ...	...	...	
	Desh Upkarak Press ...	Gopal Din ...	...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Girdhari Lál ...	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Sakih Press ...	Muzaffar Husain ...	...	...	
	Hanwant Press ...	Ráni of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagganath ...	Prag Samáchár (weekly).	...	
	Vidya Dharam Bardhak Press.	Deoki Nandan Tewari...	...	...	
	Khams Press ...	Muhammad Sadik ...	...	...	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazair Press,	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	Kayastha Samáchár up to February 1892.	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly).	
	Anwar Ahmad Press ...	Háfiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Itihad Hind Press ...	Anjuman Itihad Hind,	...	Halat-i-Hind, (monthly).	
	Union Press ...	Raghunath Sahai ...	...	...	
	Sarsuti Press ...	Bhim Sen Sarma ...	Ram Pataka ...	Arya Sidhant, (monthly); Upnishad Bhash (monthly); Manu Dharm Shastra (monthly); Hindi Pradip.	
	Imperial Press ...	Mihin Lál Jha ...	Messenger.	...	
	Kayasth Press	Mahesri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Daya Nand Press ...	Manni Lál Sarma ...	...	...	
	Trades Circular Press ...	Mahesh Chandra Mukerji.	...	Trades Circular.	
Jhánsi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari, Jhánsi city.	...	Miscellaneous job work.	
	Jhánsi Gazette Press ...	A. E. Dennett ...	Jhánsi Gazette (weekly).	Ditto.	
	Jhánsi-Bundelkhand Press.	Nauha Parshad ...	...	Ditto.	
Jalaun.		*Nil.*			

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books.
	Printing Press ...	Chhannu Lál and Brij Bhushan Das.	...	...	Do.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	Do.
	Bharat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishna, Khattri	Bharat Jiwan (weekly).	...	Do.
	Sudha Niwas Press	Kandhya Lál ...	...	...	Do.
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Chintamani Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	Do.
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Pryag, Teli	...	...	Do.
	Parsidh Press ...	Bishunath Lál ...	...	...	Do.
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Gopal Chaube ...	...	...	Do.
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Sadanand ...	...	...	Do.
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Sri Krishn Prosanna ...	Dharm Pracharak,	...	Do.
	Aksir Azam Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	Do.
	Jawahir Aksir Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar...	...	Do.
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra,	Kashi Patrika (weekly).	...	Do.
	Said-ul-Matabah Press...	Maulvi Muhammad Saiyid.	...	...	Do.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit (monthly).	...	Do.
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Datt, Thakur ...	...	...	Do.
	Jain Prabhakar Press ...	Amnolik Jate ...	...	...	Do.
	Dewakar Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	Do.
	Ramdhan Ban Press ...	Sital Prasad ...	...	...	Do.
	Sri Sat Narayan Jantralaya Press.	Bengali Sao ...	...	...	Do.
	Gauri Shankar Jantralaya Press.	Bisheshar, Kahar ...	...	...	Do.
	Timir Nashak Press ...	Pandit Kripa Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Gauraksha Pradip Press	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	Do.
	Jalali Press... ...	Shahid-ud-din Ahmad,	...	...	Do.
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukerji ...	...	...	Do.
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	Do.
	Rajrajeshri Press ...	Pandit Narain Shastri,	...	...	Do.
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Pathak ...	...	...	Do.
	Brij Chandra Jantralaya Press.	Pryag Singh ...	...	...	Do.
	Nazair Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	Do. (New Presses for 1891-92.)
	Abhoy Naugranthi Darshan Press.	Ganpat Rao ...	Ramjan Mittra...	...	Do. (New Presses for 1891-92.)
	Gauris Press ...	Bansidhar ...	Nankah Jagtbita,	...	Do. (New Presses for 1891-92.)
	Bharat Bhushan Press ...	Musammat Ram Piari...	Bharat Bhushan,	...	Do. (New Presses for 1891-92.)
	Goshaivak Press ...	Pandit Jagat Narain ...	Goshaivak ...	...	Do. (New Presses for 1891-92.)
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer's Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	Only miscellaneous works are printed in this Press.
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	...	Ditto.
	Khichri Samáchár Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	The weekly paper, Khichri Samáchár, is out of issue for the present.	...	
	Reading Room Press, Chunár.	Bábu Hanuman Prasad,	...	...	Only miscellaneous works are printed in this Press.
Jaunpur.	Nasim-Jaunpur Press ...	Muhammad Ishaq ...	...	...	
	Azim-ul-Matabi Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	Najim-ul-Hind (a weekly newspaper).	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri, Head Master, Victoria School.	...	...	
	Vakaya-i-Alam Lithographic Press.	Maulvi Shiraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan.	...	...	
	Branch Light Press: Lithographic and Type Presses.	Pandit Gopi Nath Pathak.	...	...	
Ballia.		*Nil.*			
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riaz-ul-Akhbar Press ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbar, with two supplements, Fatna and Itr Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rojhan Lál & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masudi Press ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar-Yusufi and Mauj Kashi Press.	Abdul Ghafur ...	...	...	
	Gorakhpur Orphanage Press.	Reverend H. Stern ...	...	...	
	Latif-ul-Akhbar Press...	Muhammad Latif Khan,	Latif-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Asadi Press ...	Muhammad Said ...	Alwakt ..	...	
	Ehsania Press ...	Ehsan Ali and Ghulam Ali Khan.	...	...	
Azamgarh. Gabh. Basti.		*Nil.*			
	Aftab-Azamgarh ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	...	...	Forms, &c.
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi,	...	1	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	...	1	
	London Printing Press...	„ Murray & Co.	...	1	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Mathura Datt Pant, Pandit Mathura Datt Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Krishna Nand Joshi, Pandit Durga Datt Sanwal, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Pandit Jai Datt Pande, Pandit Gopi Ballabh Tewari, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi of Galli, Pandit Hari Kishen Pande, Pandit Bachaspati Pant, Pandit Debi Datt Joshi, Pandit Narayan Datt Joshi, Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, Pandit Shib Datt Sanwal, Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant, Lala Debi Das, Babu Gusai Datt Bhat, Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi, Munshi Ude Singh, Negi, Lála Ishri Datt Chaudhri, Háji Lal Muhammad, Munshi Sadanand Sanwal, Pandit Kanti Ballabh Pant, Bábu Ranjit Singh, Munshi Nathu Ram Negi, Pandit Bishen Datt, son of Moti Ram Joshi.	Almora Akhbar (weekly).	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
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		KUMAUN DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
ALMORA—*(concld.).*	Kumaun Printing Works Press.	Lála Debi Das ...	...	...	Job work.
	Ránikhet Station Press,	Rustomjee & Sons ...	...	...	Ditto.
GARHWÁL.		*Nil.*			
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	M. E. P. House, Lucknow,	Rev. A. J. Maxwell ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman character.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Rafiq-i-Niswan ...	Fortnightly, in Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Bal Hitkarak ...	Weekly, Hindi.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	India's Young Folk.	Fortnightly, English.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Khairkhwah Atfal,	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light.	Fortnightly, in English.
				Bharat Bhan ...	Monthly.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Hindustani,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Advocate ...	...	Weekly, English.
	Kankubj Prakash Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankubj Prakash,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Sham Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sujjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal...	Jama-ul-Akhbar, Anjuman Hind Akhbar.	...	Ditto.
	Bahar-i-Kashmir Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	...	Job work.
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Anwar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbar,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Bahar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Moshir Kaisar...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbar...	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Murakka Tahzib,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
			Buddhi Prakash,	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib Press...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	Imamia Akhbar,	...	Every 10th day, in Urdu.
	Hadikat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitara-i-Hind Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Khairkhwah-Am Press,	Pandit Ikbal Shankar...	Khairkhwah-Am Akhbar.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	
	Asfi Press ...	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftab Alam Tab Press ...	Debi Parshad ...	Kayesth Patrika,	...	Monthly.
	Durga Parshad Press ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Shigufa-i-Gulzar Press...	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulwi Press ...	Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Asna Ashari Press ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	Job work.
	Chasma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Gulzar Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Faiz Muhammadi Press	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Aina-i-Hidayet Press ...	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	

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			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Jafri Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Ali...	...	...	
	Bahar-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Parshad and Awadh Behari Lál.	...	...	
	Mashrik-ul-Unwar Press.	Chhote Lál ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rassan Press ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	Naya Akhbar ...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr Alam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Kayasth...	...	...	
	Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Urdu Press ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	The Azad Akhbar,	...	
	Islami Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Prakash-i-Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Budhi Prakash...	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basit ...	...	...	Job work.
	Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kabya Mirtbhushani Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Pratáb Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbasi Asna Ashari Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukerji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matbai Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Bustan Murtazwi Press,	Dilawar Husain ...	Akhbar-ul-Momin.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Nur Muhamdi Press ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Nisar Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Lachmi Prakash Kasi Khand Press.	Raghunath Parshad ...	Akhbar-ul-Nazum,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharm Sabha Akhbar.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Parshad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbar, Sangrihni and Bharat Varsh.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat Jafri Press ...	Saiyid Husain Jafar ...	Shaukat Jafri Akhbar.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Mashrik-ul-Anwar Press,	Nadir Husain ...	Kayasth Updesh,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Ukhtar-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Kayesth Press ...	Rudra Parshad ...	Kayasth Akhbar Kayesth Punch	...	Ditto.
	Rozana Akhbar Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risala Ham-Islam.	The Qamar ...	Monthly.
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Salamat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Farhat Khiz Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nissar Husain.	...	Guldasta Payamyar.	Monthly, Urdu.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbar Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	Weekly.
	Kashi Prakash Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Dilgudaz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	...	
	Islami Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Royal Printing Press ...	Muhammad Akbar Khan,	...	...	
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	...	
	Lasani Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Sri Kishen, Rai Bahádur.	...	...	
	Shaukat Islam Press ...	Shaikh Wazir Ali ...	...	...	
	Kayasth Binod Press ...	Mathura Parshad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirkat-ul-Islam Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulviya Press,	Mir Tahawar Ali ...	...	...	Job work.
	Kayesth Conference Press.	Sheogun Swami ...	Kayesth Conference Gazette.	...	
	Fauq Kashi Press ...	Bhup Narain ...	...	...	
	Bahar Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahádur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Babu Bishwa Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Mahárájkishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Golab Singh Press ...	Gulab Singh ...	...	...	
	Ram Narain Varma and Brothers' Press,	Ram Narain Varma ...	...	Vidya Prakash ...	Monthly.
	Fauk Bombay Press ...	Baldeo Parshad ...	...	...	Job work.
	Mazhar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Naya Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nanhey Khan ...	...	The Ittahad ...	Monthly.
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	...	Job work.
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Yakub Ali ...	Chamanstan Sadakut.	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asolear De-Tierra Press.	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq, Vakíl.	...	...	Lithographs Vernacular, that is, Urdu and Hindi, forms of the different offices of the district; executes other job works, and prints Urdu, Hindi, Persian, and Arabic books.
	Oriental London Letter Press.	Saiyid Nayaz Husain ...	...	...	Executes job work in English only.
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Parbha Press ...	Pandit Prayag Datta and Muthra Parshad Misser.	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are published.
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	Executes job work.
Fyzabad.	None ...	Messrs. C. Smith and Co.	...	...	Only job work is executed.
	Ditto ...	Messrs. E. Graham and Co.	...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1892—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Fyzabad—*(concluded).*	Naraini Press ...	Sheo Parshad ...	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books and job works are printed.
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh and Co.	...	...	Job work is executed.
	Nasiri Press ...	Sheikh Samsam Ali ...	Hamdard ...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books and job works are printed.
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Maháráni Sahiba, Balrámpur.	...	...	Only Estate office forms and occasionally an almanack in Hindi, &c., are printed.
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Pandit Prem Narain ...	Dadkhwah (weekly).	...	Books, forms, &c.
	Gulshan Siddiqi ...	Maulvi Yehia Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
Partábgarh.	Hindustani Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustan ...	...	...
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	...
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Narotam Das ...	...	...	Prints vernacular forms and books.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun	7,151·0	78·8	8,515	7,630	16,145
2	Kumaun	Garhwál	5,629·0	72·4	5,549	5,164	10,713
3	Kumaun	Tarái	829·5	253·8	4,771	4,011	8,782
4	Rohilkhand	Bijnor	1,896·6	418·7	11,222	9,436	20,658
5	Rohilkhand	Moradabad	2,283·3	516·5	16,827	15,187	32,014
6	Rohilkhand	Bareilly	1,594·4	652·7	13,871	12,108	25,979
7	Rohilkhand	Pilibhít	1,373·1	353·5	6,805	5,465	12,270
8	Rohilkhand	Sháhjahánpur	1,744·9	526·4	13,968	12,212	26,180
9	Rohilkhand	Budaun	2,014·3	459·5	10,932	9,154	20,086
10	Meerut	Dehra Dún	1,193·0	140·9	2,009	1,406	3,415
11	Meerut	Saháranpur	3,233·1	448·4	18,058	15,879	33,937
12	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar	1,659·9	465·6	14,121	12,240	26,361
13	Meerut	Meerut	2,369·0	587·4	21,189	18,689	39,878
14	Meerut	Bulandshahr	1,910·3	497·3	13,605	11,282	24,887
15	Meerut	Aligarh	1,952·4	534·3	14,181	11,776	25,957
16	Agra	Etah	1,739·8	403·5	10,096	7,990	18,086
17	Agra	Muttra	1,440·8	495·2	9,786	8,056	17,842
18	Agra	Farukhabad	1,720·3	499·1	16,986	14,330	31,316
19	Agra	Mainpuri	1,697·7	448·9	9,869	7,746	17,615
20	Agra	Agra	1,845·5	543·9	13,062	10,820	23,882
21	Agra	Etáwah	1,691·2	430·2	11,988	9,588	21,576
22	Lucknow	Lucknow	967·2	800·4	15,417	14,235	29,652
23	Lucknow	Unao	1,776·9	536·7	15,862	13,518	29,380
24	Lucknow	Rae Bareli	1,751·4	591·8	21,655	19,989	41,644
25	Lucknow	Sitapur	2,254·9	476·9	15,103	12,755	27,858
26	Lucknow	Hardoi	2,325·5	478·7	19,314	16,801	36,115
27	Lucknow	Kheri	3,378·7	267·5	12,563	10,254	22,817
28	Allahabad	Cawnpore	2,364·8	511·5	23,854	20,433	44,287
29	Allahabad	Fatehpur	1,632·0	428·4	15,438	13,835	29,273
30	Allahabad	Hamírpur	2,288·7	224·5	12,167	10,085	22,252
31	Allahabad	Bánda	3,060·1	230·7	14,813	12,280	27,093
32	Allahabad	Allahabad	2,853·5	542·7	29,102	24,525	53,627
33	Allahabad	Jalaun	1,479·6	267·9	7,934	6,805	14,738
34	Allahabad	Jhánsi	1,474·6	276·3	7,403	6,376	13,779
35	Allahabad	Lalitpur	1,947·4	140·8	4,224	3,769	7,993
36	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	1,731·0	703·0	23,389	20,350	43,739
37	Fyzabad	Gonda	3,034·8	480·8	19,410	16,850	36,260
38	Fyzabad	Bahraich	3,002·9	333·2	15,903	13,473	29,376
39	Fyzabad	Bara Banki	1,739·6	650·1	21,208	19,151	40,359
40	Fyzabad	Sultánpur	1,710·0	629·2	26,398	24,166	50,564
41	Fyzabad	Partábgarh	1,438·4	633·3	17,798	16,177	33,975
42	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	4,575·8	654·3	47,516	42,953	90,469
43	Gorakhpur	Basti	2,760·8	646·8	27,296	25,297	25,593
44	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh	2,147·8	804·8	32,117	28,994	61,111
45	Benares	Gházipur	1,455·8	740·4	16,433	13,751	30,184
46	Benares	Ballia	1,171·2	804·7	13,311	11,315	24,626
47	Benares	Benares	889·4	1,036·6	15,184	12,665	27,849
48	Benares	Mirzapur	5,223·3	222·4	21,247	18,725	39,972
49	Benares	Jaunpur	1,549·4	816·4	22,281	19,287	41,568
		Total for the Provinces	107,954·6	434·5	781,750	678,982	1,460,732

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	1,080	1,520	1,002	1,032	1,451
2		Garhwál	503	676	647	541	749
3		Tarái	733	775	651	611	796
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,837	1,669	1,077	1,351	1,757
5		Moradabad	2,752	2,228	2,132	2,153	2,325
6		Bareilly	1,993	1,703	1,266	1,488	1,817
7		Pilibhít	1,090	852	590	837	1,035
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,176	1,589	1,239	1,732	2,433
9		Budaun	2,122	1,886	1,265	1,227	1,426
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	264	272	220	232	312
11		Saháranpur	3,170	2,260	1,922	1,907	2,463
12		Muzaffarnagar	2,366	2,051	1,312	1,291	1,770
13		Meerut	3,794	3,036	2,432	2,158	2,648
14		Bulandshahr...	2,634	1,877	1,563	1,559	1,565
15		Aligarh	2,545	2,119	1,654	1,781	1,775
16	AGRA ...	Etah	1,899	1,821	1,406	1,432	1,382
17		Muttra	1,875	1,804	1,185	1,217	1,341
18		Farukhabad	2,776	2,492	2,024	2,215	2,221
19		Mainpuri	2,324	1,760	1,460	1,333	1,189
20		Agra	2,300	1,861	1,517	1,666	1,623
21		Etáwah	2,088	2,164	1,526	1,469	1,672
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,632	1,469	1,341	1,599	1,761
23		Unao	2,403	1,886	1,826	1,758	2,234
24		Rae Bareli	3,247	2,857	2,021	2,404	3,950
25		Sitapur	1,895	1,869	1,491	1,895	2,029
26		Hardoi	2,155	1,619	1,747	1,887	1,938
27		Kheri	2,235	1,770	1,321	1,485	2,366
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,862	3,035	2,857	2,828	3,209
29		Fatehpur	2,793	2,282	1,778	1,595	2,005
30		Hamírpur	1,722	1,449	1,064	870	1,138
31		Bánda	2,443	1,992	1,247	1,060	1,210
32		Allahabad	3,982	3,770	3,048	3,365	5,846
33		Jalaun	1,293	1,093	821	754	1,083
34		Jhánsi	968	1,027	762	731	751
35		Lalitpur	800	770	579	492	534
36	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,690	2,627	2,286	3,740	4,435
37		Gonda	2,315	2,170	2,315	3,411	4,289
38		Bahraich	2,051	1,946	1,896	3,342	3,975
39		Bara Banki	2,585	2,335	2,024	2,556	2,980
40		Sultánpur	2,880	2,418	2,391	3,786	5,839
41		Partábgarh	2,484	3,009	1,475	3,097	5,212
42	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	6,324	5,879	6,275	8,341	10,126
43		Basti	3,424	3,074	3,516	5,526	8,516
44		Azamgarh	3,844	3,497	3,693	4,673	6,713
45	BENARES ...	Gházipur	2,198	2,108	2,032	2,125	2,104
46		Ballia	2,051	2,041	1,483	1,463	1,673
47		Benares	2,061	1,947	1,700	1,732	1,973
48		Mirzapur	2,354	2,219	2,346	2,781	4,016
49		Jaunpur	2,716	2,543	2,338	3,327	5,829
		Total for the Provinces ...	113,728	101,116	85,763	101,855	131,484
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·42	2·16	1·83	2·17	28·0

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1891.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,973	1,959	1,727	1,247	1,146	949	1,059	16,145	1
1,382	1,478	1,474	1,184	756	651	672	10,713	2
684	427	354	489	936	1,194	1,132	8,782	3
1,899	1,727	1,240	1,490	2,308	2,318	1,985	20,658	4
2,497	2,669	1,837	2,701	3,628	3,794	3,298	32,014	5
1,878	1,735	1,388	1,713	2,747	4,092	4,159	25,979	6
1,016	960	681	810	1,241	1,352	1,806	12,270	7
1,726	1,822	1,407	2,135	3,274	3,520	2,127	26,180	8
1,228	1,364	1,165	1,612	2,272	1,807	2,712	20,086	9
316	314	289	283	286	301	326	3,415	10
2,613	2,689	1,899	2,314	4,103	4,675	3,922	33,937	11
1,769	1,962	1,729	3,088	3,487	2,950	2,586	26,361	12
2,879	2,977	2,492	3,595	4,952	4,577	4,338	39,878	13
1,545	1,937	1,283	1,839	3,035	3,007	3,043	24,887	14
1,801	1,804	1,473	2,295	3,024	2,971	2,715	25,957	15
1,184	1,290	1,115	1,620	1,880	1,518	1,539	18,086	16
1,177	1,253	1,044	1,235	1,948	1,980	1,783	17,842	17
1,911	2,297	2,093	3,600	3,598	3,247	2,842	31,316	18
1,160	1,295	1,004	1,281	1,700	1,250	1,859	17,615	19
1,709	1,761	1,625	2,066	2,891	2,208	2,655	23,882	20
1,342	1,360	1,547	1,917	2,431	2,171	1,889	21,576	21
2,306	3,124	2,662	2,873	3,427	4,299	3,159	29,652	22
2,648	3,072	1,921	2,415	3,131	3,224	2,862	29,380	23
7,171	5,289	2,825	2,403	2,616	3,150	3,711	41,644	24
1,849	1,968	1,618	2,447	3,633	4,136	3,028	27,858	25
1,983	2,327	2,533	4,275	6,982	5,753	2,916	36,115	26
2,001	1,764	1,356	1,559	1,882	2,634	2,444	22,817	27
3,216	3,651	2,934	3,628	5,209	5,021	4,837	44,287	28
3,042	3,348	1,791	2,070	2,561	3,098	2,910	29,273	29
1,731	3,253	2,009	2,055	2,623	2,328	2,010	22,252	30
3,826	5,076	1,916	1,780	2,226	2,265	2,052	27,093	31
5,944	5,731	3,349	3,803	4,806	5,089	4,894	53,627	32
948	898	929	1,299	2,005	1,917	1,698	14,738	33
1,246	1,097	1,229	1,335	1,700	1,581	1,352	13,779	34
704	572	544	583	830	832	753	7,993	35
3,287	3,093	3,085	3,323	3,713	5,142	6,318	43,739	36
3,604	2,697	2,598	2,612	2,417	3,513	4,319	36,260	37
3,278	2,272	1,738	1,602	1,750	2,337	3,189	29,376	38
4,081	4,106	3,150	3,510	3,947	4,734	4,351	40,359	39
8,200	5,384	2,905	2,613	2,550	4,421	7,177	50,564	40
4,868	3,516	1,614	2,098	1,691	21,44	2,767	33,975	41
7,302	7,775	7,843	6,631	7,059	8,248	8,666	90,469	42
4,312	3,569	2,652	2,941	3,149	4,771	6,543	52,593	43
6,139	6,734	6,546	5,499	5,402	4,447	3,924	61,111	44
2,824	4,035	3,016	2,850	2,271	2,158	2,463	30,184	45
2,232	2,476	2,871	2,626	1,960	1,568	2,192	24,626	46
2,332	2,693	2,850	2,992	2,655	2,532	2,382	27,849	47
4,124	5,004	3,338	3,319	3,797	3,533	3,141	39,972	48
3,977	3,934	3,642	3,262	3,145	3,607	3,248	41,568	49
132,864	133,538	104,330	116,917	141,370	149,014	148,753	1,460,732	
2·83	2·85	2·22	2·49	3·01	3·18	3·17	31·14	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—Districts. *(Exclusive of Towns.)*								
1	Kumaun ...	Kumaun	563,181	918	104	9,898	3,102	10	15	206
2		Garhwál	407,818	66	13	6,977	3,232	12	36	156
3		Tarái	195,851	155	32	7,725	212	...	2	56
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	693,606	7	67	15,036	1,064	3	23	195
5		Moradabad	1,006,763	11	333	24,122	1,074	2	12	265
6		Bareilly	919,347	179	595	19,441	1,139	11	30	392
7		Pilibhít	451,567	47	111	10,689	268	3	12	152
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,309	3,098	95	17,084	646	29	105	288
9		Budaun	874,625	301	69	17,386	240	18	37	393
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	12	2	2,276	642	...	3	21
11		Saháranpur	849,859	84	20	26,555	490	3	16	178
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	1,466	1	22,369	272	10	23	171
13		Meerut	1,280,592	645	2	34,840	236	18	44	253
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	59	76	21,053	789	14	42	238
15		Aligarh	927,098	54	73	19,751	1,259	18	48	322
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	383	248	12,283	168	3	51	198
17		Muttra	625,379	217	7	12,809	328	8	18	240
18		Farukhabad	768,030	1,010	102	23,908	312	27	117	309
19		Mainpuri	743,612	178	65	15,820	72	10	66	286
20		Agra	843,157	19	19	16,134	465	12	40	305
21		Etáwah	688,836	101	35	17,961	160	9	45	237
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	524,652	3,497	7	12,977	190	14	14	208
23		Unao	940,805	2,854	34	22,539	465	12	31	505
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	10,365	73	26,614	124	15	40	409
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	4,715	19	20,257	156	32	60	434
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	8,475	33	21,945	173	55	107	403
27		Kheri	903,615	1,421	187	20,335	66	21	39	248
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	707	2	28,513	783	23	41	440
29		Fatehpur	678,978	2,921	55	21,416	653	12	43	310
30		Hamirpur	501,409	1,820	25	14,521	1,698	12	68	198
31		Bánda	682,761	5,092	346	16,445	961	9	35	254
32		Allahabad	1,385,842	8,000	205	34,997	908	23	47	571
33		Jalaun	370,240	1	1	9,658	906	17	43	110
34		Jhánsi	345,200	3	58	7,126	947	11	31	153
35		Lalitpur	262,852	137	5	3,308	1,207	10	17	142
36	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	8,391	657	25,446	888	24	48	556
37		Gonda	1,426,957	3,299	957	25,942	236	10	19	421
38		Bahraich	976,386	3,421	749	19,509	130	2	9	308
39		Bara Banki	1,104,707	6,448	8	27,650	222	19	38	438
40		Sultánpur	1,075,851	18,920	965	23,842	1,062	31	53	534
41		Partábgarh	910,895	11,869	263	9,473	1,089	16	60	417
42	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	8,592	10,885	29,991	8,214	13	68	1,271
43		Basti	1,761,223	11,124	527	33,078	344	3	19	671
44		Azamgarh	1,679,264	10,097	3,778	37,073	2,202	17	183	884
45	Benares ...	Gházipur	1,032,939	3,349	1,555	21,711	199	9	53	429
46		Ballia	914,574	1,545	1,072	18,660	122	5	36	508
47		Benares	697,682	2,165	26	13,460	422	7	37	323
48		Mirzapur	1,065,955	4,767	405	25,313	498	22	44	462
49		Jaunpur	1,222,130	7,391	600	27,603	209	17	75	508
		Total for the Provinces...	43,722,745	160,896	25,566	953,519	41,244	681	2,143	16,876

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
52	283	1,840	16,145	1·63	·18	17·57	5·51	·50	3·27	28·66	28·89	1
32	236	189	10,713	·16	·03	17·11	7·92	·58	·46	26·26	26·19	2
31	89	18	8,231	·80	·16	39·44	1·08	·45	·09	42·03	54·78	3
137	358	1,229	17,761	·01	·10	21·68	1·53	·52	1·77	25·61	34·43	4
96	375	1,040	26,955	·01	·33	23·96	1·07	·37	1·03	26·77	47·68	5
191	624	451	22,429	·19	·65	21·15	1·24	·68	·49	24·40	37·45	6
64	231	137	11,483	·10	·25	23·67	·59	·51	·30	25·43	35·28	7
121	543	2,333	23,799	3·76	·12	20·71	·78	·66	2·83	28·87	37·07	8
76	424	380	18,800	·37	·08	21·34	·29	·52	·47	23·08	37·21	9
9	33	69	3,034	·08	·01	15·56	4·39	·23	·47	20·74	24·53	10
49	246	535	27,930	·10	·02	31·25	·58	·29	·62	32·86	35·43	11
19	223	106	24,437	1·99	...	30·38	·37	·30	·14	33·19	34·18	12
52	367	210	36,300	·50	....	27·21	·18	·29	·16	28·34	39·15	13
49	343	229	22,549	·06	·09	23·93	·90	·39	·26	25·63	39·32	14
55	443	619	22,199	·06	·08	21·30	1·36	·48	·67	23·95	35·72	15
42	294	3,580	16,956	·58	·37	18·57	·25	·44	5·41	25·64	34·75	16
47	313	551	14,225	·35	·01	20·48	·52	·50	·88	22·74	31·91	17
57	510	1,091	26,933	1·31	·13	31·13	·41	·66	1·42	35·06	35·97	18
79	441	468	17,044	·24	·09	21·27	·10	·59	·63	22·92	32·26	19
58	415	2,636	19,688	·02	·02	19·14	·55	·49	3·12	23·35	33·77	20
68	359	1,386	20,002	·15	·05	26·07	·23	·52	2·01	29·04	34·46	21
39	275	1,261	18,207	6·66	·01	24·73	·36	·52	2·40	34·70	36·34	22
120	668	2,458	29,018	3·03	·04	23·96	·49	·71	2·61	30·84	38·10	23
100	564	2,397	40,637	10·80	·07	26·46	·12	·56	2·38	40·40	34·40	24
174	700	1,039	26,886	4·56	·02	19·61	·15	·68	1·01	26·03	32·97	25
196	761	1,485	32,872	8·13	·03	21·07	·17	·73	1·43	31·56	32·63	26
136	444	364	22,817	1·57	·21	22·50	·07	·49	·40	25·25	31·69	27
123	627	5,810	36,442	·68	...	27·26	·75	·60	5·56	34·84	39·12	28
104	469	2,855	28,369	4·30	·08	31·54	·96	·69	4·20	41·78	39·25	29
81	359	3,221	21,644	3·63	·05	28·96	3·39	·72	6·42	43·17	44·47	30
177	475	2,578	25,897	7·46	·51	24·09	1·41	·69	3·78	37·93	34·79	31
245	886	3,724	48,720	5·77	·15	25·25	·66	·64	2·69	35·16	30·79	32
64	234	2,852	13,652	...	...	26·09	2·45	·63	7·70	36·87	43·72	33
44	239	2,944	11,317	·01	·17	20·64	2·74	·69	8·53	32·78	47·42	34
69	238	2,748	7,643	·52	·02	12·58	4·59	·91	10·45	29·08	41·92	35
201	829	2,864	39,075	7·44	·58	22·63	·79	·74	2·55	34·74	29·31	36
305	755	4,303	35,492	2·30	·67	18·18	·17	·53	3·01	24·88	32·10	37
256	575	4,479	28,863	3·50	·77	19·98	·13	·59	4·59	29·55	31·02	38
149	644	4,274	39,246	5·84	·01	25·03	·20	·58	3·87	35·52	37·60	39
178	796	4,979	50,564	17·59	·89	22·16	·99	·74	4·63	47·00	31·42	40
112	605	10,676	33,975	13·03	·29	10·40	1·20	·66	11·72	37·30	30·07	41
704	2,056	28,087	87,825	2·94	3·73	10·27	2·81	·70	9·62	30·08	25·36	42
264	957	5,940	51,970	6·32	·30	18·78	·20	·54	3·37	29·51	26·46	43
297	1,381	5,089	59,620	6·01	2·25	22·07	1·31	·82	3·03	35·50	27·41	44
139	630	1,063	28,507	3·24	1·51	21·02	·19	·61	1·03	27·60	27·39	45
153	702	1,196	23,297	1·69	1·17	20·40	·13	·77	1·31	25·47	22·77	46
119	486	1,742	18,301	3·10	·04	19·29	·60	·70	2·50	26·23	32·08	47
272	800	4,787	36,570	4·47	·38	23·75	·47	·75	4·49	34·31	30·51	48
227	827	3,025	39,655	6·05	·49	22·59	·17	·68	2·47	32·45	25·60	49
6,432	26,132	137,337	1,344,694	3·68	·59	21·81	·94	·60	3.14	30·75	33·21	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injuries.		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil.*								
2	Garhwál ...	*Nil.*								
3	Tarái ...	Káshipur	14,717	...	3	449	86	...	...	11
4	Bijnor ...	Nagína	22,150	...	4	477	26	...	...	7
5		Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	3	541	24	1	...	3
6		Bijnor	16,236	1	...	330	75	...	1	10
7		Sherkot	15,589	...	...	349	23	...	...	11
8		Chandpur ...	12,256	...	...	210	128	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur	14,823	2	3	411	27	1	...	6
10	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	72,068	14	96	932	386	1	1	100
11		Sambhal	37,226	...	48	648	147	...	...	13
12		Amroha	35,230	3	34	647	60	1	...	5
13		Chandausi... ...	28,111	2	1	453	166	...	...	21
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	560	6	2,069	363	5	3	58
15		Aonla	13,559	4	5	305	20	...	1	3
16	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	2	10	569	42	1	...	8
17	Sháhjahánpur	Tilhar	17,265	7	...	441	29	1	2	3
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	199	1	807	252	...	1	31
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	21	4	425	286	...	...	15
20		Sahaswan	15,601	2	...	190	47	...	...	7
21	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	1	1	332	39	...	...	4
22	Saháranpur...	Jwalapur	29,125	56	3	890	155	...	...	6
23		Saháranpur ...	63,194	9	7	1,637	76	1	1	5
24		Deoband	19,250	2	1	758	22	...	1	4
25		Gangoh	12,007	29	2	455	5	...	1	1
26		Roorkee	14,291	2	...	363	36	...	1	12
27		Manglaur	13,554	...	...	529	4	...	...	2
28	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairana	18,420	592	1	573	64	...	...	5
29		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	51	...	587	11	1	...	4
30	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	248	...	1,956	33	1	...	15
31		Hapur	14,977	...	...	285	4	...	...	1
32		Sardhana	12,059	31	...	616	42	...	...	4
33		Gháziabad ...	10,193	...	...	252	...	...	...	...
34	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	...	...	714	62	...	...	5
35		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	516	92	...	...	6
36		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	...	546	40	1	...	5
37		Shikárpur	11,596	2	...	260	17	...	2	2
38	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	1	5	1,171	550	1	2	16
39		Háthras	39,181	...	...	696	199	...	4	7
40		Atrauli	15,408	...	...	400	43	...	...	1
41	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	...	272	2	1	...	3
42		Soron	11,265	...	...	189	3	...	...	2
43		Jalesar	13,420	...	...	304	1	1	...	3
44	Muttra ...	Muttra	56,431	3	1	1,383	236	...	...	27
45		Brindaban... ...	31,611	19	6	1,441	36	1	1	6
46	Farukhabad,	Farukhabad and Fatehgarh.	73,009	580	5	2,482	136	3	3	29
47		Kanauj ...	17,648	42	1	561	24	...	...	2
48	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	...	543	2	...	1	9
49	Agra ...	Agra ...	145,361	6	35	2,591	230	3	4	60
50		Firozabad ...	15,278	...	...	322	5	...	...	2
51	Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	38,793	3	...	1,181	14	2	2	10

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
											Nil.	1
											Nil.	2
...	11	2	551	...	·20	30·51	5·84	·75	·14	37·44	46·37	3
4	11	69	587	...	·18	21·53	1·18	·49	3·12	26·50	34·84	4
3	7	8	583	...	·15	27·87	1·24	·36	·41	30·04	42·18	5
2	13	13	432	·06	...	20·32	4·62	·80	·80	26·61	25·05	6
4	15	34	421	...	...	22·38	1·48	·96	2·18	27·00	28·92	7
...	1	28	367	...	...	17·13	10·44	·08	2·28	29·94	32·28	8
3	10	54	507	·13	·20	27·73	1·82	·68	3·64	34·20	31·88	9
5	107	819	2,354	·19	1·33	12·93	5·36	1·48	11·36	32·66	39·55	10
1	14	215	1,072	...	1·29	17·41	3·95	·38	5·78	28·80	37·48	11
...	6	181	931	·09	·96	18·36	1·70	·17	5·14	26·43	38·21	12
1	22	58	702	·07	·04	16·11	5·91	·78	2·06	24·97	39·14	13
2	68	134	3,200	5·20	·06	19·19	3·37	·63	1·24	29·69	35·87	14
...	4	12	350	·29	·37	22·49	1·48	·29	·88	25·81	27·93	15
1	10	154	787	·06	·30	16·83	1·24	·30	4·56	23·28	36·43	16
2	8	54	539	·41	...	25·54	1·68	·46	3·13	31·22	41·24	17
9	41	542	1,842	2·59	·01	10·48	3·27	·53	7·04	23·93	20·18	18
1	16	57	809	·59	·11	12·02	8·09	·45	1·61	22·87	34·07	19
1	8	230	477	·13	...	12·18	3·01	·51	14·74	30·57	44·21	20
1	5	3	381	·05	·05	15·17	1·78	·23	·14	17·41	28·00	21
1	7	27	1,138	1·92	·10	30·56	5·32	·24	·93	39·07	35·28	22
...	7	870	2,606	·14	·11	25·90	1·20	·11	13·77	41·24	44·76	23
...	5	23	811	·10	·05	39·38	1·14	·26	1·19	42·13	38·97	24
...	2	3	496	2·41	·17	37·89	·42	·17	·25	41·31	37·78	25
...	13	7	421	·14	...	25·40	2·52	·91	·49	29·46	37·75	26
...	2	...	535	...	...	39·03	·29	·15	...	39·47	40·33	27
...	5	35	1,270	32·14	·05	31·11	3·47	·27	1·90	68·95	42·72	28
...	5	...	654	2·81	...	32·31	·61	·27	...	36·00	40·75	29
1	17	85	2,339	3·37	...	26·56	·45	·23	1·15	31·76	33·74	30
...	1	1	291	...	...	19·03	·27	·07	·07	19·43	38·81	31
...	4	1	694	2·57	...	51·08	3·48	·33	·08	57·55	45·61	32
...	...	2	254	...	...	24·72	...	...	·19	24·92	27·93	33
...	5	24	805	...	...	27·10	2·35	·19	·91	30·55	38·06	34
1	7	42	657	...	...	33·88	6·04	·46	2·76	43·14	53·03	35
...	6	1	593	...	...	32·25	2·36	·35	·06	35·02	49·87	36
...	4	...	283	·17	...	22·42	1·47	·34	...	24·40	37·13	37
1	20	548	2,295	·02	·08	19·05	8·95	·32	8·91	37·33	49·38	38
3	14	5	914	...	...	17·76	5·08	·36	·13	23·33	29·26	39
2	3	103	549	...	...	25·96	2·79	·19	6·69	35·63	47·99	40
...	4	66	344	...	...	16·95	·12	·25	4·11	21·43	39·34	41
...	2	98	292	...	...	16·78	·27	·18	8·70	25·92	36·48	42
1	5	184	494	...	...	22·65	·07	·37	13·71	36·81	40·60	43
4	31	365	2,019	·05	·02	24·51	4·18	·55	6·47	35·78	46·45	44
...	8	88	1,598	·60	·19	45·58	1·14	·25	2·78	50·55	68·84	45
2	37	510	3,750	7·94	·07	34·00	1·86	·51	6·98	51·36	39·19	46
...	2	3	633	2·38	·06	31·79	1·36	·11	·17	35·86	26·58	47
...	10	16	571	...	...	29·27	·10	·54	·86	30·78	36·69	48
4	71	820	3,753	·04	·24	17·82	1·58	·49	5·64	25·82	32·23	49
...	2	112	441	...	...	21·08	·33	·13	7·33	28·86	37·50	50
2	16	360	1,574	·08	...	30·44	·36	·41	9·28	40·57	43·10	51

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.		
								Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.
								Male.	Female.	
		B.—Towns—*(concld).*								
52	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	2,49,511	887	2	7,567	605	5	5	81
53	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	27	1	277	16	...	...	7
54	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	37	1	395	36	...	...	14
55		Jais ...	11,926	98	...	201	11	...	2	3
56	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	3	2	231	20	...	1	4
57		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	183	1	...	1	...
58		Sitapur ...	17,149	2	...	300	26	1	...	4
59	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	191	...	584	5	..	...	8
60		Sandila ...	16,813	75	...	491	12	1	3	15
61		Mallawan ...	11,894	70	...	365	...	...	...	6
62		Bilgram ...	11,457	406	...	377	...	...	...	5
63		Hardoi ...	11,152	74	...	253	30	1	3	6
64	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...								
65	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	410	...	6,430	45	1	5	44
66	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	108	...	573	52	...	...	7
67	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	17	5	369	32	1	5	5
68	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	320	8	531	68	5	4	3
69	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	183	1	3,847	121	7	6	51
70	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	296	164	1	2	3
71		Kunch ...	13,408	...	...	357	69	...	3	5
72	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	...	...	1,135	137	2	7	26
73		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	...	560	48	...	3	4
74	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	...	159	105	...	1	6
75	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad and Ajudhia.	72,686	460	1	2,315	203	2	1	22
76		Tánda ...	19,724	100	1	499	105	...	...	4
77	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	17,423	12	1	304	18	...	...	3
78		Balrámpur ...	14,849	8	21	230	13	1	...	8
79	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	2	5	404	7	...	...	5
80	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	60	2	447	83	1	2	15
81		Rudauli ...	11,767	1	...	289	21	1	...	7
82	Sultánpur ...	*Nil.*								
83	Partábgarh ...	*Nil.*								
84	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	60	171	260	71	...	1	1
85		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	183	61	519	256	1	...	38
86	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	150	1	225	...	...	...	3
87		Basti ...	13,630	20	1	152	2	...	...	3
88	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	...	1	308	1	1	...	9
89		Azamgarh ...	19,442	104	11	420	9	1	...	6
90		Mau ...	15,547	61	47	280	44	...	...	3
91	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	217	122	937	295	...	...	9
92	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	44	6	379	27	...	...	7
93		Sahtawar ...	11,519	131	...	627	3	...	1	9
94	Benares ...	Benares ...	213,168	569	14	6,231	1,119	3	2	113
95		Rámnagar ...	11,093	72	...	291	7	...	...	...
96	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	84,130	163	11	2,115	73	...	1	14
97		Chunár ...	11,423	81	1	321	6	...	...	1
98	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	217	5	1,448	6	1	2	12
		Total of Towns ...	3,182,340	8,117	789	79,540	8,342	64	93	1,170
		Total for the Provinces,	46,905,085	169,013	26,355	1,033,059	49,586	745	2,236	18,046

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1891—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
7	98	2,286	11,445	3·55	·01	30·33	2·42	·40	9·17	45·87	46·77	52
1	8	33	362	2·10	·08	21·59	1·25	·62	2·57	28·21	...	53
4	18	109	596	1·97	·05	21·01	1·92	·96	5·80	31·71	31·80	54
1	6	95	411	8·22	...	16·85	·92	·50	7·97	34·46	37·65	55
7	12	71	339	·22	·15	16·77	1·45	·87	5·15	24·61	46·25	56
4	5	7	196	...	...	15·98	·09	·44	·61	17·12	25·23	57
3	8	101	437	·12	...	17·49	1·51	·47	5·89	25·48	35·61	58
3	11	72	863	9·47	...	28·98	·25	·55	3·57	42·82	37·13	59
1	20	84	682	4·46	...	29·20	·71	1·19	5·00	40·56	46·17	60
1	7	10	452	5·89	...	30·69	...	·59	·84	38·00	36·33	61
...	5	43	831	35·44	...	32·90	...	·44	3·75	72·53	36·93	62
2	12	46	415	6·63	...	22·69	2·69	1·08	4·12	37·21	34·65	63
											Nil.	64
...	50	910	7,845	2·50	...	39·26	·27	·30	5·56	47·90	51·33	65
2	9	162	904	5·35	...	28·39	2·58	·45	8·03	44·80	33·55	66
...	11	174	608	1·38	·40	29·97	2·60	·90	14·13	49·39	44·10	67
1	13	256	1,196	13·87	·35	23·02	2·95	·56	11·10	51·84	34·76	68
11	75	680	4,907	1·12	·01	23·62	·74	·46	4·17	30·12	27·50	69
2	8	43	511	...	...	23·28	12·90	·63	3·38	40·19	39·95	70
5	13	136	575	...	...	26·63	5·15	·97	10·14	42·88	44·95	71
2	37	363	1,672	...	...	25·48	3·08	·83	8·15	37·54	...	72
...	7	175	790	...	...	28·46	2·44	·36	8·89	40·15	40·51	73
3	10	76	350	...	...	14·01	9·25	·88	6·70	30·84	54·53	74
10	35	811	3,825	6·33	·01	31·85	2·79	·48	11·16	52·62	47·34	75
3	7	127	839	5·07	·05	25·30	5·32	·35	6·44	42·54	45·21	76
1	4	84	423	·69	·06	17·45	1·03	·23	4·82	24·28	27·75	77
...	9	64	345	·54	1·41	15·49	·88	·60	4·31	23·23	32·47	78
3	8	87	513	·09	·21	16·80	·29	·33	3·62	21·33	27·71	79
...	18	126	736	4·16	·14	30·97	5·75	1·25	8·73	51·00	34·31	80
3	11	55	377	·08	...	24·56	1·78	·93	4·67	32·04	41·17	81
											Nil.	82
											Nil.	83
...	2	103	667	5·25	14·97	22·77	6·22	·17	9·02	58·40	32·32	84
4	43	915	1,977	2·90	·96	8·22	4·05	·68	14·49	31·30	27·57	85
1	4	49	429	13·65	·09	20·47	...	·36	4·46	39·03	24·17	86
...	3	16	194	1·46	·08	11·15	·15	·22	1·17	14·23	...	87
3	13	44	367	...	·07	21·42	·07	·90	3·06	25·52	35·01	88
1	8	91	643	5·35	·57	21·60	·46	·41	4·68	33·07	27·29	89
...	3	46	481	3·93	3·02	18·01	2·83	·19	2·96	30·94	32·85	90
...	9	97	1,677	4·83	2·71	20·84	6·56	·20	2·16	37·29	30·29	91
1	8	61	525	2·69	·37	23·15	1·65	·49	3·72	32·07	27·54	92
4	14	29	804	11·37	...	54·43	·26	1·22	2·52	69·80	61·23	93
6	124	1,090	9,147	2·67	·07	29·23	5·25	·58	5·11	42·91	35·63	94
...	...	31	401	6·49	...	26·23	·63	...	2·79	36·15	35·25	95
4	19	562	2,943	1·94	·13	25·14	·87	·22	6·68	34·98	30·76	96
1	2	48	459	7·09	·09	28·10	·53	·17	4·20	40·18	31·44	97
4	19	218	1,913	5·07	·12	33·82	·14	·44	5·09	44·68	30·25	98
171	1,498	17,752	116,038	2·55	·25	24·99	2·62	·47	5·58	36·46	37·73	
6,603	27,650	155,089	1,460,732	3·60	·56	22·02	1·06	·59	3·31	31·14	33·52	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

Dispensaries.	*Number open on the 31st December* 1890.			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
II.—Local Rate Funds or District Board Dispensaries	181	63	244	1	1	B. 178	63	241	
III.—Private (A)	17	15	32	1	...	17	16	33	
III.—State aided (B)	14	3	17	3	...	B. 19	4	23	
Total ...	214	81	295	5	1	216	83	299	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract Return of principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, indoor and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS. NUMBER OF PATIENTS. *In-door.* Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	*Out-door.* Total treated.	MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS. Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Minor surgical operations.
	1. Small-pox	203											
	2. Cholera	8,502											
	3. Dysentery	73,829											
GROUP A ...	4. Malarial fevers	530,961											
	5. Primary syphilis	19,144											
	6. Secondary ditto	24,762											
	7. Gonorrhœa	25,709											
GROUP B ...	8. Scurvy	1,822											
	9. Worms	49,710											
GROUP C ...	10. Debility	29,305											
	11. Rheumatic affections	132,684											
GROUP D ...	12. Tubercular ditto	6,093											
	13. Leprosy	6,944											
	14. All other general diseases	72,595											
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	69,134											
	16. Ditto eye	241,942											
	17. Ditto ear	132,324											
	18. Ditto nose	16,525											
	19. Ditto circulatory system ...	4,082	54,372	33,171	9,679	6,075	3,357	3,012,662	20,693	1,367	330	931	131,642
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	37,672											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	188,229											
	22. Diarrhœa	71,222											
	23. Dyspepsia	122,597											
	24. Diseases of the liver	10,830											
LOCAL DISEASES ...	25. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	205,258											
	26. Goitre	26,735											
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	46,914											
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	19,554											
	29. Ditto urinary ditto ...	14,081											
	30. Ditto generative ditto ...	37,396											
	31. Other venereal diseases	7,032											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion ...	15,709											
	33. Ditto connective tissue ...	125,918											
	34. Ditto skin	386,762											
	35. Ulcers	220,972											
	36. Poisons	5,435											
	37. General injuries	4,411											
	38. Local ditto	74,037											
	Total ...	3,067,034	54,372	33,171	9,679	6,075	3,357	3,012,662	20,693	1,367	330	931	131,642

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1,690,746	625,456	750,832	3,067,034	1,688	7,267	1,937,611	1,022,013	98,455	11,135·19	4,427·73	5,084·56	20,647·48	53·93	21·45	24·62	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891.

1	2														
	INCOME.														
	a.	*b.*							*c.*	*c½.*	*d.*	*d½.*	*e.*		*f.*
Provinces.		*From Government.*											*Subscriptions.*		
	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of Deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1,46,847 14 10	2,15,115 0 3	3,055 1 9	37,267 10 8	1,879 14 4	42 13 9	3,352 10 3	2,60,713 3 0	93,421 6 6	44,238 7 1	31,699 8 4	31,000 0 0	10,804 12 2	72,189 4 10	6,90,914 8 9

1	3								4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE.										
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On establishment.	On bazár medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,01,305 10 10	17,819 11 2	51,590 10 10	37,557 8 10	54,183 6 1	76,838 15 3	4,400 0 0	5,43,695 15 0	1,47,218 9 9	0 1 1¾	48·34

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1891-92.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	5,960	4,818	4,240	1,142	610	28·84	1,834 7 0
2	Saháranpur ...	19	33,673	29,652	27,173	4,021	2,590	29·72	3,896 0 10
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	23,658	21,750	19,340	1,908	749	25·95	3,181 9 2
4	Meerut ...	26	36,810	35,394	32,347	1,416	706	23·75	4,384 12 9
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	29,134	27,656	25,367	1,478	334	27·05	3,385 0 10
6	Aligarh ...	20	31,479	29,399	27,551	2,080	1,365	27·71	3,804 14 10
7	Muttra ...	15	24,901	24,327	20,636	574	121	29·09	3,216 0 8
8	Agra ...	20	33,160	29,505	25,448	3,655	1,111	26·45	3,747 2 11
9	Farukhabad ...	15	22,803	20,408	16,970	2,395	579	20·43	3,075 6 6
10	Mainpuri ...	12	18,314	17,593	13,226	721	275	17·71	2,731 3 10
11	Etáwah ...	12	16,387	15,989	13,838	398	81	19·12	2,841 5 4
12	Etah ...	12	17,421	16,781	13,527	640	90	19·39	2,939 0 3
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	9,979	6,569	6,083	3,410	1,037	29·51	660 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	190	303,679	279,841	245,746	23,838	9,648	24·71	39,697 0 11
	Second Circle.								
14	Almora ...	10	16,298	14,970	14,116	1,328	289	35·17	1,907 12 6
15	Naini Tal ...	13	12,518	11,481	10,931	1,037	698	31·93	2,147 12 6
16	Bijnor ...	18	25,033	24,854	22,243	179	98	28·13	2,972 7 6
17	Moradabad ...	21	31,762	31,684	29,112	78	56	24·73	3,417 3 6
18	Budaun ...	17	19,737	19,668	17,346	69	17	18·76	2,785 11 6
19	Bareilly ...	16	23,766	23,324	20,591	442	237	20·01	2,800 11 6
20	Pilibhít ...	8	11,969	11,966	10,739	3	2	21·51	1,806 0 4
21	Sháhjahánpur ...	12	20,238	20,082	17,825	156	68	19·48	2,355 11 6
22	Lucknow ...	20	19,289	19,168	15,186	121	88	19·73	2,631 2 0
23	Unao ...	9	9,633	9,633	7,958	...	...	8·34	1,755 7 2
24	Bara Banki ...	35	42,729	42,611	31,450	118	73	27·87	3,076 2 0
25	Sitapur ...	17	24,686	24,352	18,968	334	162	17·79	2,057 0 10
26	Hardoi ...	23	32,227	32,068	26,449	159	48	23·80	2,215 2 0
27	Kheri ...	9	7,303	7,262	5,554	41	26	6·17	1,703 2 0
28	Fyzabad ...	16	13,423	13,263	10,560	160	75	8·74	2,474 10 0
29	Bahraich ...	12	14,420	14,412	11,148	8	7	11·15	2,164 2 0
30	Gonda ...	16	18,092	17,925	12,961	167	74	8·93	1,955 2 0
31	Rae Bareli ...	14	10,500	10,478	8,160	22	20	7·89	1,859 2 0
32	Sultánpur ...	17	36,691	36,638	28,025	53	20	26·07	2,202 10 0
33	Partábgarh ...	15	13,923	13,889	9,562	34	16	10·51	1,877 10 0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	317	404,237	399,728	328,884	4,509	2,074	17·63	46,164 10 10
	Third Circle.								
34	Garhwál Hills ...	7	25,936	13,182	12,646	12,754	10,673	57·18	1,536 7 8
35	Cawnpore ...	22	30,180	29,885	26,909	295	180	22·39	3,519 9 2
36	Fatehpur ...	14	13,983	13,967	11,922	16	7	17·06	2,365 1 2
37	Bánda ...	17	13,755	13,753	12,240	2	...	17·34	2,626 9 5
38	Allahabad ...	26	25,319	25,173	22,220	146	100	14·40	3,968 13 9
39	Hamírpur ...	12	11,477	11,472	10,077	5	3	19·62	2,192 2 7
40	Jaunpur ...	16	19,545	19,468	16,724	77	38	13·25	2,811 13 6
41	Gorakhpur ...	31	44,608	44,305	39,240	303	198	13·17	4,489 7 5
42	Basti ...	18	34,505	34,466	29,294	39	27	16·42	2,977 8 10
43	Azamgarh ...	18	24,177	23,932	21,379	245	122	12·44	3,041 8 10
44	Mirzapur ...	16	21,395	21,341	19,276	54	34	16·57	2,632 15 2
45	Benares ...	14	18,050	17,806	16,549	244	152	18·11	2,436 4 0
46	Gházipur ...	11	20,812	20,660	19,483	152	100	18·17	2,327 9 2
47	Ballia ...	10	18,953	18,935	18,071	18	13	19·19	1,935 1 4
48	Jhánsi ...	11	10,769	10,763	9,702	6	6	23·71	1,949 3 5
49	Jalaun ...	12	10,258	10,249	9,498	9	3	23·97	2,175 1 2
50	Lalitpur ...	8	8,343	8,340	7,491	3	2	27·32	1,751 2 10
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	263	352,065	337,697	302,721	14,368	11,658	17·42	44,736 7 5
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	770	1,059,981	1,017,266	877,351	42,715	23,380	19·10	1,30,598 3 2

SUPPLEMENT I.

Administration Report of the Rámpur State for the year 1890-91.

THE administration of affairs of the State remained in the hands of the Council of Regency.

On 13th April 1891 the Council lost its Vice-President, General Azim-ud-din, Khán Bahádur. He fell by the hands of assassins when returning from a feast in the city. He was one of the most gifted men whom this generation has beheld in this part of India. He was a man of impulsive disposition and had unbounded energy. At his desk or on horseback he was indefatigable, evincing much endurance in all vicissitudes of weather. He was enlightened in respect to all matters of improvement and reform, and his colleagues in the Council entertained a very high opinion of his abilities and his comprehensive experience. He was equally loyal to his Chief and to the British Government.

Nawáb Safdar Ali Khan, the President of the Council, resigned in June 1891, and was succeeded by Major H. A. Vincent of the Central India Horse, who was formally installed on first July 1891 as President of the Council with full powers.

The office of the Vice-President was abolished, but a new post of Secretary to the Council was created. This appointment was offered to and accepted by Sahibzada Hamid-uz-zaffar Khan, the younger brother to the late General. He is a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but was on deputation as manager of an estate under Court of Wards in the Bara Banki district.

There were some slight changes in the division of departments under the Members of the Council. The household, karkhanaját, charities, &c., were made over to the Secretary of the Council. There were no changes in the constitution of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts. Hadi Husain Khan exercised the full powers of a District Magistrate, and besides an Assistant Magistrate, a bench of special Honorary Magistrates was appointed for his assistance. The bench is composed of 17 gentlemen who come to work on certain different days of the week, alternately. It has relieved the Magistrate from attending to petty and unimportant cases, and given him more time to inspect the jail and other institutions where his frequent visits were much needed.

Tahawar Ali, Superintendent of Police, took long leave in April 1891 and is not likely to rejoin his post. He was succeeded by Abdul Majid Khan, an Inspector of the North-Western Provinces Police Force. He was specially recommended for work here, and the Council obtained the loan of his services from the Government, North-Western Provinces.

In some cases decided by the Sessions Judge on appeal or on committal from the Magistrate's Court it was evident that the sentences passed on the accused persons were inadequate; also that in some instances prisoners were discharged or acquitted on weak and imaginary points, notwithstanding legal evidence warranting a conviction.

Such decisions were finally reversed by the highest appellate Court, *viz.*, the Council.

Looking into the nature of crimes perpetrated in the territory and into the character of offenders, lenient punishments would rather tend to increase crime than to check it.

Statement No. 1 shows cases instituted in and disposed of by Civil Courts of various grades.

The work transacted by the Court of Small Causes seems to be the largest of all the Courts. This is because petty cases of debts are always more numerous here.

The number of cases contested is less than half the cases disposed by admission of claim, compromise or otherwise, and this seems to be satisfactory.

There were 135 cases appealed to the Judicial Member, sitting singly, and 35 to the full bench of the Council.

A comparison with the last year's figures shows a small decrease in litigation. It does not call for any remarks.

Statement No. 2 shows rent suits disposed of by Revenue Officers of various grades; a comparison with last year's figures would show a decrease of 443 cases. This is due to a falling off in applications for relinquishment and ejectment, and is satisfactory as showing improvement of relations between the mustajirs and their tenants.

Statement No. 3 shows administrative case work taken up and disposed of by the members of the Council individually as well as collectively, *viz.*, in full Council. There were 1,061 references to the full Council under Schedule B of the rules, of which 1,029 were disposed of during the year under report.

Statement No. 4 shows the criminal work of all the Courts of various grades. It shows an increase of 171 cases as compared with the past year. The increase is slight, and is due to some petty cases under the sanitation laws. The number of cases compounded has decreased. It is because in cases cognizable by the police the complainants are not allowed the same freedom of withdrawing prosecution as they used to exercise in former times, and which course seemed to tend to a practical failure of justice.

No. 1.

Statement showing the cases instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts from 1st *October* 1890 *to* 30*th September* 1891.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				Pending.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, claim admitted or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldár's Court ...	17	792	2	794	811	104	585	106	795	16
Small Cause Court ...	...	1,077	...	1,077	1,077	76	843	156	1,075	2
Rámpur Civil Court ...	23	579	...	579	602	34	294	251	579	23
Murafa, or Appellate Court.	77	13	223	236	313	35	6	175	216	97
Judicial Member, or 2nd Appellate Court.	28	...	107	107	135	12	...	117	129	6
Council of Regency, Full Bench.	4	...	37	37	41	...	...	35	35	6
Total ...	149	2,461	369	2,830	2,979	261	1,728	840	2,829	150
Total of 1889-90 ...	143	2,492	508	3,000	3,143	468	1 404	1,122	2,994	149
Decrease ...	...	31	139	170	164	207	...	282	165	...
Increase ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	1

No. 2.

Rent Cases.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				Pending.
		Original.	Appeal.	Total.		Rejected.	Compromised, claim admitted or determined by arbitration.	Decided after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldár's Court ...	25	2,009	...	2,009	2,034	496	536	999	2,031	3
Murafa Appellate Court (A).	18	...	198	198	216	...	167	40	207	9
Assistant Member (B) ...	...	...	185	185	185	15	8	154	177	8
Revenue Member's 2nd Appellate Court.	1	...	84	84	85	5	2	76	83	2
Council of Regency, Full Bench.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	45	2,009	467	2,476	2,521	516	713	1,270	2,499	22
Total of 1889-90 ...	163	2,635	189	2,824	2,987	579	1,429	934	2,942	45
Decrease ...	118	626	...	348	466	63	716	...	443	23
Increase ...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	336	...	...

No. 3.

Statement showing Miscellaneous and Revenue Cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Members of the Council.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Council of Regency, Full Bench	...	1,061	1,061	1,029	32
President's and Vice-President's Courts ...	2	3,782	3,784	3,783	1
Judicial Member's Court	6	5,098	5,104	5,104	...
Revenue Member's Court	54	8,593	8,647	8,620	27
Total ...	62	18,534	18,596	18,536	60
Total of 1889-90 ...	137	20,830	20,967	20,905	62
Decrease	75	2,296	2,371	2,369	2
Increase	...	...	...	...	...

No. 4.

Statement showing the Criminal Work disposed of during the year.

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Disposed of.				Pending.
		Original cases.	Appeal.	Total.		Compromised.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Tahsíldár Sub-Magistrates ...	20	1,042	...	1,042	1,062	195	590	273	1,058	4
Honorary Magistrates ...	...	139	...	139	139	51	84	...	135	4
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	375	...	375	375	33	158	158	349	26
Faujdari Magistrate ...	34	824	4	828	862	72	408	357	837	25
Murafa Appellate Court ...	20	38	205	243	263	7	223	2	232	31
Judicial Member, 2nd Appellate Court.	10	...	52	52	62	2	53	6	61	1
Council of Regency, Full Bench...	1	...	26	26	27	...	27	...	27	...
Total ...	85	2,418	287	2,705	2 790	360	1 543	796	2,699	91
Total of past year, 1889-90 ...	71	2,263	279	2,542	2,613	667	1,464	397	2,528	85
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...
Increase	14	155	8	163	177	...	79	399	171	6

Receipts and Expenditure.

Statements 5 and 6 show receipts and expenditure during 1890-91. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 30,66,422-3-1 + 33 gold mohars, and the total expenditure to Rs. 22,81,698-0-5 + 22 gold mohars. The details of these items and necessary explanations will appear from the statement that has preceded this report in October. The collections of land revenue were satisfactory, notwithstanding uncertainty of the prospects of the harvests at certain intervals and considerable damages sustained by the landlords in some low-lying tracts of the country owing to the floods.

No. 5.

Comparative Statement showing the Income of the year 1890-91.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and Judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	19,27,229 13 11	18,249 0 10	26,19,505 2 0 + 164 gold mohars.	*34,53 031 2 9 + 164 gold mohars.
1890-91 ...	19,84,767 13 9	18,056 1 10	10,63,598 3 6 + 33 gold mohars.	30.66,422 3 1 + 33 gold mohars.
Decrease ...	...	192 15 0	15,55,906 14 6 + 131 gold mohars.	3,86,608 15 8 + 131 gold mohars.
Increase ...	57,537, 15 10	...	...	...

* A sum of Rs. 11,11,452-14-0, sale proceeds of notes, deducted.

No. 6.

Expenditure of Rámpur State for 1890-91.

Year.	Cost of Civil administration.	Public Works.	Military and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	7,29,074 11 9 + 42 gold mohars.	4,98,305 11 4	3,42,120 6 9	7,08,976 10 9 + 25 gold mohars.	22,78,477 8 7 + 67 gold mohars.
		7,14,118 11 11	3,66,532 8 8	4,17,342 12 9 + 22 gold mohars.	22,81,698 0 5 + 22 gold mohars.
1890-91 ...	7,83,653 15 1	Public Works 6,48,031 0 8 Special grant for bund 66,087 11 3			
Decrease ...	...	...	...	2 91,633 14 0 + 3 gold mohars.	... 45 gold mohars.
Increase ..	54,579 34	2,15,813 0 7	24,462 1 11	...	3,220 7 10

Note.—The figures under Public Works against 1889-90 include sums aggregating Rs. 56,858-12-11 which do not belong to Public Works proper. These charges are however of a nature benefiting the public, and have hitherto been shown under Public Works. Similar charges during the year 1890-91 have been included here under Miscellaneous, and aggregate Rs. 58,850-8-4. Details for the two years are given below.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Dispensary charges	17,380 11 2	19,406 0 0
2. Education ,, ...	26,746 12 10	32 145 10 11
3. Library ,, ...	4,111 6 3	4,318 7 3
4. Nazúl (buildings and repairs only)	2,013 14 8	2,980 6 2
5. Hospital barracks in the Jail	6,606 0 0	...
Total	56,858 12 11	58,850 8 4

Police.

Statement No. 7 shows total expenditure of the Police Department: comparison with last year's figures would give an increase of about Rs. 12,000. This is due to partial re-organization of the police, and to certain charges incurred in some of the serious cognizable offences perpetrated during the year.

Of these the case of the murder of the Vice-President was the most serious one. It has been under investigation during the whole of the latter part of the year.

Special police officers where deputed by Government to assist the inquiry, which was not concluded till the end of the year under report. It will form the subject of a special report, and need not be commented on here in detail.

There were four more cases of murder during the year. Out of all the five the police only succeeded in tracing out and sending to the Courts for trial two cases. Conviction took place in one: two being still *sub judice*. There were six cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Arrests were made in five. Three were convicted and two are still under trial.

A case of kidnapping a minor boy for unnatural offence engaged the attention of the police and other authorities. The Council offered a reward of Rs. 800 for the apprehension of the offender. The boy has not yet been traced, but Niaz Bahadur Khan, the principal offender, has been arrested at Hyderabad, but has not yet been handed over.

Murtiza Khan, who was found possessed of mahlat jewellery valued about Rs. 50,000, and who had managed to escape from Bombay, where he was originally arrested, has been at last arrested at Moradabad, where he was concealed, and his case will shortly come on for trial before the proper Court. Under the orders of the President the Superintendent of Police has taken prompt measures to watch the movements of Mewatis and other hardened offenders.

No. 7.

Statement showing the cost and number of Policemen and Chaukidárs.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Average of monthly pay.	Annual amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Superintendent and his office establishment ...	25	373 7 7	4,481 10 9	
Kotwál and Inspector and Court Inspector and their office establishments.	17	225 14 2	2,710 10 3	
Sub-Inspectors and their office establishments ...	38	370 8 1	4,446 1 6	
Kotwáli Sepoys	155	798 4 10	9,579 10 0	
Pargana Police Sepoys	149	856 8 8	10,278 7 9	
Police Company	75	381 9 10	4,579 6 0	
Chaukidárs	89	301 7 2	3,617 6 3	
Stationery and travelling expenses ...	...	471 7 1	5,657 5 3	
Total ...	548	3,779 3 5	45,350 9 9	
Total of past year, 1889-90 ...	531	2,781 10 8	33,379 15 10	
Decrease	...	...	...	
Increase	17	997 8 9	11,970 9 11	

Conservancy.

The expenses incurred under this head appear from Statement No. 8, which follows.

The Municipal Board for the city and for the different tahsíls seem to be fairly interested in sanitation and conservancy of their respective charges. They have held their meetings pretty regularly, but there is still much room for improvement, and the Judicial Member is anxious to see that the department works well.

Rámpur is lighted with kerosine oil lamps of a good pattern, posted at easy distances, and this improvement is esteemed by the people. The Municipal Fund also contributes towards a small establishment for epidemic diseases, &c., and the maintenance of such institutions for some time past has been popular and useful.

The amount expended during the year under report is less than the preceding year. The Municipal Board spent a sum of about Rs. 10,000 in erecting small market buildings near the Kotwáli last year, but this year there was no such outlay, the budget having been framed at a lower figure originally, as income from excise (which is supposed to be assigned for conservancy) was falling off owing to dearness of materials for distilling liquor.

No. 8.

Statement showing the cost of Conservancy Department borne by the State.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Conservancy establishment	187	1,139 8 10	13,674 10 0
Construction of latrines, roads, drainage cuts and shops,	...	...	1,996 5 2
Cleaning drains outside the city	47	...	1,485 14 4
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	6,959 3 5
Total ...	234	...	24,110 0 11
Street Lighting.			
Lighting charges	...	...	5,093 1 3
Purchase of lamps, &c.	...	...	105 1 3
Total ...	...	...	5,198 2 6
Epidemic temporary hospital establishment ...	14	102 10 2	1,232 2 9
Purchase of medicines and surgical instruments ...	...	...	1,004 0 9
Total ...	14	...	2,236 3 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	248	...	31,550 6 11
Total of past year, 1889-90	243	...	38,157 13 4
Decrease	5	...	6,607 6 5
Increase	...	...	...

JAILS.

Statement No. 9 shows convicts as well as persons under trial. Statement No. 10 gives total expenditure on feed of prisoners as well as receipts from prison labour.

The carpet, tent, matting, cane work and other manufactures continue to improve.

Two new barracks have been built-up adjoining the jail walls for under-trial prisoners. These are on an improved plan.

Some further improvements in buildings are contemplated. Steps will be taken for keeping up better discipline among the prisoners whose conduct has not been altogether satisfactory hitherto.

Fresh stores of medicines are regularly imported for the jail hospital, and the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Twelve prisoners have died. The want of a better class of hospital assistant is much needed.

No. 9.

Comparative statement showing the number of Prisoners in Jail on 30th September 1890 and 1891.

Years.	Life prisoners.				Imprisoned above seven years.				Imprisoned above two years.				Imprisoned above six months.				Imprisoned under six months.				Total.				Under-trial.				Grand Total.			
1891 ...	9				21				49				155				110				344				32				376			
1890 ...	9				21				65				137				102				334				25				359			
	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
1891 ...	4		5		5		16		11		38		71		84		47		63		138		206		14		18		152		224	
1890 ...	3		6		4		17		18		47		52		85		45		57		122		212		9		16		131		228	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1891 ...	3	1	5	...	5	...	15	1	10	1	38	...	71	...	81	3	45	2	61	2	134	4	200	6	12	2	17	1	146	6	217	7
1890 ...	3	...	6	..	4	...	16	1	17	1	47	...	51	1	82	3	43	2	55	2	118	4	206	6	9	...	16	...	127	4	222	6
	...	+1	−1	...	+1	..	−1	...	−7	...	9	...	+20	−1	−1	...	+2	...	+6	...	+16	...	−6	...	+3	+2	+1	+1	+19	+2	−5	+1

No. 10.

Statement showing Income and Expenditure of the Rámpur Jail.

	Heads.	Amount.	Number of prisoners by daily average.	Annual income and expenditure per prisoner.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Income	Price of articles sold	5,834 1 2	438	13 5 1
	Factories	7,190 2 0	...	16 6 8
	Buildings and roads	6,686 4 0	...	15 4 3
	Total ...	19,710 7 2	...	45 0 0
Expenditure	*Expenses incurred by the Jail.*			
	Diet	9,866 15 1	...	22 8 5
	Clothing	1,249 13 9	...	2 13 8
	Repairs of the Jail	170 15 8	...	0 6 3
	Purchase of materials	6,572 14 4	...	15 0 0
	Conservancy charges	183 9 11	...	0 6 8
	Jail establishment	2,319 14 0	...	5 4 9
	Medicines	385 5 7	...	0 14 2
	Stationery	350 1 9	...	0 12 10
	Total ...	21,099 10 1	...	48 2 9
	Expenses incurred in the Military Department.			
	Jail Company	6,700 0 0	...	15 4 9
	Military guard	5,646 0 0	...	12 14 3
	Total ...	12,346 0 0	...	28 3 0
	Grand Total ...	33,445 10 1	438	76 5 9

PUBLIC WORKS.

A statement showing briefly the expenditure under the above head is appended, but a more detailed account of the progress of works is given in the report of Mr. W. C. Wright, the Chief Engineer.

No. 11.

Statement showing the detail of Public Works completed.

Year.	New buildings and roads.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	5,79,162 11 11	20,724 12 5	48,143 8 4	6,48,031 0 8*

* + Rs. 66,087-11-3, special grant for flood works, *vide* revised statement = Rs. 7,14,118-11-11.

EXPENDITURE IN ARMY AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Statement No. 12 shows the above as well as the strength of the two forces.

No. 12.

Statement showing the Cost and Strength of Army and Police.

Year.	Artillery.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police, Total.	Total.	Expenditure of year.	Miscellaneous expenditure on uniform.	Grand Total.
	Number of guns.	Artillerymen.							
							Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	28	326	589	1 202	1,330	3,427	3,35,579 4 9	6,541 2 0	3,42 120 6 9
1890-91 ...	28	302	554	*1,152	†1,277	3,285	3,45,742 2 9	20,840 5 11	3,66,582 8 8
Decrease ...	...	24	15	50	53	142	...	...	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,162 14 0	14,299 3 11	24,462 1 11

* Jail Company		95
Battalion		1,057
Total ...		1,152
† Tahsíli Sepoys		91
Alighol		638
Police		548
Total ...		1,277

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This department is in charge of Mr. E. A. Phillips.

Statements Nos. 13 and 14 show the number of schools as well as the number of students.

During the year under report a few more schools were opened in the interior of the State, and the pay and allowances of teachers were raised. Efforts are being

made that none but qualified and respectable men be employed. The Anglo-Vernacular School in the city continues to be popular, and the result of the last examination was fairly satisfactory; three students passed the Roorkee Engineering College and Middle Class Examinations. The number of boys under tuition in halkabandi (village) schools has, however, decreased. The Director attributes this to want of good teachers and to their being frequently absent without leave. These difficulties will, it is hoped, be shortly overcome.

The Anglo-Vernacular School has hitherto been located in the house purchased by the State from Sahibzada Haidar Ali Khan. But during the late rains it has become unsafe for use, and the removal of the school to some other place, or the construction of a new building, is under consideration of the Council.

Prizes to successful candidates are distributed by the President in Council every year, and the big gatherings on these occasions indicate the increasing popularity of the schools. Girls' schools are not likely to flourish here, as a very large portion of the population consists of Muhammadans, who dislike sending their girls to schools in consequence of their being "parda nashín," and who prefer to give their children some very slight religious education, such as reading the "Koran" and a few other sacred books.

The question whether all the primary schools should be supported by the State or maintained on grant-in-aid system is before the Council.

No. 13.

Statement showing the number of Schools.

Name of place.	State Schools.							Aided Schools.					Grand Total.
	Arabic.	Ghousia.	Girls' school.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Total.	Arabic.	Urdu and Persian.	Nagri.	English.	Total.	
Rámpur City	2	1	5	11	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Shahabad	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	10	13
Bilaspur	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	5
Milak	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	5	8
Suar	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	7	9
Tanda	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hazur Tahsíl	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	7	9
Total ...	2	1	6	24	1	1	35	...	29	1	1	31	66
Total, 1889-90 ...	1	1	4	17	1	...	24	...	32	2	1	35	59
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...
Increase	1	...	2	7	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	7

No. 14.

Statement showing the number of Teachers and Students.

Locality of school.	Names of schools.							Number of teachers.							Number of students.							Number of students who get scholarships.	Number of students who do not get scholarships.
	Arabic.	Ghousia.	Girls' school.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Total.	Arabic.	Ghousia.	Girls' school.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Total.	Arabic.	Ghousia.	Girls' school.	Urdu and Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Total.		
Rámpur city	2	1	5	11	1	1	21	23	7	6	11	14	1	62	245	64	118	238	227	20	912	121	791
Shahabad	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	1	7	22	...	10	117	13	25	187	1	186
Bilaspur	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	32	...	...	73	...	...	105	...	105
Milak	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	9	...	...	90	...	7	106	...	106
Suar	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	85	...	...	92	1	91
Tanda	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	10	...	...	20	10	20	60	...	60
Hazur Tahsíl	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	24	...	...	32	...	32
Total ...	2	1	6	24	1	1	35	23	7	7	28	16	3	84	333	64	128	647	250	72	1,494	123	1,371
Aided Schools	...	...	...	29	1	1	31	...	...	...	33	2	4	39	121	...	...	612	42	88	863	4	859
GRAND TOTAL ...	2	1	6	53	2	2	66	23	7	7	61	18	7	123	454	64	128	1,259	292	160	2,357	127	2,230
Total, 1889-90 ...	1	1	4	50	2	1	59	17	7	5	58	14	1	102	240	57	150	1,776	239	38	2,500	160	2,340
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	517	...	...	143	33	110
Increase	1	...	2	3	...	1	7	6	...	2	3	4	6	21	214	7	...	...	53	122	...	...	...

DISPENSARIES.

Statement No. 15 shows the number of dispensaries open and the total number of patients that attended the said institution.

Continued increase in the number of patients indicate increasing popularity of and confidence in these public hospitals.

A magnificent building for the combined Native and English hospitals, with wards for male and female patients and dispensing halls, is under construction. The site selected for the building is centrical and the design an elaborate one. There will be rooms for a resident surgeon and other establishments.

There was an urgent necessity for such a building, as the dispensaries have been hitherto accommodated in houses utterly unsuited for them from a sanitary point of view as well as with scanty accommodation, with little or no provision to house in-door patients. New stores of medicines were imported direct from England through the kind help of Doctor P. J. Freyer, Civil Surgeon of Moradabad.

The medical officers of the State are most inferior; and with the exception of Rámpur city itself, the inhabitants may be said to be almost without any medical aid.

No. 15.

Dispensaries.

Name of dispensary.	Number of patients who took medicine.	Number of patients who took diet and medicine.	Number of patients who did not take medicine.	Total number of patients.	Number of patients recovered.	Annual expenditure.
						Rs. a. p.
Rámpur	84,744	1,973	2,075	88,792	66,574	
Shahabad	25,690	...	120	25,810	23,387	
Milak	6,875	...	17	6,892	6,338	
Suar	7,825	...	29	7,854	7,306	
Bilaspur	8,782	...	1,962	10,744	9,782	
Tanda	12,469	...	1,149	13,618	12,083	
Kaimri	3,117	...	...	3,117	2,724	
Hospital, Rámpur ...	5,605	...	...	5,605	4,815	
Total ...	1,55,107	1,973	5,352	1,62,432	1,33,009	19,406 0 0
Total of 1889-90 ...	1,32,930	1,630	11,040	1,45,600	89,402	17,380 11 2
Decrease ...	...	...	5,688	...	...	...
Increase ...	22,177	343	...	16,832	43,607	2,025 4 10

VACCINATION.

This department is also making fair progress, as will be seen from Statement No. 16 appended to this report.

No. 16.

Statement showing the Vaccine Operations.

Name of pargana.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur City	955	4	47	36	1,042	...	...	...	...	
Hazur Tahsil	1,580	6	10	96	1,692	...	...	...	...	
Shahabad	1,521	5	60	72	1,658	...	...	...	...	
Milak	1,639	7	139	69	1,854	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur	1,211	9	53	60	1,333	...	...	...	...	
Suar	1,269	18	205	231	1,723	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,175	49	514	564	9,302	...	...	...	...	
Total of 1889-90 ...	6,015	79	916	869	7,879	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	...	30	402	305	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ...	2,160	...	...	...	1,423	...	...	...	...	

CANALS.

Statement No. 17 shows expenditure incurred in paying officers and establishment employed in Irrigation Department.

This statement does not show the total cost of construction of the new irrigation channels, and the maintenance of old ones. It goes under the Public Works Department.

Several new projects were taken in hand during the current year, and the system has much developed lately. Permanent weirs on the Kosi, the Bahulla and on one or two other streams are greatly needed, and the Council of Regency looks to Mr. Wright for arranging to take them in hand at different intervals.

The rates levied for irrigation are moderate: far below the rates in vogue in the neighbouring districts of Bareilly and the Tarái.

No. 17.

Statement showing the cost of officials employed on the Canal.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Average monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deputy Magistrate	1	556 6 4	6,676 12 9	
Assistant Engineer	1	200 0 0	2,400 0 0	
Overseer and Sub-Overseer...	5	210 0 0	2,520 0 0	
Draftsman and Muharrir	2	25 0 0	300 0 0	
Girdawar and Supervisor	14	96 13 2	1,161 14 3	
Total	23	1,088 3 6	13,058 11 0	
Elakadaram with assistant	12	214 2 8	2,570 0 0	
Muharrirs	6	49 1 3	588 12 3	
Miscellaneous establishment	57	227 5 11	2,728 7 0	
Miscellaneous expenses, stationery, &c. ...	...	23 14 8	287 10 0	
Total	75	514 8 6	6,174 13 3	
Grand Total	98	1,602 12 0	19,233 8 3	
Total of 1889-90	86	1,329 10 1½	15,955 9 8	
Decrease	...	...	...	
Increase	12	273 1 10½	3,277 14 7	

PRINTING PRESS.

Statement No. 18 would show expenditure in keeping up a State Press. It has been all along very useful, and the quality of work turned out is superior to similar printing presses owned by private individuals.

A weekly *Gazette* is also printed and published by this Press. It contains all the important departmental orders, notifications of appointments, &c., and is distributed free to all the heads of offices, &c.

No. 18.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Press from October 1890 to September 1891.

Designation.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Superintendent	1	50	382 4 0
Clerk	1	10	120 0 0
Litho corrector	1	17	204 0 0
Copyists	4	46	551 1 0
Pressmen	2	16	183 0 0
Miscellaneous establishment	10	48	572 5 3
Miscellaneous stationery	...	...	540 9 4
Total ...	19	187	2 553 3 7
Total of 1889-90 ...	19	...	2,364 5 1
Decrease	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	188 14 6

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. 19 shows the cost of the above establishment. It has done fairly good work during the year under report. New rules have been issued for simplifying certain complex accounts, and a number of useful forms have been introduced. Suggestions made by Mr. Crawley, the special officer deputed to examine the system of audit and control, have been fully carried out, and a separate report on the subject is submitted to Government through the Agent.

No. 19.

Statement showing the Cost of Audit Office.

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Auditors	2	400 0 0	4,348 6 0
Reader	1	25 0 0	288 0 0
Názir and office establishment	11	100 0 0	1,069 6 2
Messengers...	5	20 0 0	224 0 0
Miscellaneous expenses (book-binding)	...	...	408 10 0
Total	19	545 0 0	6 339 4 2
Total of last year, 1889-90	11	247 12 0	3,403 0 9*
Decrease	...	...	...
Increase	8	297 4 0	2,936 3 5

* *Vide* revised statement.

CADASTRAL SURVEY.

All the field work was completed towards the close of the year under report. The compilation of khasras and other village record was however in progress. It will take a month or two now before the Survey Party make over the papers to the State.

Annexed return No. 20 shows the amount expended during the year 1890-91.

The original estimate for the survey of the State has been exceeded to a certain extent, but Colonel Sandeman has assured the Council that the work done for this State has been cheaper comparatively than in British India.

No. 20.

Statement showing the Expenses of the Scientific Survey.

Items.	Amount
	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure of survey	15,000 0 0
Pay of patwáris	11,273 6 4
Miscellaneous expenses	1,798 2 10
Total ...	28,071 9 2
Total of 1889-90 ...	26,208 8 9
Decrease	...
Increase	1,863 0 5

CENSUS.

The enumeration of the population of Rámpur State took place in February 1891, along with the whole of British India, and the following statement shows the total population with some other useful details.

The increase is 9,335 souls.

The State has borne all the expenditure incurred in enumeration and tabulation, and on more than one occasion the Superintendent of Census expressed his satisfaction with the quality of work done in the Rámpur State.

Statement No. 21 shows the amount of expenditure under this head during 1890-91.

No. 21.

Statement showing Cost of Census.

Expenditure	Annual expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
Superintendent and Assistant	1,134 13 11	
Muharrirs	799 4 0	
Pay of temporary Muharrirs	2,522 6 9	
Miscellaneous	543 7 3	
Total ...	5,000 0 0	

No. 22.

Statement showing Population of Rámpur State under recent census.

Name of pargana.	Male.						Female.						Total.					
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Aria.	Jain.	Christian.	Total.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Aria.	Jain.	Christian.	Total.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Aria.	Jain.	Christian.	Total.
Shahabad	30,296	12,315	...	...	1	42,612	25,910	10,759	...	...	1	36,670	56,206	23,074	...	...	2	79,282
Bilaspur	23,608	20,814	...	22	...	44,444	20,144	19,048	...	22	...	39,214	43,752	39,862	...	44	...	83,658
Milak	40,878	9,794	...	...	7	50,679	37,399	8,485	...	...	3	45,887	78,277	18,279	...	...	10	96,566
Suar and Tanda	28,050	33,462	...	...	...	61,512	24,040	30,675	...	...	...	54,715	52,090	64,137	...	...	...	1,16,227
Hazur Tahsíl	29,473	21,712	...	...	...	51,185	27,107	20,491	...	...	...	47 598	56,580	42,203	...	...	...	98,783
Rámpur with Cantonment ...	13,605	26,968	14	42	31	40,660	9,416	26,584	9	44	20	36,073	23,021	53,552	23	86	51	76,733
Total ...	1,65,910	1,25,065	14	64	39	2,91,092	1,44,016	1,16,042	9	66	24	2,60,157	3,09,926	2,41,107	23	130	63	5,51,249
Total of 1881 ...	1,59,932	1,22,427	...	...	...	2,82,359	1,43,057	1,16,498	...	...	...	2,59 555	3,02,989	2,38,925	...	...	...	5,41,914
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	5,978	2,638	14	64	39	8,733	959	...	9	66	24	602	6,937	2,182	23	130	63	9,335

Railway.

It has been decided that a railway line should be constructed and opened from Bareilly to Moradabad through Rámpur. It will be a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and will run parallel to the road from Bareilly to Rámpur and Moradabad.

All the preliminary details have been settled, the country surveyed and the line marked down. The State has promised to lend 60 lakhs of rupees at 4 per cent. per annum, while the Government provides for the difference of the cost of construction, &c. This line will be a great boon to the public from a commercial point of view as well for general convenience of traffic. The Rámganga, the Kosi and other streams become exceedingly difficult to cross during the rains, and communication is not unfrequently stopped for days at intervals during the height of the rainy season.

The Nawáb.

His Highness is making favourable progress with his lessons. His health has been good.

The preliminaries for his betrothal with the daughter of the Nawáb of Jaorah were sanctioned by Government during the year under report.

Nasir Ali Khan, *alias* Manjhu Sahib, the younger brother of the Nawáb, has been sent to Mayo College at Ajmere.

SUPPLEMENT II.

Annual Report on the Administration of Tehri-Garhwál State for the year 1891-92, *submitted by* BABU R. BHATTACHARYA, *Secretary to the Tehri Darbár.*

The office of the Regency was held by Her Highness the Ráni Guleria Sahiba nearly throughout the year. She made over charge of the office on the afternoon of the 17th March 1892 to His Highness Rája Kirti Sah, her son.

(a) Weather.—The rainfall was unusually scanty and unseasonable for the autumn crop. There was a total failure of rains during the winter and spring, and it was very dry, in consequence of which there was no fall of snow on the hills.

(b) Crops.—The kharíf was an average one for want of seasonable rains at the time of the transplanting of the rice. Our expectations were not fully realized regarding the outturn, which would have been above the average if it had rained *seasonably.* The rabi suffered more seriously than the autumn crop, and the cause was attributed to want of rains. The western wind commenced to blow before the wheat crop had ripened, it had consequently shrivelled, and the outturn was much less than it was at the beginning anticipated. The forecast of the next rain crops is very doubtful. The monsoon rainfall has occurred though, and the seeds of some of the minor crops have germinated fairly; yet there is a fear of their being withered if it will not rain for another few days. The broadcast rice sown in the dry lands on the ridges of the lower ranges of the hills has already suffered, so the prospect of the autumn crop is not very hopeful.

(c) Scarcity.—The people did not feel it seriously until after the close of the year under report. The outturn of the rabi crops, however small it was, sustained the people for a few days.

Rupees 10,000 were given for the help of those who wanted it.

The public health was exceptionally good this year, except a few cases of sporadic cholera which occurred in one of the pattis: there was no death reported by the police from cholera in the town itself.

There was cattle disease to some extent in several pattis, but fortunately no wholesale sweeping occurred; the loss sustained due to death of cattle was not very large, except in one or two pattis.

Trade.—The imports this year were exceptionally large and the prices were fluctuating towards their rise.

The import of staples alone was for Rs. 60,000.

The following list will give an idea of the trade which was carried on in the city of Tehri:—

	Rs.
Estimated value of the goods unsold in the previous year	21,596
Imported during the year under report	2 50,459
Total ...	2,72,055
Goods sold during the year under report	2,59 861
Remaining at close of the year under report	12,1 4

Detail of goods imported:—

	Rs.
English and country piece-goods	88,300
Rice	14,725
Ata	15,070
Gram	24,050
Pulses of all kinds	6,000
Salt	22 300
Ghi	8,125
Oil	4,800
Sugar of all kinds	26,065
Miscellaneous	50,426
Total ...	2,59,861

The abnormally large import of English piece-goods was due to the marriage of His Highness.

6. *Economic history.*—The country abounds with raw materials for paper manufacturing, and the water power for the purpose of mill can be turned most usefully.

It was reported last year that probably owing to the marriage of His Highness the potato blight could not be investigated. Different seeds have however been tried, but all failed. This is probably due to germination of some kind of microscopic fungi which grow in the soil and cause the potato crop to rot soon after harvesting. Seeds obtained from Himalaya Seed Store are being tried in the current year, but before the development of the crop the shoots have in many places withered owing to want of rain. The matter of investigation by an expert will be taken in hand in the next winter, if the severity of scarcity does not further extend.

(*b*) There was also the question of manufacture of turpentine, which was considered by Her Highness the Ráni Regent Sahiba to be laid before His Highness, but he being very busy in going through the accounts and revising the budget for 1949 could not take the matter in hand in the present summer; an experiment on a small scale will however be attempted in the next spring, and if it pays the business will be increased accordingly.

Boundaries with Foreign States.—There were no fresh disputes in connection with the boundary line between the State and Mussoorie settlement.

The dissatisfaction still goes on in the hearts of the Rawain people regarding the settlement of the boundary between this and the Kainthal State. Petty quarrels were continuously going on with the Kainthalis and Rawainis.

Finance.—The year was opened with Rs. 6,97,530-4-6 and closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 5,83,246-1-9, a detail of which has been given in the column of remarks of Appendix B.

The actual receipts of the year under report were Rs. 2,63,323-9-6 as compared with those of the last year amounting to Rs. 1,57,971-12-9, giving an increase of 1,05,351-12-9. A great portion of the increase was due to nazránas of the marriage of His Highness, which were close about Rs. 40,000, the rest being collections of arrears of State dues.

The collections under almost every head were far above those of any previous year. The causes of increase and decrease have been fully explained, and it is needless to make any further remarks here, except that there were more than Rs. 50,000 in arrears when Her Highness had taken charge of the office of Regency from Kunwar Bikram Sah, outstanding for many years. During her administration she not only recovered the demands of the year under report, but all the old outstanding balances were realized.

The balances shown in the Appendices K, K (1) and K (2) at close of the year under report were either under objection or were not due for recovery within the year. It was beyond all doubts that if Her Highness did not exercise her full energy towards the recovery of the old balances, there was little hope of their being realized.

Had Her Highness not to perform the two marriages there would have been a saving of above two lakhs of rupees in the expenditure of the year.

Judicial Works,—(a) Civil Court.—The percentage of cases decided to cases for disposal was a little higher than in the previous year.

A very large number of cases were instituted in the last month of the year: hence they could not be decided to the extent as desired

The income in each case will not equal Rs. 6 in average.

Criminal Court.—The increase of cases decided to cases for disposal was 10 per cent. more than in the previous year. Of the 359 cases pending 111 were instituted after the installation on 17th March last; otherwise the results would have been higher than they were shown in Appendix E.

The average income, including court fees, nazránas and fines, was not more than Rs. 15, and the reason for the increased fine was stated in the explanatory notes to Appendix B.

(*c*) *Revenue Court.*—Full explanations have been furnished in Appendix F.

The average cost of the cases was close to Rs. 11.

The cases decided did not show any increase or decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year.

(*d*) *Summary Court.*—The percentage of cases decided to cases for disposal was considerably lower than the figures shown for the previous year, and it was attributed to disposal in this department of an exceptionally large number of departmental reports which were made in connection with the marriage and the installation of His Highness.

The average cost in each case was Rs. 11 and odd annas.

The results would have been much more satisfactory if there was no cholera in the interior, and the Rani Sahiba had to attend particularly to the business of the marriage and installation. At all events the recoveries were more than it was expected.

Strength of Sepoys.—There was a reduction in the establishment of sepoys.

The band was improved and a new set of band instruments was supplied to them, and the sepoys were made regularly to attend the drills and were supplied with uniforms.

Jail and prisoners.—There is nothing special to remark here. A man was hanged* in the year under report for committing murder on a pilgrim woman who had in her possession a few rupees.

Education.—From the results of examination it will be seen that they were neither satisfactory nor was the attendance good, as they were expected. His Highness after obtaining administrative powers, issued very stringent rules for the improvement of the school, and it is expected that the future results will be very satisfactory.

Forests.—The Department, was under the charge of Mian Hari Singh, Conservator of Forests. The working of the Department, as could be expected, was good.

Medical.—The Hospital Assistant in charge as usual carried on his duties to the satisfaction of the Darbár. The dispensary was well supplied with Europe medicines.

The contribution to the Vaccination Department was as usual given to the Vaccination Department; the cases of small-pox were almost unknown throughout the district.

Police.—The case work was not so good and satisfactory as ought to have been, except in the detection of a few robbery cases in which the Police showed great aptitude.

General remarks.—His Highness while prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmere for the final examination was called back home with the consent of Government which was obtained for the celebration of his wedding. His college career and progress in studies were both eulogised by the Principal and by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India when His Excellency visited the Mayo College.

* The sentence in this case was confirmed by the Agent.

His Highness, through the intervention of the benign British Government, has acquired a thorough knowledge of accounts and is quite equal to see the insight of matters of administration and has a command over his own business. He is just and amiable.

The marriage of the Rája was celebrated with due *eclát*; the only question on the subject was the heavier expenditure than was sanctioned by the Agent. It could hardly be expected to stick to the sanctioned allotment in such matters as marriages in Hindu aristocratic families, nay in any nation all over the world.

The installation of the Rája was performed duly on the 17th March 1892.

After the Hardwár fair a large number of pilgrims pass through Tehri to Badrinath and Gangotri, and generally bring cholera with them which sometime breaks out in an epidemic form, so it was considered to have a regular summer quarter at Partapnagar, which is situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea level. A large and commodious house has been built here for the residence of His Highness. The supply of drinking water has been a desideratum: a scheme has therefore been laid out to bring water from a spring about two miles distant from the residence. The spring, it was estimated, is capable to supply 16 gallons of water per head to a population of about 200 souls. This will be a great boon if the water comes as expected. Pipes of 2″ and 1½″ diameter were purchased, and they are being laid down this year.

The census abstraction and tabulation work was completed here by an establishment specially appointed for the purpose. The tabulation registers have lately been received back from the Superintendent of the Census Operations, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for record. It is presumed that the work was done with sufficient accuracy, as no letter to the contrary was received.

It was a great credit to the officers and officials engaged in the work, as it was commenced some three months later on than it was in other districts and the registers were submitted simultaneously with them.

Her Highness very generously granted the loan of Rs. 10,000 towards the aid of the Ramsay Hospital without any interest for a year.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Population of Tehri State, which numbers 241,242 *souls, as per detail given below according to the census of* 1891.

1		2		3		4		5	6	7	8
Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Other castes.		Total.		Grand Total.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728	According to census of 1881.
7,592	122,079	711	714	75	71	118,378	122,864	241,242	2,348	33,207	Ditto ditto 1891.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts from different branches of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Opening balance.	Land revenue and cesses of all kinds.	Rent from potato lands.	Income from farm of Raika and Bhawan (toll on pilgrims carrying Ganges water for sale).	Rikhikesh and Hardwár (income from farm of tax on carriers of kandis, jhampáns, &c., to Kedarnáth and Badrináth, including the rent of houses at Hardwár).	Stamps.	Process fees.	Excise and drugs.	Nazarána in judicial matters.	Nazaránas of other kinds.	Fines and forfeitures, &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes and other loans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-9	7,05,586 6 0	77,734 8 0	960 0 0	3,797 1 3	2,220 8 0	2,710 0 0	937 7 6	2,896 9 6	3,765 1 0	5,313 11 3	5,058 7 6	11,838 7 9
1891-9	6,97,530 4 6	89,034 10 0	1,000 0 0	3,760 0 0	7,038 0 0	5,960 2 6	1,385 9 0	3,794 8 0	4,910 3 0	44,262 0 9	14,456 14 0	39,941 15 0
Increase	...	11,300 2 6	40 0 0	...	4,817 8 0	3,250 2 6	448 1 6	897 14 6	1,145 2 0	38,948 5 6	9,398 6 6	28,103 7 3
Decrease	8,056 1 6	...	...	37 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts from different branches of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891–92—(concluded).

Year.	Rent of houses, shops and enclosures at Tehri and rent from Landaur Cantonment.	Forest (including the rent paid by Government for leased forests, and the contract on imports at Nilang Pass).	Miscellaneous.	Pannuti (octroi on piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, spices and iron, &c).	Arhat (octroi on edibles).	Mill rent.	Contract money from farm of firewood brought by cultivators in part payment of cesses at the rate of 10 loads per cent. of land revenue.	Toll on manufacture of churis (glass and lac wristlets).	Refunds and repayments.	Total.	Closing balance.	Remarks.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1890-91	751 7 0	29,721 2 6	975 10 0	748 0 0	124 15 0	533 0 0	538 6 6	49 3 3	7,298 2 9	8,63,558 2 9	6,97,530 4 6	*Government promissory notes.	5,04,400 0 0
												Cash in treasury ...	27,339 13 0
1891-92	633 10 6	26,735 7 6	1,033 11 6	1,220 0 0	968 4 0	727 0 0	...	57 15 0	16,403 10 9	9,60,853 14 0	*5,83,246 1 9	Loans to Wazir Uttam Singh by a bond granted by His Highness the late Rája Partab Sah of Rs. 50,000.	43,000 0 0
												Receipt of part of the principal.	7,000 0 0
Increase ...	...	...	58 1 6	472 0 0	843 5 0	194 0 0	...	8 11 9	9,105 8 0	97,295 11 3	...	Petty bonds ...	1,498 0 0
												Mistake in the last year.	8 0 0
Decrease ...	117 12 6	2,985 11 0	...	...	...	...	538 6 6	...	...	...	1,14,284 2 9	Difference by conversion of kachcha money.	0 4 9
												Total ...	5,83,246 1 9

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Actual Expenditure on different branches of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Year.	Alms, charitable allowances, religious donations, and temple offerings, &c.	Purchase of jewellery and ornaments.	Purchase of clothes.	Pocket money, including travelling expenses.	Salaries, allowances, presents, &c., to menial and household servants and attendants.	Purchase of stationery, books, newspapers, &c.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c., to the relatives and kinsmen of the Ruler and their establishments.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c., to the Executive and Judicial establishments.	Salaries, allowances, presents and pensions, &c., to jamadárs, chaprásis and sepoys.	(1) Bidái, (2) Bartwara, (3) Mehmándáris. (1) includes presents to guests and others visiting the State; (2) includes customary reciprocal presents to other State and to the subjects of this State; (3) includes expenses incurred in entertaining guests and visitors.	Purchase, feed and keep of elephants, horses, ponies, mules, cattle, birds, dogs and carriages &c., and salaries, allowances, presents, to the establishment thereof.	Purchase of edibles for the bhandár, and salaries, allowances, &c., to the establishments thereof.	Purchase of kerosine oil, candles and lamps, &c.	Toshakhána (includes purchase of clothes, jewellery, &c., for Bidáigi, Bartwara and Mehmándári, &c., &c.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91 ...	13,196 6 3	...	...	1,992 9 6	4,333 3 6	637 14 3	15,194 0 0	8,250 13 0	16,440 8 3	10,582 11 6	11,036 11 6	13,543 13 6	548 5 9	10,797 10 3
1891-92 ...	12,490 9 3	...	...	11,222 14 6	4,560 8 0	754 9 0	15,508 3 9	6,638 11 6	16,147 4 0	14,557 8 3	14,858 14 0	19,680 6 9	1,436 10 6	19,557 5 9
Increase ...	...	...	...	9,230 5 0	227 4 6	116 10 9	314 3 9	...	...	3,974 12 9	3,822 2 6	6,136 9 3	888 4 9	8,759 11 6
Decrease ...	705 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612 1 6	293 4 3	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Actual Expenditure on different branches of the Tehri-Garhwál State for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92—(concluded).

Year.	Salaries, &c., of officers and establishments of the Forest Department, including contingencies and travelling allowances.	Public Works, including purchase of tools and plant and contingencies, &c.	Maintenance of gardens and houses, and purchase and repairs of furniture and tents, &c., and salaries, &c., of establishments attached thereto.	Jail.	Police.	Education.	Dispensary and contribution to the Vaccination Department.	Loans and advances, &c.	Expenses of the Ruler at College.	Marriages and other ceremonies, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	11,064 2 6	12,665 4 3	4,985 9 6	2,075 10 6	1,200 3 0	1,646 10 6	1,914 8 0	10,587 0 6	12,788 3 6	50 0 0	496 15 3	1,66,028 14 9	
1891-92 ...	14,271 14 9	46,181 13 0	9,149 14 9	3,337 5 0	1,462 14 3	2,734 7 3	1,998 9 6	28,314 2 0	5,644 5 0	1,23,619 9 3	3,479 4 3	3,77,607 12 3	
Increase ...	3,207 12 3	33,516 8 9	4,164 5 3	1,261 10 6	262 11 3	1,087 12 9	84 1 6	17,727 1 6	...	1,23,569 9 3	2,982 5 0	2,11,578 13 6	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,143 14 6	...	...	...	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of Civil Court Cases instituted, disposed of, and remaining to be disposed of, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total for disposal.	Cases transferred to the Subordinate Courts.	Remaining in the Subordinate and Chief Courts for disposal.	Total disposed of in the Subordinate and Chief Courts.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Recovered.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	203	488	691	12	679	388	291	3,209 0 0	3,209 0 0	...	Per cent. 57·1. Cases disposed of to cases for disposal.
1891-92 ...	291	921	1,212	7	1,205	742	463	6,821 2 3	6,635 7 0	185 11 3	Per cent. 61·2. ditto.
Increase ...	88	433	521	...	526	354	172	3,612 2 3	3,426 7 0	185 11 3	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Criminal Courts, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1849 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of fines, &c., inflicted.	Amount of fines, &c., realized.	Amount of fines, &c., remaining to be realized at the close of the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890 91 ...	113	499	612	357	255	7,411 8 7	4,626 11 0	2,784 13 7	58·3 per cent. of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.
1891-92 ...	255	880	1,135	776	359	17,550 3 0	14,799 13 7	2,750 5 5	68·3 Ditto ditto ditto.
Increase ...	142	381	523	419	104	10,138 10 5	10,173 2 7	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8 2	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Revenue Court, for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Amount of court fees, &c., recovered.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	107	235	342	202	140	2,733 15 5	2,505 2 6	228 12 11	Percentage of case disposed to cases for disposal is 59·1.
1891-92	140	258	398	237	161	4,363 9 5	2,967 9 5	1,396 0 0	Percentage of cases disposed to cases for disposal is 59·5.
Increase	33	23	56	35	21	1,629 10 0	462 6 11	1,167 3 1	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX F(1).

Statement showing the number of Appeals and Miscellaneous Applications instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Summary Court, for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Year.	Applications pending from last year.	Appeals pending from last year.	Total pending from last year.	Applications instituted during the year under report.	Appeals instituted during the year under report.	Total applications for disposal during the year under report.	Total appeals for disposal during the year under report.	Applications disposed of during the year.	Appeals disposed of during the year.	Applications pending at close of the year.	Appeals pending at close of the year.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed.	Amount realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	35	8	43	121	16	156	24	120	12	36	12	1,823 8 7	1,192 11 0	630 13 7	Percentage of total disposed of to total for disposal is 73·8.
1891-92	36	12	48	107	25	143	37	70	22	73	15	2,038 9 6	924 5 6	1,114 4 0	Do. do. 51·1.
Increase ...	1	4	5	...	9	...	13	...	10	37	3	215 0 11		483 6 5	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	14	...	13	...	50	...	...	...	...	268 5 6	...	

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the strength of Sepoys, &c., for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Year.	Chaprásis and sepoys.		Jamadárs and Dafadárs.		Názirs.	Total expenditure of establishment.	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	330	28	26	5	1	17,170 1 9	
1891-92 ...	300	23	23	3	1	16,147 4 0	
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	30	5	3	2	...	1,022 13 9	

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners in the Jail, with the period of imprisonment, for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

	Life prisoners.	Periods of imprisonment.												Remarks.
		10 years.	7 years.	6 and 5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	1½ year.	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Remaining at the close of the last year.	2	2	2	4	2	...	2	4	2	2	2	...	...	24	
Admitted during the year.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	10	...	2	26	
Total ...	2	3	3	4	2	...	2	5	4	11	12	...	2	50	
Released ...	...	2	3	3	2	...	2	4	4	7	6	...	1	34	
Remaining at the close of the year under report.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	1	16	

APPENDIX H(1).

Statement showing the number of Prisoners, with offences under which charged and sentenced to imprisonment, for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Serial number.	Nomenclature of offences under which sentenced to imprisonment.	Pending from last year.	Imprisoned during the year under report.	Total.	Released during the year under report.	Pending at close of the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Culpable homicide	6	...	6	3	3	
2	Concealing dead body and committing theft on it.	1	...	1	1	...	
3	Murder	...	1	1	...	1	
4	Theft	11	9	20	15	5	
5	Hurt	2	5	7	7	...	
6	Adultery	1	1	2	2	...	
7	Abducting a woman for defilement	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Escaping from jail	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Disobedience of orders	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Concealing a design to evade law	1	...	1	1	...	
13	Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	...	
14	In default of fine	1	2	3	2	1	
15	Rape	1	1	2	2	...	
16	Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Cheating	...	2	2	1	1	
18	Wrongful gain	...	5	5	...	5	
	Total ...	24	26	50	34	16	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Scholars, and their average attendance on the roll, of the Pratap School, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Class of institution.	State institution.							Classification of caste of scholars on 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat.				Expenditure.				Average cost of education per scholar.	Remarks.
	Number of institution.	Number of scholars on the roll on 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat.	Average number on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat learning—			Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Others.	Total.	Pay of teachers.	Pay of servants.	Contingencies.	Total.		
					English.	Persian.	Hindi.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Upper Primary, 1890-91	1	95	75	69	95	38	57	53	12	30	95	1,521 11 6	90 0 0	34 15 0	1,646 10 6	17 5 3	The percentage on the total on the roll on 31st Chait, 1947, to average daily attendance is 72·6.
Ditto 1891-92,	1	76	70	53	76	37	39	39	14	23	76	2,585 15 0	108 0 0	40 8 3	2,734 7 3	39 1 0	Do. do. on 30th Chait, 1948, do., 69·7.

APPENDIX I(1).

Statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars, on the population of the town, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Population of the town.	Schools and scholars.	Primary education.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1,867	Institution for males ...	1	·005	There will appear a great discrepancy in the percentage as compared with the last year, because the last year's percentages were struck out on the total urban population, whereas in the year under report the male portion of the population was taken into account. Besides the above reason the census taken in 1891 gives a different figure from that of 1881.
	Scholars, males ...	76	4·07	

APPENDIX I(2).

Statement showing the Results of Examination for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending up examinees.	Number of examinees in each class.							Number passed in each class.							Number of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year under report in each class.								Remarks.
		Classes.							Classes.							Classes.								
		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Upper Primary,	1	5	4	11	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	7	...	...	...	...	
Lower ditto,		...	...	...	3	10	11	20	...	...	...	2	6	4	9	...	...	...	...	10	9	14	20	

APPENDIX J(1).

Statement showing the Receipts of the Tehri-Garhwál Forest Department for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Permanent advance.	Amount received from the Government on account of contract of Tons and Phabar valley forests.	Income from sale of timber.	Income from sale of drift and firewood, &c.	Talbana and fines inflicted for infringement of the forest laws.	Income from contract for drugs or medicinal roots.	Sale of bamboos and ringals, &c.	Receipts from tax on Thibet salt.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Grand Total.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	...	18,000 0 0	4,826 12 3	83 15 0	629 1 0	...	3,939 8 3	403 0 0	1,838 14 0	29,721 2 6	...	The receipts as per cash book V, Appendix B, are Rs. 26,735-7-6: so if the permanent advance of Rs. 500 is deducted from the grand total, the figures will correspond with Appendix B, column 15.
1891-92 ...	500 0 0	9,000 0 0	10,535 6 6	166 14 2	1,607 4 0	1 6 0	...	288 0 0	5,136 8 10	27,235 7 6	500 0 0	
Increase ...	500 0 0	...	5,708 10 3	82 15 2	978 3 0	1 6 0	...	...	3,297 10 10	...	500 0 0	
Decrease ...	...	9,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,939 8 3	115 0 0	...	2,485 11 0	...	

APPENDIX J(2).

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Tehri-Garhwál Forest Department for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Salaries of the Forest Establishment.	Expenditure for sawing timber for the use of the State.	Expenditure for sawing timber for sale.	Charges for repairs of tools and plant, dák bungalows and bridges and jhulas.	Stationery for the use of the forest office.	Expenses for conservancy.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	6,344 13 0	1,984 4 0	594 14 9	389 6 6	233 8 6	59 3 3	458 0 6	11,064 2 6	
1891-92	7,188 0 6	2,525 12 9	1,675 2 1	1,099 1 0	432 3 1	141 10 0	1,210 1 4	14,271 14 9	
Increase	843 3 6	541 8 9	80 3 4	709 10 6	198 10 7	82 6 9	752 0 10	3,207 12 3	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX J (3).

Statement showing the strength of the Establishment of the Conservator's Office for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Conservator of Forests.	Head Clerk to Conservator of Forests.	Sarishtadar.	Naib Sarishtadar.	Ranger.	Muharrir.	Jamadár.	Sepoys or chaprásis.	Chaukidárs.	Syce.	Total.	Salaries of office Establishment and servants, &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	14	2	...	26	3,297 14 9	
1891-92	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	14	1	1	27	3,548 3 5	

APPENDIX J (4).

Statement showing the strength of the Establishment of the Deputy Conservator of Forests for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Deputy Conservator.	Sarishtadar.	Forester.	Jamadár.	Muharrir.	Road Darogah.	Sepoys.	Patrols.	Dák bungalow chaukidárs.	Total.	Salaries of office Establishment and servants.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	1	1	5	1	3	1	7	20	5	44	3,046 14 3	
1891-92	1	1	5	1	2	1	6	20	7	44	3,529 11 3	

APPENDIX J(5).

Statement showing the capacity of the Conservator's Establishment for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Number.	Capacity.	Rate of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Conservator of Forests	100 0 0	
1	Head clerk to ditto	30 0 0	
1	Sarishtadár	15 0 0	
1	Náib Sarishtadár	10 0 0	
1	Ranger	20 0 0	
4	Muharrirs, 1 at Rs. 9 and 3 at Rs. 7 per mensem,	30 0 0	
1	Jamadár	9 0 0	
1	Ditto (road Darogah)	7 0 0	
3	Chaprássis, 1 at Rs. 6, 1 at Rs. 5-8-0, and 1 at Rs. 5 per mensem.	16 8 0	
11	Sepoys, 10 at Rs. 4 and 1 at Rs. 5 per mensem ...	45 0 0	One man dismissed.
1	Chaukidár	4 0 0	
1	Syce	5 0 0	
27	Total ...	291 8 0	

APPENDIX J(6).

Statement showing the capacity of the Deputy Conservator of Forests' Establishment for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Number.	Capacity.	Rate of pay per month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Deputy Conservator	60 0 0	
1	Sarishtadár	11 0 0	
2	Muharrirs, 1 at Rs. 8 and 1 at Rs. 6 per mensem.	14 0 0	
5	Foresters, 1 at Rs. 15, 2 at Rs. 10, 1 at Rs. 9 and 1 at Rs. 8 per mensem.	52 0 0	Two Foresters discharged.
1	Jamadár	8 0 0	
1	Road Darogah	5 0 0	
20	Patrols, 6 at Rs. 6, 12 at Rs. 4 and 2 at Rs. 5 per mensem.	94 0 0	
6	Sepoys, 1 at Rs. 5 and 5 at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	25 0 0	
7	Chaukidárs, 3 at Rs. 4 and 4 at Rs. 3 ...	24 0 0	
44	Total ...	293 0 0	

APPENDIX J(7).

Statement showing the number of trees given to the subjects free of charge on application for their domestic use, for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Year.	Deodár (green).	Deodár (dry).	Tún.	Shisham.	Walnut.	Sál.	Other kinds.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890-91 ...	717	54	214	...	24	348	894	2,251	Estimated price Rs. 13,330
1891-92 ...	314	160	215	5	27	559	2,758	4,038	Ditto „ 13,753

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Demand, Collections and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Cash demand of land revenue.	Cash demand of cesses.				Total cash demand of land revenue and cesses.	Collections during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		6¼ per cent., or one anna per rupee, in lieu of grass for State horses.	5 per cent. for supply of firewood.	Patta-dastúr.	Total cesses.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	72,892 15 0	4,072 0 0	3,189 9 0	1,030 7 3	8,292 0 3	81,184 15 0	75,799 15 0	5,385 0 0	
1891-92	72,977 7 5	4,073 6 9	3,189 10 0	1,031 12 7	8,294 13 4	81,272 4 9	81,179 14 2	*92 6 7	*Rs. 32 under objection, *vide* remarks to Appendix K (1) (B). Rs. 60-6-7 in train of liquidation.
Increase	84 8 5	1 6 9	0 1 0	1 5 4	2 13 1	87 5 9	5,379 15 2	...	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,292 9 5	

APPENDIX K(1).

Statement showing the Outstanding Demand, Collections and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses for the year ending 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Number.	Years for which the land revenue, &c., were due.	Name of defaulter kardars.	Pargana or patti.	Outstanding balance of land revenue, &c., previous to 1948 sambat.	Amount of land revenue recovered during 1948 sambat.	Balance at the close of the year 1948 sambat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1938	Diwan Sri Chand ...	Jaunpur	2,399 15 6	91 3 6	2,308 12 0	*
2	1942	Padha Shubh Karan ...	Jiva patti Bamund ...	1,282 0 0	1,282 0 0	...	
3	1944	Diwan Sri Chand ...	Jaunpur	981 11 7	...	981 11 7	*
4	1945	Rai Bisheshwar Datt ...	...	103 3 0	103 3 0	...	
5	1945	R. Bhattacharya ...	Jaunpur	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	†
6	1946	Ditto	Ditto	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	†
7	1947	Ditto	Ditto	32 0 0	...	32 0 0	†
8	1947	Per list in the office ...	... ...	5,353 0 0	5,353 0 0	...	
9		Omission of patta dastur ...	... ...	1,025 5 4	1,025 5 4	...	
			Total ...	11,241 3 5	7,854 11 10	3,386 7 7	

* The defaulter's jágír and cash allowances from the Darbár have been attached in liquidation of the outstanding arrears of revenue. So long the arrears are not realized his jágír, &c., will not be released.

† The sum of Rs. 96 were due for three years, and a protest was made regarding the payment. The arrears were due on account of rent of a village shop which, having been closed on account of death of the proprietor, the recovery could not be made; and as the village shop rents are included in the jamabandi, this item was not struck off the rent-roll. An inquiry is being made by the Darbár whether the shop was actually closed. On receipt of a report from the official deputed for this it will be expunged from the future jamabandis and the arrears remitted.

APPENDIX K(2).

Statement showing Outstanding Balances, Demands, Collections and Balances of different contracts at the close of the year 30th Chait, 1948 Sambat, or 1891-92.

Item number in the Appendix B.	Name of contract.	Outstanding balances previous to 1948 sambat.	Demand for the current year, *i.e.*, 1948 sambat.	Total.	Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4	Rent from potato lands.	1,040 0 0	600 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,000 0 0	640 0 0	
5	Raika, Bhawan ...	8,485 13 7	3,000 0 0	11,485 13 7	3,760 0 0	7,725 13 7	Remitted Rs. 405-13-7; under objection Rs. 4,320; and in train of liquidation Rs. 3,000.
6	Rikhikesh Hardwár Kothi, &c.	4,013 4 9	7,385 8 0	11,398 12 9	7,038 0 0	4,360 12 9	Under objection Rs. 1,960-12-9; and in train of liquidation Rs. 2,400.
9	Excise and Drugs,	1,495 7 0	3,321 0 0	4,816 7 0	3,794 8 3	1,021 14 9	Remitted Rs. 53-2-9; doubtful Rs. 968-12-0.
14	Rent of houses shops and Landour Cantonment and Mussoorie.	544 8 0	660 4 9	1,204 12 9	* 633 10 6	566 0 9	Rs. 5-1-6 money order commission deducted for the transmission of money from Dehra Dún before the full amount of demand being credited and the commission fees debited.
17	Pauntuti (octroi),	262 6 5	1,090 6 5	1,352 12 10	1,220 0 0	132 12 10	
18	Arhat ...	375 0 9	600 0 0	975 0 0	968 4 0	6 12 9	
19	Mills ...	175 0 0	552 0 0	727 0 0	727 0 0	...	
20	Firewood ...	495 3 2	460 0 0	955 3 2	...	955 3 2	
21	Manufacture of churis.	49 15 9	48 0 0	97 15 9	57 15 0	40 0 9	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	† 16,936 11 5	17,717 3 2	34,653 13 10	19,199 5 9	15,449 7 4	

† Last year's balance, after deduction of remissions, amounted to ... ... Rs. 16,254 2 0

The outstanding balance shown in this, column 3 ... ... 16,936 11 5

The difference was due to omission... 682 9 5

Memo.

	Rs. a. p.
Total balance ...	15,449 7 4
Deduct remissions, items 5 and 9 ...	459 0 4
Net Balance ...	14,990 7 0

* The total of columns 6 and 7 will show a difference of Rs. 5-1-6, explanation for which see remarks against item No. 14.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the number of Patients treated and cured in the Charitable Dispensary for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Name of hospital.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of out-door patients during the year.				Cured during the year.			Died during the year.			Average daily attendance.				Remarks.
														In-patients.		Out-patients.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Visits.	Daily average.	Visits.	Daily average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tehri	13	2,109	2,122	1,214	526	382	2,122	12	2,103	2,115	...	6	6	148	·4	3,553	9·7	For 1890-91 (one remaining).
Hospital	16	1,685	1,701	1,226	320	155	1,701	15	1,685	1,700	1	...	1	345	·94	2,461	6·74	,, 1891-92.
Increase	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	197	·54	...	...	
Decrease	...	424	421	...	206	227	421	...	418	415	...	6	5	...	...	1,092	2·96	

APPENDIX L(1).

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Tehri State Charitable Dispensary for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Expenditure.					Average cost per head of patient treated.	Remarks.
	Establishment (including salaries of Hospital Assistant, compounders and servants).	Europe medicines and instruments.	Country medicines.	Diet of patients and other contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.	
1890-91	509 12 6	635 7 0	102 10 6	...	1,247 14 0	0 9 5	
1891-92	633 11 9	572 2 0	122 5 3	10 6 6	1,338 9 6	0 12 7	
Increase ...	123 15 3	...	19 10 9	10 6 6	190 11 6	0 3 2	
Decrease ...	...	63 5 0	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted, disposed of and pending in the Town Police of Tehri, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Transferred by the Chief Court.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court fees, &c., imposed and recovered.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	6	17	13	36	16	20	134 12 0	Percentage of cases decided to total ... 44
1891-92 ...	20	38	11	69	26	43	105 12 9	Do. do. ... 38
Increase ...	14	21	...	33	10	23	...	
Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28 15 3	

APPENDIX M(1).

Statement of Criminal Cases instituted, disposed of and pending in the Town Police of Tehri, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Transferred by the Chief Court.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Amount of court fees, imposed and recovered.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ...	1	26	2	29	28	1	57 1 6	Percentage of cases decided to total ... 96·5
1891-92 ...	1	38	10	49	33	16	124 0 9	Do. do.. ... 67·3
Increase ...	...	12	8	20	5	15	66 15 3	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX M(2).

Statement showing the Births and Deaths for the Town of Tehri, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
1891-92.						*For year under report.* *For preceding year.*
Births ...	...	...	20	21	41	Birth-rate per mille ... 12·9 15·1
Deaths ...	34	22	15	6	77	Death-rate „ ... 21·1 25·5

APPENDIX M(3).

Statement showing the Strength of the Police Force, for the year ending 30*th Chait,* 1948 *Sambat, or* 1891-92.

Year.	Kotwál.	Muharrirs.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sweepers.	Total.	Remarks.
1890-91 ...	1	2	2	18	4	27	
1891-92 ...	1	2	2	20	4	29	
Increase ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	

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